J
11
.R
v.112
app.
Oct 3 - Nov 21

Appendix

Suspensions of Investment Credit and Accelerated Depreciation

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 17607) to suspend the investment credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I am in support of this legislation to control inflation and I want to take this opportunity to urge and support the amendment to this legislation which would exempt capital expenditures for air and water pollution control from the suspension of the investment credit provided for in H.R. 17607.

I supported the pollution amendment in the deliberations before the House Ways and Means Committee and I support this position now.

The efforts to control and abate the pollution of the air we breathe and the water we drink should never be suspended. The health and welfare of our people are too critically involved. The industrial pollution of Lake Erie and the waters of the Great Lakes is proceeding at so rapid a pace that only a crash program can preserve the usefulness of the water for life and industry during the remainder of this century. The pollution of the air in the industrial cities of the North is so critical that huge areas of America may soon be deemed unfit for human habitation because air pollution has achieved levels beyond a healthful human tolerance.

These problems cannot be solved by laws alone. Polluting industries cannot be ordered to shut down and terminate employment for the millions of workers who are involved. The control of industrial air and water pollution can only be brought about by either public expenditures to abate public and private contamination or private corporate expenditures to abate private industrial pollution.

If there is any place where the investment credit was ever justified, it would be in the area of expenditures for water and air pollution control and abatement.

I have introduced legislation to provide for the accelerated depreciation allowances for air and water pollution control devices. In my judgment, this kind of legislation deserves to be incorporated in the basic tax laws of the country. It is my hope that in the new Congress we can proceed toward the enactment of this kind of legislation which can provide substantial incentives to industries to clean up the streams and filter out the contamination of the air. The war against pollution is as critical to America as any other struggle in which this Nation has been involved. At stake is the health and economic welfare of the country. The future success of America is critically dependent upon a sufficient supply of fresh water and air of high quality.

With an amendment to achieve this purpose, this legislation should achieve its goal of deterring excessive capital expenditure without suspending industrial efforts to combat pollution.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VANIK. I will be pleased to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts who, in the Ways and Means Committee, vigorously supported the exemption for capital expenditures relating to pollution abatement and control.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. As he knows, I have supported this move all through the entire discussion on this bill.

Up in New England the plants along the rivers there expect to spend millions of dollars during the coming year and many other plants are going to spend millions of dollars to prevent pollution of the air. I think it would be grossly unfair not to grant them this exemption at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman for his efforts.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that the gentleman from Massachusetts made a strong fight in the committee on this issue. I am very happy that the committee amendment will meet the problem that is so critical and so important to his area and to mine.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VANIK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from Ohio for his remarks and I wish to associate myself with them.

As the gentleman knows, we have a peculiar problem of temperature inversion in the Los Angeles area. While we do not have enough water in the area to worry very much about polluting, because most of our rivers have sand bottoms when there is water in them—we do have this terrible problem of atmospheric pollution.

Our industries out there are spending considerable sums of money to clean up this pollution. We have passed laws in regard to automotive vehicles to put special devices on them to prevent this pollution of the atmosphere. While I would be willing to forego the exemption on these particular devices, providing there was no other exemptions available, I do feel in this fight we are making out there, all of which is an extra expense upon industry, that a special treatment is in order.

I do not believe, and I have not heard what the amount would be, but I do not believe that from a tax standpoint it will deny the Treasury of the United States very much revenue in taxes—will it?

Mr. VANIK. Apparently, the loss to the Treasury would be very small. I do not know what the exact figure is. It is probably under $10 million in the aggregate. I think it is a small price to pay for continuing our work on air and water pollution.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I agree with the gentleman. I certainly appreciate the action that the committee has taken.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VANIK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan, who very ably presented a plea before the Ways and Means Committee to exempt capital improvements for air and water pollution control from the suspension of the investment credit.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend from Ohio for yielding to me. I wish to commend the gentleman and the committee on the stress that they have placed on the necessity for cleaning up our polluted waters and air. I think this amendment is an excellent one.

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Holton Davenport, of South Dakota

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE McGOVERN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, on September 28, Mr. Holton Davenport, one of the most distinguished citizens in the history of South Dakota, passed away. South Dakota's largest newspaper, the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, in referring to Mr. Davenport's death, said that it "marked the termination of a distinguished legal career, perhaps as notable as that of any lawyer in South Dakota history."

Mr. Davenport was widely regarded, not only in South Dakota, but in legal circles beyond the boundaries of the State, as a lawyer without peer. He brought the very highest professional standards to his work.

I enjoyed a special relationship with him in recent years that has placed me permanently in his debt. Following the 1962 senatorial campaign, I became involved in a closely contested election recount which was finally settled with a margin of 597 votes in my favor. Mr. Davenport was the chief attorney who directed the recount on my behalf and who did so with a dedication far beyond the call of duty. I have always felt that I owe my present service in the Senate in considerable measure to the sound advice and wise counsel he provided.

This distinguished South Dakota citizen is survived by his gracious widow, Dorothy, the daughter of the late Charles M. Day, former editor and publisher of the Argus-Leader.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial entitled "A Great Lawyer," commenting on Mr. Davenport's career, published in the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader of September 30, and a news account from the Argus-Leader of September 29 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Argus-Leader, Sept. 30, 1966]

A GREAT LAWYER

The death of Holton Davenport of Sioux Falls marked the termination of a distinguished legal career, perhaps as notable as that of any lawyer in South Dakota history.

His period of active service in this state extended over almost a half a century and in that time he was involved in a vast number of important litigations in all courts. Lawyers everywhere regarded him as an able adversary and realized that in any case, big or small, to which he gave his attention his presentation would be potent, comprehensive and painstaking.

He was deeply interest in public affairs and public service. Notable in his record was his work as a member of the South Dakota Code Commission—a board that made an exhaustive revision of the state's statutes some years ago. His vigorous and thorough devotion to this tremendous undertaking induced widespread commendation in legal circles. His keen desire to revise the statutes wisely involved many weeks and months of careful study and represented a task far beyond the normal call of duty.

Throughout his years of activity, he did much to enhance the stature of the legal profession in South Dakota. He was acknowledeg as a vigorous proponent of his cases but also an extremely fair one.

Though the practice of law commanded his primary attention, he had a deep sense of civic responsibility and devoted much time to the promotion of activities he considered worth while for the community and the state. By all standards, he was an exceptionally good citizen whose contributions to the public welfare were numerous and substantial.

[From the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Argus-Leader, Sept. 29, 1966]

HOLTON DAVENPORT RITES SATURDAY

Funeral services for Holton Davenport, veteran Sioux Falls attorney, will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday at the Miller Funeral Home. Burial will be in Mt. Pleasant.

Members of the Minnehaha County Bar Association will attend the last rites in a body.

Mr. Davenport, 74, died at about 3 p.m. Wednesday at Claremont, S.D., after suffering a heart attack while taking a deposition in a court case.

Engaged in the practice of law in Sioux Falls for nearly 50 years, he remained active in his profession up to the time of his death. He was senior partner in the firm of Davenport, Evans, Hurwitz & Smith.

In addition to being one of the state's most prominent lawyers, Mr. Davenport was an outstanding figure in South Dakota politics, although he was never a candidate for public office except when, in 1924, he accepted a nomination for the State Legislature to complete a Democratic ticket. He was a delegate to numerous state and national political conventions.

His wife, Mrs. Dorothy Davenport, who survives him, was president of the Argus-Leader Co. at time of the sale of this newspaper in 1955 to John A. Kennedy. She is a daughter of the late Charles M. Day, who was editor and publisher of the Argus-Leader until his death Sept. 7, 1945.

Mr. and Mrs. Davenport celebrated their golden wedding June 6 of this year.

Born April 6, 1892, in Brattleboro, Vt., Mr. Davenport was graduated from English High School, Worcester, Mass., in 1909. After taking special work at Clark College, Worcester, he attended Northeastern Institute Law School in Boston for two years. Thereafter he read law in Massachusetts law offices for two years and worked as reporter on several Massachusetts newspapers for six years while pursuing his education.

He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in March 1915, and practiced law in Worcester until entering World War I military service in the fall of 1917. He came to Sioux Falls in December 1918, and was admitted to the South Dakota Bar in January 1919.

He entered partnership under the firm name of Christopherson, Melquist & Davenport. In April 1923 he changed to a partnership with the late U. S. G. Cherry, under the firm name of Cherry, Davenport & Braithwaite.

In January 1931 Mr. Davenport changed to a partnership with the late George J. Danforth under the firm name of Danforth & Davenport. He began individual practice in 1938. By the addition from time to time of associates and partners, there were several expansions in his practice. In the present partnership he was associated with Ellsworth E. Evans, Louis R. Hurwitz, Deming Smith, Robert C. Heege, Samuel W. Masten, Lyle J. Wirt and Carleton R. Hoy.

Mr. Davenport tried cases in most South Dakota counties and in state and federal courts of several neighboring states. An unusual feature of his practice was participation as counsel in three statewide election recounts, the latest being the McGovern-Bottum contest for U.S. senator in 1962. In addition, he was counsel in several contests or recounts involving elections in Minnehala County.

He was appointed to the Code Commission which was assigned the responsibility of revising, South Dakota statutes. He labored, with success, to eliminate a section of the State Constitution limiting annual salaries of Supreme Court and Circuit Court judges, the attorney general and other state constitutional officers.

Up to 1940 Mr. Davenport classed himself as a Jeffersonian Democrat. In that year, partly because of opposition to a third term for any president and partly because of his disapproval of various New Deal measures, he publicly supported Wendell Willkie for president.

Since then he designated himself as largely an independent in politics. He voted twice for Thomas E. Dewey and Dwight D. Eisenhower but supported John F. Kennedy in 1960 and Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964.

In the early 1920s Mr. Davenport participated in forming the Policyholders' National Life Insurance Co., the name of which was later changed to National Reserve Life Insurance Co., with home office in Sioux Falls and regional office at Topeka, Kan. Since 1927 he had been a director and vice president of the insurance company.

For several years he served on the Sioux Valley Hospital board of directors. During World War II he served as a hearing officer for the government in cases involving conscientious objectors.

On May 1, 1966, Mr. Davenport received the annual Dean Marshall McKusick Award at a Law Day banquet at the University of South Dakota. The honor is given in memory of Dean McKusick, who headed the USD Law School for 40 years before his death.

An ardent sports fan for many years he was a regular attendant at the Kentucky Derby, World Series and world championship boxing matches. He was also an opera enthusiast.

His marriage to Dorothy Day took place June 6, 1916 at Calvary Cathedral. A daughter, Anne, preceded him in death.

The Davenport home is at 2000 S. Phillips Ave.

Last Chance for the Dunes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, the October 3, 1966, issue of the Washington Post contained an editorial which I commend to my colleagues. This editorial very dramatically points out that this may be the last chance to save the Indiana Dunes and that the House act favorably on the proposal. The editorial follows:

LAST CHANCE FOR THE DUNES

The House of Representatives fill have its last chance to save the Indiana Dunes this week. The bill to create the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore took a severe blow when the House Interior Committee knocked out of the proposed park area the sections known as the West Beach and the Burns Bog. But a group of conservation-minded legislators will offer an amendment to restore the beautiful, mile-long West Beach, and an open rule granted by the Rules Committee will permit them to obtain a vote on it.

The Senate has twice voted for a Dunes Park on the shore of Lake Michigan with enough land to provide recreation for the 10 million people living in the general area and at the same time to preserve the natural beauty of the dunes. The bill that will go before the House is less favorable. It would create a park of 6000 acres, even with the West Beach amendment, as against 9000 acres provided by the Senate bill. Sponsors of the project believe, however, that this would make it possible to serve the ends of both recreation and conservation on a choice and vital waterfront.

The proposed park is still in danger from industrial encroachments and the artificial harbor authorized by the State of Indiana. While this lack of cooperation on the part of the state is deplorable, it is nevertheless possible to have the park and the harbor too. The important thing at the moment is to make the park a reality by passing an amended House bill and effecting a prompt compromise with the Senate. The fight against undesirable encroachments and possible pollution of the lake by industrial wastes can then be carried on from a secure footing. If the bill should fail, the dunes will be irretrievably lost.

Legislators ought to put aside the foolish comments that these dunes are no Grand Canyon or Yosemite Valley. The overshadowing fact is that they provide a natural plaground and an attractive retreat close to an enormous metropolitan region now singularly devoid of national parks. A new park in this spot has the support of the President, the country's leading conservationists and millions of citizens. The House should not let them down.

De Gaulle Gets the Gold

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "De Gaulle Gets the Gold," written by the distinguished columnist, the Honorable Henry J. Taylor, and published in the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch of October 3, 1966.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DE GAULLE GETS THE GOLD

(By Henry J. Taylor)

While the Washington Robin Hoods of the Red Ink still play "Waltz Me Around, Willie" with our gold crisis, Sen. VANCE HARTKE, D-Ind. properly condemns another inexcusable neglect.

Fresh from Paris, this member of the Senate Finance Committee has picked up the complaint long expressed in this column about the gold we allow French President Charles de Gaulle to pocket.

French economic spokesmen have repeatedly insisted that we should double the U. S. gold price to $70 an ounce and thus devalue the dollar again.

Many European central bankers believe De Gaulle is trying to get enough of a corner on gold to let him achieve this.

The French President obviously couldn't care less about the uprush in our price level and bad pocketbook effect this would have on all Americans and how our savings would melt like burnt snow.

Moreover, the entire free world's postwar international monetary system is founded on the convertibility of gold at today's fixed $35 price and the ratio of the U.S. dollar and British pound. De Gaulle violently protests this foundation.

The De Gaulle strategy would produce the French franc as a key currency out of the wreckage. Yet, although France still owes us $6.7 billion in adjusted debts—some so old they go back 26 years—we still allow De Gaulle systematically to conduct his declared war on our dollar and draw our gold instead of crediting our debts to debtor France against France's debts to us.

Senator HARTKE has singled out the nonsensical gold drain to Paris from Viet Nam which we permit de Gaulle to use as added ammunition in his over-all attack.

England makes large and continuous payments to her troops in West Germany. She wisely changed these from a free-sterling-exchange basis to a military-scrip basis (as we did abroad during World War II) to help reduce the drain on the British pound.

In Viet Nam we likewise pay our troops in scrip but we also pump out incredible amounts of U.S. dollars to local civilians, and to Viet Nam firms. Much of our taxpayers' $1.2 billion to $2 billion cost per month for the war goes into local construction, local buying and non-military economic aid out there.

Across the generations of French occupation the Viet Nam economy was built by the French. Most of it remains rooted in France.

Senator HARTKE states: "Apparently as much as a third of our non-military outflow is being siphoned back directly to France. Then De Gaulle exchanges it for our gold."

U.S. Treasury officials quibble on the point. They cannot deny that De Gaulle is riding a beautiful gold train by cashing in on our taxpayers' Viet Nam costs. The only alibi they offer is that they don't know the exact size of the siphon but they "believe it is less than a third of the total."

This is like somebody saying we are drowning in only 12 feet of water, not 16. The Treasury is forced to agree we're being drowned.

"It is an outrage," states Senator HARTKE, "that in recognition of the dollar drain we already pay our troops in script while continuing to shower dollars convertible into gold on local civilians to whose support the United States has come. The effective way to stop this is to put restrictions on the gold convertibility of our taxpayers' dollars used in the war area."

The full ramifications of our gold crisis are so consequential that this crisis makes President Johnson's monetary responsibility now nearly as consequential as the Sino-Soviet menace.

The crisis is a compound of many factors, bred of political expediency and bad judgment. There is no single solution. The crisis is likely a tapestry. The picture is created by the individual threads. You can only change the picture by changes the threads.

The Viet Nam gateway to our gold should be closed. A mere U.S. Treasury order can close it. A government that is so busy collecting our taxes should not be too busy to do an intelligent thing long overdue in the dawdling that has put our dwindling gold supply at another new 28-year low.

Bureau of the Budget Moves To Curb Rising Labor Costs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVID N. HENDERSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the number of civilian employees on the Federal payroll has been rising each month for more than 5 years. In fact, the number of Federal employees in August this year was 12 percent larger than 2 years ago. Undoubtedly overtime in several departments and agencies has also increased substantially.

These factors apparently have had much to do with recent action by the Director of the Budget. Director Charles Schultze, within the last few weeks, has issued instructions to the heads of executive departments and agencies directing that overtime be reduced, that employment be held to the level of June 30, 1966, and requesting all departments and agencies to improve the utilization of their manpower. Due to the conflict in Vietnam, the Department of Defense and Selective Service System have been exempted from the overtime and ceiling limitations.

It has been clearly established, through the Manpower Subcommittee's public hearings, inspections at Government installations, and other means, that restrictions on the total number of civilian Federal employees have frequently resulted in the use of combat-trained military and/or contractor personnel to perform work of the type that has been accomplished historically and successfully more economically by career civil service employees.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has clearly indicated that the use of contracts must not be used as a device to avoid compliance with civilian ceilings. I want to take this opportunity to concur in the administration's action.

The Manpower Subcommittee will continue to watch with active interest the administration of this new policy.

A copy of my letter to Hon. Charles L. Schultze, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, follows:

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MANPOWER OF
THE COMMITTEE OF POST OFFICE
AND CIVIL SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., October 3, 1966.

Hon. CHARLES L. SCHULTZE,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: With interest and approval I note the recent actions taken by the Administration to cut down on overtime, hold the line on employment and, in general, to improve the utilization of manpower in the Federal Government. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my recent remarks made on the floor of the House.

The experiences over the past several years of the Subcommittee on Manpower have revealed the need to place emphasis on the total labor cost in the departments and agencies. We have found instances in recent months where tight Government civilian ceilings have merely resulted in increased use of contractor personnel and/or active duty military. These other two sources of labor are, of course, in certain instances, necessary, but, in my opinion, should not be costly substitutes for Government employees.

Mr. Schultze, I have read with pleasure your policy guideline of June 28, 1965 (BOB Circular A–64 Revised), which indicates in part:

"Any decision to substitute service contracts for direct employment, or to change the proportionate use of full-time (permanent or temporary), part-time or intermittent employment must be based on considerations of effectivenes and economy in administering Federal programs, and must not be used as a device to avoid compliance with the ceilings."

As a suggestion, I believe that in the long run, for the greatest benefit to the American taxpayer, it is realistic to place more emphasis in a department or agency on total monies expended for personal services rather than Government employee ceilings. A monetary ceiling would be more effective, administrative-wise, and likewise provide more manpower management flexibility for the heads of departments and agencies.

The Members of the Subcommittee on Manpower have a continuing interest in this matter and we wish to continue to cooperate with you in every possible way.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DAVID N. HENDERSON,
Chairman.

Support Our Law Officers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, American Legion Post No. 11 in Pickens, S.C., in my congressional district, is taking positive steps to support those dedicated men and women who protect our homes, our property, and our lives in the field of law enforcement. The preamble to the American Legion constitution reads in part as follows:

> For God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of America; to maintain law and order—

And so forth. American Legion Post No. 11 is distributing a copy of the following article throughout our area of the country. This post is inviting local law-enforcement officers to have dinner with them at their next meeting.

I hope such positive action to support our law officers as manifested by Post 11 will be emulated by our citizens throughout the United States.

[From the Reader's Digest]

BEHIND THOSE "POLICE BRUTALITY" CHARGES

(By Fred E. Inbau)

Patrolling his beat in Rochester, N.Y., on a Sunday night in May 1965, policeman Mike Rotolo spotted a hoodlum in a group of teenage boys smashing a lighted sign. "Hey, you in the white shirt, you're under arrest!" he yelled, chasing the fleeing youths behind a building. All at once he was alone, facing the gang.

"Keep your hands off him, white man," growled a voice. A glint of metal flashed. As 160-pound Rotolo cautiously approached, the burly vandal charged. The policeman grabbed him, managed to snap one handcuff on a wrist, but the youth yanked loose and swung the dangling cuff at Rotolo. The patrolman fought back with his nightstick. Seconds later, more police arrived and took the young man away, charging him with malicious mischief, assault and resisting arrest.

Within 48 hours a militant civil-rights group called FIGHT held a mass meeting on "police brutality," and a spokesman demanded that "racial bigots" be purged from the police force. The next day a superior told Mike Rotolo that he was suspended. The youth's parents had charged him with "brutality." Suddenly, publicity caused the officer's wife to be snubbed, and their three-year-old boy ran home crying that he could no longer play at a friend's house.

Eventually, Rotolo was cleared, but the ugly smear continues to haunt him. Recently a young man he arrested during a street disorder recognized his name and filed a "brutality" charge as a gimmick to dodge prosecution. Another time, after Rotolo hauled a drunken and belligerent husband out of a home the wife tearfully thanked him for rescuing her. But two days later she charged Rotolo with "brutality." Both claims were investigated and adjudged false. Nevertheless, Rotolo's superiors have moved him to work where he won't "get involved." Is it any surprise that he says, "Too many policemen today feel that the only way to get ahead is to do nothing"?

ALWAYS THE SECOND GUESS

The attacks on Mike Rotolo typify an avalanche of irresponsible "brutality" charges piling up on policemen across the nation. When local police and Internal Revenue agents raided Boston bookies recently, hoodlums ignited an egg-and-tomato-throwing riot simply by running through the neighborhood shouting, "Police brutality! Police brutality!" Phony cries of "police brutality" helped to touch off the bloody explosion in the Watts area of Los Angeles last August. Again last March a high-school dropout hurled a rock through a teacher's car window, and as officers led the boy away, he screamed, "Police brutality! Riot! Riot!"—sparking another Watts outburst. Toll from the two riots: 36 dead, hundreds hurt.

With a "long, hot summer" ahead and some extremists openly threatening riots, the public can expect to hear a rising tumult of "police brutality" accustations. For today this phrase has exploded into a major national issue, supercharged with emotion, riddled with legal and social complexities.

The police have not been faultless. They will inevitably make future mistakes. But their job has become enormously more difficult in this age of "protest" as they face continuing waves of demonstrations, riots and sit-ins. After times a lack of training, plus anger and frustration, have resulted in the use of unnecessary force. Cases of Negro-hating sheriffs using cattle prods are obviously intolerable. But the greatest obstacle to police departments' efforts everywhere to improve community-police relations has been a militant, unreasoning campaign, promoted by subversives, criminals and professional protesters, to discredit *all* police with the stamp of the *few* offenders.

The consequences are staggering. Numerous police executives have confided to me that more and more officers are shying away from action that might singe them with the "brutality" brand. "The rank-and-file patrolman," former New York City police commissioner Michael J. Murphy laments, "is now apprehensive about doing *anything* in these situations because of always being second-guessed. If I were on a beat today, I would share his apprehension."

COLLECT YOUR CHECK

Although reluctant to admit publicly that they would ever fail to carry out their duty, dozens of policemen in a number of cities have quietly admitted to me that many laws are not enforced because of possible repercussions. Just a few weeks ago, an order was issued in New York City which requires that any policeman who fires his gun for any reason whatsoever, and injures someone, must be "benched" until the matter is thoroughly investigated.

Nothing, however, has so shaken policemen as what happened to two Chicago patrolmen. Responding to a call for help one night in October 1964, they tried to disarm two men who were terrorizing a neighborhood with a broken bottle. Told to "come and get it," the officers subdued the men only after one of the patrolmen was given a slash across the face that later required 27 stitches.

At the trial, police testimony was undisputed. Nevertheless, a newly elected judge freed the men, explaining that the slashing had been justified because the officers had "no business to pull a gun and attack a citizen."

Understandably, Chiacgo policemen were outraged. Both officers involved in the incident complain that it is constantly being thrown in their faces by criminals. Another policeman commented, "It's better just to shy away from trouble when you run across it." Still another said, "A lot of us have decided that we're just going to collect our paychecks from now on."

DESPITE ALL CLAIMS

State and federal laws carefully restrict police use of excessive force and prescribe penalties for officers who misuse it. Typically, states authorize a policeman to "use any force he *reasonably* believes to be necessary" to make an arrest or to subdue an attacker, but what is "reasonable" and "necessary" must be determined case by case. Moreover, authorities severely penalize police misconduct. In Arlington, Va., a 24-year veteran lost his temper one day and kicked and slapped a handcuffed woman. Police Chief William Fawver promptly investigated and dismissed him from the force. In Blackfoot, Idaho, a few years ago, a policeman arrested a man in a barroom brawl, took him to the city limits and beat him unconscious. A federal court convicted the officer for violating the 1870 civil-rights law.

Proved "brutality" complaints, however, are infrequent, despite all the claims. The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department received 1778 complaints of criminal violations against police during fiscal 1965. Of this number, only 45 contained enough validity to be presented to a grand jury. In the 33 cases terminated, only *five* policemen were found guilty of the charges.

Washington, D.C., mustered only 11 formal complaints of police misconduct in 1964 (the latest year for which figures are available). The police department's own review board heard the cases, handed down guilty verdicts in seven and dealt firmly with the offenders. In New York City, complaints against the police of excessive use of force and unlawful exercise of authority totaled 324 in 1965, a year in which 203,303 arrests were made. In Philadelphia, a model city for police critics because of its civilian board to review citizen charges against the police, only 31 "brutality" complaints were received during 1964 (the most recent year of record). Of these, only five were upheld, and in nine cases the complainants didn't even show up at the hearings.

The Fake Accusation. Today, however, the "brutality" outcry goes far beyond genuine cases of police misbehavior. All too frequently it is automatically attached to *any* physical action by police, however justified. These faked accusations fall into four major patterns:

1. *Offenders who fake charges against police to evade the law.* This ploy is increasingly used by criminals, and junior offenders have caught on to the same trick. One night, two St. Louis policemen pulled over a carload of rambunctious teen-agers and arrested two boys for a liquor-law violation. The boys and their girl friends worked out an elaborate story, then filed formal charges accusing the officers of vicious acts. Finally, realizing the seriousness of their hoax, the youngsters confessed that their story was completely false. Their admitted motive: to seek sympathy for themselves and to "get even" with the arresting officers.

2. *Professional protesters who set up the police as hate targets.* On the day after Harlem's 1964 riots broke out, James Farmer, then national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), appeared on WABC-TV's "Page One" show and told viewers in the tense city that police had conducted a "blood orgy." "I saw with my own eyes a woman who walked up to the police and asked for their assistance in getting a taxicab so that she might go home. This women was shot in the groin, and she is now in Harlem Hospital." This charge, construed as a shocking accusation of the police, helped to inflame the already explosive situation. Later, however, the charge was carefully checked, and no police attack was ever proved. Moreover, no conclusive evidence has been found that Farmer personally witnessed any such incident.

3. People involved in disorderly conduct who find police easier to blame then themselves. Near downtown Detroit, a woman, drunk to the point of incoherence, stumbled up to a house at 4:30 a.m., shouted, "Let me in!" and pounded on the door. As frightened occupants called the police, the woman smashed the door in an explosion of splinters. A man in the house knocked her down, and she lay sprawled in the doorway when the police arrived. She was taken to a precinct station, booked, then hospitalized.

Shortly after, she made a formal complaint that she was walking along, minding her own business, when the police stopped her, accused her of breaking and entering, then beat her. "The brutal treatment I received was a violation of my civil rights!" she shrilled. Her charges were dismissed.

4. Communists who exploit the "brutality" slogan to undermine law and order. Known communists and their sympathizers have engaged in police-baiting and brutality smear operations in such diverse areas as the Philadelphia and Harlem riots of 1964, the Watts riot of 1965 and the current wave of anti-Vietnamese-war demonstrations. The FBI considers the tactic so insidious that it has issued special instructions to its agents, explaining that the communist aims are "to arouse the passions of the people against law enforcement; to mislead the public; to smear, discredit and weaken law enforcement everywhere; and to divide, confuse and reduce seriously the strength of the opposition to communism."

Blaming all "police brutality" charges on the communists would be as incorrect as dismissing entirely the Red role in false anti-police propaganda. However, says Dr. Stefan T. Possony of Stanford University, an authority on Red psychological warfare: "It doesn't matter whether the propagandist's motive is outright subversion or simply extremist irresponsibility. The potential results of deliberate faking of accusations are the same: the communists want general public acceptance of the 'police brutality' slogan so they can achieve police disarmament."

Man in the Middle. Today's police officer is truly a man in the middle. Sociologists agree that slum dwellers often turn on police as symbols of the "power structure" that they blame for their plight. Policemen are expected to be social workers, judges, doctors and priests when they go on duty; yet often they do not get the official support they need. The former police chief of a major city privately told me, "Some politicians seem to regard gaining the political support of minority groups as more important than treating their accusations against police with fairness and objectivity."

The police role has been made still harder by instances of unbelievable judicial leniency toward criminals. (See "Take the Handcuffs Off Our Police!" The Reader's Digest, September '64.) Take the case of the three young men with long police records who made a vicious and unprovoked attack on Chicago police officer Frank Perry in 1963. The attackers pleaded guilty. Astonishingly, Cook County Judge Leslie E. Salter called Officer Perry a "crybaby" and turned his assailants loose on mere probation.

Compare with this the treatment of two men who punched and kicked two Liverpool, England, policemen in 1962. They were sentenced to 18 months in jail, promptly appealed the judge's harshness, only to have the Court of Criminal Appeals *double* their jail term. "There must be deterrent sentences to ensure that police officers in Liverpool can safely carry out their duties," the court declared.

Attacks on police have become so frequent that the American Law Institute has recommended that states pass a model law clearly emphasizing the duty of every citizen to come quietly when arrested by a badge-displaying officer. Any questions of mistaken arrest would then be settled in court rather than in the street. The New York *Times*, urging the state legislature to pass such a law, declared, "In these days of increasing hoodlumism and street crime, the community rightly expects the police to assume risks, but in return it owes them reasonable protection. Policemen forced to make instantaneous decisions under trying circumstances should not become fair game for a mob."

The well-publicized vilification of America's policemen is hiding the fact that the police themselves are becoming the victims of brutality. The FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports* shows that one out of every ten policemen was assaulted in 1964 (the most recent year of record). In five years, 225 officers were killed, and most of them left wives and children. In 1964 alone, felons killed 57 policemen.

The Stakes. The harsh fact is that our nation is besieged by crime. During an averaged week, Detroit alone has 566 burglaries, 114 robberies, 15 rapes and about four killings. The situation is just as grim in suburban and rural areas, where nearly one third of all serious crimes occur among only one fifth of the population.

Statistics, however appalling, fail to tell the private horror of those attacked. A Los Angeles man going about his daily business is shot to death near his truck. A U.S. Congressman working late in his Capitol Hill office is knifed and robbed. A woman kneeling in prayer is dragged to a confessional and raped.

Anyone who has ever called for help in such danger knows the feeling of terror, and what it can mean to have police officers who do not hesitate to respond *instantly* and *forcefully*. Protecting the police from unjust "brutality" smears is actually protecting yourself. The stakes could be your home—or your life.

Capt. Harry H. Dinsmore, of Punxsutawney, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a report which caused the people of Punxsutawney, Pa., to take great pride was the report that a U.S. Navy doctor, with the aid of an enlisted man who was an explosive expert, had last week removed a live 60-millimeter mortar round from the body of a Vietnam soldier, in a barehanded operation.

It is reported the round was a foot long and had ripped through the left shoulder and buried itself deep in his rib cage during battle earlier in the day.

This operation was performed by Navy Capt. Harry H. Dinsmore, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Arthur Dinsmore, 808 East Mahoning Street, Punxsutawney.

Members of Congress should be vitally interested in Captain Dinsmore, as his record shows he joined the Navy 20 years ago while a sophomore at Georgetown University here in the District. He completed his medical training and has served at naval hospitals all over the United States and very recently was attached to the hospital at our U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Those of us who are at home in the States and receive word of a heroic deed like that performed by Captain Dinsmore feel proud of the members of our armed services and it firmly cements in us the firm conviction that the American serviceman is the greatest and finest in the world today.

It has been reported that when Captain Dinsmore retires from service in the U.S. Navy that he plans to return to Punxsutawney and enter into the private practice of medicine. He has already purchased a home in Punxsutawney and his family, consisting of a wife and four children, are presently living there awaiting the return of their famous husband and father.

I am sure that all the Members of Congress join with me in extending our warmest congratulations and best wishes to Captain Dinsmore and his assistants. I am also sure that Punxsutawney will be well rewarded in the future to have this brilliant young surgeon make his home in their city.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Chairman, each year, my State of Michigan employes some 20,000 migratory workers in agriculture, the second largest industry of the State. Some 40,000 men, women, and children travel to the State early in the year to work in fields and packing sheds, and return South after harvest time. Prior to 1964, Michigan employed both citizens of Mexico and also Spanish-speaking Texans. Since, the only migratory workers legally available are from Texas.

Until last year, virtually no community services were available to the migrant families. But in 1965 one of the first programs funded by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity on its inception was to Michigan Migrant Opportunity, Inc., to permit the organization to establish services for migrant families in five areas of the State, including part of my district.

The key effort under this program, Mr. Chairman, is education of the children of present and past migrant families who often have or had little formal school opportunity. As you know, many of these children leave school in the spring and follow the crops. Therefore, although most American children are in school 9 months of the year, most migrant children receive only 6 months of schooling, or less.

Now, through the OEO migrant program, these children are being educated in my home State during the summer months, to supplement the incomplete education they receive during their brief winter stay further South. With improved educational attainments and exposure to other work and living patterns, many of the children will be able to break away and escape from the cycle of poverty which enmeshed their parents and grandparents.

The migrant program also now provides day care for the younger children, so that while the parents and other older children are at work in the fields during the day, the young children will be safe. All too often in the past, migrant children have been left locked in cars, or in the dubious care of 7- and 8-year-olds, while their parents worked.

A third important aspect of the MMOI project is education of adult migrants and ex-migrants. Many of the older migrants know little of the English language; some are illiterate. Now, for the first time, they are being given the opportunity to learn to speak, read, and write English and Spanish. In this way, they are being prepared for adjustment to and acceptance in local community life, and for better paying jobs. With increasing automation of the farms, soon many will find it difficult to retain work in agriculture. Vocational training under the manpower training program will help them find new job opportunities.

The entire OEO migrant program in Michigan cost about $1,300,000 last year, Mr. Chairman; but its efforts are worth a great deal, too, to both the people affected, and the communities in which they stay.

I support the program strongly, Mr. Chairman, and ask its continuation. I expect the local leaders of the program to make every effort to assure that every dollar spent produces a dollar's worth of benefit to our wide community of peoples. And I hope that every local resident and migrant will complain constructively when errors are made. But it would be most shortsighted of us to let this program die, by irresponsible disinterest or misplaced economy.

Mrs. Vera Weizmann

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, the widow of Israel's first President, died in London on September 24. In tribute to her and to her late great husband, the Government of Israel has decreed that she be given a state funeral.

The Israel people's sense of loss on this occasion—indeed the loss that is felt by all friends of Israel throughout the world—is particularly vivid to me because I recently had the honor of representing Speaker McCormack at the opening of Israel's new Knesset Building. The name of Weizmann evokes memories of those early days of struggle and sacrifice, of idealism and singleness of purpose, that are one of the finest chapters in the long history of the Jewish people.

Mrs. Weizmann was born Vera Chatzman in the Russian city Rostow-on-Don in 1881. She met her husband Chaim Weizmann while studying for a medical degree in Geneva. After her graduation in 1906 they married. There followed nearly a half century of partnership in marriage with the man who is known to all of us today as one of the two or three figures who did most to bring about the creation of the State of Israel.

Vera Weizmann's role in giving support to her husband as his great career developed is evident from the dedication of Chaim Weizmann's autobiography—"For my wife: my comrade and life companion." In his book Chaim Weizmann pays tribute to her patience, her understanding, and her devotion.

Her death reminds us once again of the immense achievement of Chaim Weizmann's life. Brilliant scientist, dedicated patriot, accomplished diplomat, world statesman who was accepted on equal terms by the great and powerful of his era—all these were combined in one man. Weizmann was a Zionist from childhood. At the age of 12, still in school in czarist Russia, he wrote a letter in which he lamented persecution of the Jews in Europe, and said:

> It is incumbent upon us to establish a place whither we can flee . . . let us raise the flag of Zion and return to our first mother, in whose lap we were born.

For the remainder of his life Weizmann dedicated himself to this ideal.

The extraordinary magnetism of his personality caused him to be recognized as the spokesman and leader of the Zionist movement in England within a few short years after his arrival in that country. While devoting much time to political activities, Weizmann was also quickly acquiring a reputation as a gifted and creative chemist. During the First World War, Weizmann developed acetone, thereby making a notable contribution to the Allied war effort. His attainments as a scientist, and particularly his wartime contribution, naturally enhanced his effectiveness in his political role.

Recognizing that Britain would have a decisive voice in determining the postwar disposition of territories formerly in the Ottoman Empire, Weizmann worked persistently and with great political skill for a public commitment from the British Government to establish a national home for Jews in Palestine. These efforts finally bore fruit in 1917 with the Balfour Declaration. If any single moment in history could be cited as the turning point for Zionist aspirations, it would certainly be this one.

In the period between the wars Weizmann remained the commanding statesman of the Zionist movement. His fundraising, diplomatic, and organizational contributions were of immense value. When Israel came into being in 1948 Weizmann was elected the nation's first President in acknowledgement of his great contribution to its founding. He held the office until his death in 1952.

Today there are two living monuments to Weitzmann's memory, each celebrating one side of his remarkable double career as statesman-scientist. There is first the state of Israel itself, flourishing in this 14th year after Weitzmann's passing, as a testament to his political career. And in memory of his scientific achievements there is the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot, founded in 1944 in Dr. Weizmann's honor. Today the institute has 300 scientists conducting research in 19 fields. It is unquestionably the outstanding center of scientific learning in the Middle East.

No finer credo could be found for the state and people of Israel today than in words spoken by Chaim Weizmann in 1948, shortly after his inauguration as President:

> We are a small country but a big people. We are a people of vast experience, vast political and social experience, and we must not be satisfied with just having a country of our own. It must be a country where people produce things which will indicate to the world that in the Jewish people there still live the same forces which gave the world moral and even social laws which the world still preserves. I should like, therefore, to see our schools and universities become models of perfection, our social laws and our relations with other peoples pervaded by a spirit of peace and the spirit of an old nation, which, after a small pause of two thousand years, has come home. It does not happen every day, nor to every nation. And this is a great challenge. Having achieved this great task, we must live up to it.

Plan Together Now or Strangle Later

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ben. W. Heineman, president of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, has delivered a sober warning which all Americans should heed if this country is to avoid mass economic suicide through traffic strangulation.

Mr. Heineman, who would make an excellent choice by President Johnson for the new Secretary of Transportation, if he could be persuaded to leave his present position, issued his warning in a recent address to the fifth annual Public Officials Conference of the First National Bank of Chicago. It is my hope his excellent speech will receive the widest attention and for that reason I am today placing it in the Record.

His excellent speech, which was reprinted in part in the Chicago Daily News, follows:

PLAN TOGETHER NOW OR STRANGLE LATER—THAT'S HEINEMAN'S CITY TRANSIT WARNING

(By Ben W. Heineman, president, Chicago & North Western Railway)

No economy, I suppose, can avoid being directly involved with the cities. As we think back over history, it is the cities of the world that characterize the civilizations and economies of the past—Athens, Rome, Paris, London, Madrid, New York.

At the present time, with the dispersal of our population, and the need for the maintenance of the central-core city, it is plain that one of the major problems is transportation. We read about it every day.

Oddly enough, this is not a simple problem. The Eastern seaboard is confronted, and has been for perhaps a generation, with a crisis in passenger transportation. And I'm speaking exclusively of surburban transportation—not of intercity, long-distance rail transportation.

The east coast is confronted with a crisis in transportation that threatens not only the central core, but real estate values throughout the tributary states—as well as the tempers of many of our friends who are compelled to travel. The same thing is true of Philadelphia; it is true of Detroit, true of Pittsburgh, and we all know it is true of Los Angeles. In short, it is true of really every major city in the United States at the present, with the exception of Chicago.

San Francisco is undertaking a monumental effort to overcome its problems, which are compounded by its geography, through a massive injection of public revenue funds obtained from public revenue bonds. It may well be that San Francisco, by dint of its forward planning and an investment of $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 of public funds, will end up with the most modern of our urban transportation systems.

But at the present, Chicago occupies that position. I want to talk about it a little, not only parochially—although of course I am deeply interested in Chicago—but to see whether there are any lessons that can be learned from our experience here.

I want to make clear that I am not holding myself or Chicago railroad men out as long-distance experts on everyone else's commuter problems. We are not. But there are certain things I think are important and worthwhile considering. I think we might also consider what the dangers are, because in my opinion there are some genuine dangers facing us.

First of all, in Chicago we have an outstanding expressway system. This transportation medium drops thousands of automobiles into Chicago every day. It contributes to an increasing congestion of our city streets; it moves people, but it moves them inefficiently. Rather, it move high-cubic packing boxes of steel and glass, carrying an average of 1.37 persons in each automobile. This average has been declining steadily and current projections by persons other than those in the railroad business are that in a relatively short time the average will be 1.2 persons.

Plainly, this is not transportation. At least it is not mass transporation, and its is not transportation aimed at preserving and protecting the central-core city. What we are doing is providing storage capacity for an immense number of packing boxes.

The suburban railroads of Chicago are, generally speaking, doing a good job. They either have modernized or are modernizing their equipment. By and large, they provide reliable service in all directions from Chicago.

There has been a long tradition in Chicago of good commuter service. Long before the Chicago & North Western Ry. modernized its commuter service, the Illinois Central R.R. and the Burlington R.R., for example, were performing outstanding service.

This tradition of good commuter service in Chicago was helped by a lag in our expressway system. Our expressway system is no more than five or six years old, whereas many of the major cities have had expressways for 10 and 15 years. Of course, it is unnecessary to point out that the expressways are a major competitor. I don't say "threat," I say competition, for the suburban railroads.

In addition, Chicago has a transit authority—a combination of a series of bankrupt companies—which, in its own sphere, is doing a good job under very difficult circumstances.

So Chicago, at the present time, enjoys a transporttion system that I think it is fair to say other major cities of the United States wish they had. The importance of this system to Chicago is obvious.

This transportation system has preserved the central core of the city. There was a period when it wasn't at all clear that this was going to be true, but it is clear now that the central core of Chicago has been maintained. Real estate values in suburban areas have been steadily increasing, and most people who live and work in the central-core city would tell their friends and co-workers in other parts of the country that Chicago is a good place to live and a good place to commute.

I think one of our risks, however, is that we spend too much time in self-congratulation. Certainly at one or another point in history much the same thing could have been said about other cities in the United States—and my interest is to consider what the threats are and what, if anything, we can do about them.

The threats to any privately operated suburban system consist of heavy injections of public competitive funds. In the case of the expressways, they came at a time when certain of the suburban railroads, including the North Western, had not put themselves in a position where they had a competitive product. Accordingly, it was possible, through modernization, providing a good product, and through merchandising that product, to minimize or mitigate the impact of this competitive expressway system.

As this system became saturated, and since the North Western had a competitive product, its commuter service has continued to show remarkable growth over the past several years. This has enabled us to maintain our rate structure without increases, and this, in turn, is attracting more riders. Hence, we are looking forward to a continuation of growth and profits in our suburban service. We regard our suburban service as a strong contributor and a future contributor to our net income.

While we were able through modernization and merchandising to overcome the heavy injection of federal funds and state funds into a competitive system, I do not believe it would be possible to do this twice. This is the threat of which I spoke. And I'm not going to make the typical speech about socialism or private ownership—I'm talking purely about transportation.

We must have unified planning in this community. If, for example, the state and federal highway engineers, independent of the railroads and the transit authority, lay down their expressways—and if independent of the highway people and the railroads, the Chicago Transit Authority proceeds on its own merry way, we are all going to be in trouble.

As a taxpaying organization, making substantial payments of taxes to all the communities in which we operate, including suburban communities, we are incapable of competing indefinitely with such tax-free services. It is simply not possible and we cannot keep our rates on a competitive basis.

Now this may seem obvious, which it is. But the fact remains that competition and lack of planning take many peculiar forms.

In Chicago we have a fine organization known as the Chicago Central Area Committee. This is an organization that consists of many of the outstanding community leaders and many of the outstanding organizations in the city of Chicago.

Some months ago, the committee announced a parking program for Chicago's central area. This parking program, professionally studied and created, calls for the expenditure of approximately $66,000,000 of public funds.

Initially, this may not shock anyone very much. There isn't any doubt that downtown garages are crowded; there isn't any doubt that it is hard to park during the business hours and there certainly isn't any doubt that it is expensive. But I think one must realize that parking is an integral part of transportation and that a nonplanned parking program can undermine mass transportation just as much as expressways, or just as much as an unplanned expansion of Chicago Transit Authority.

Now, for example, in the report of the Central Area Committee the following sentence appears: "Some of the employes and patrons who now are using public transportation would prefer to travel by auto if parking were more convenient, or less expensive, or both."

Of this I have no doubt. The problem in any planning, however, is the choice of alternatives. Do you want more employees and patrons to use public transportation, or don't you? Who is to make this decision—one group unilaterally, or the entire community?

Engaged, as the North Western is, in transportation, we have known for a long time that lack of public parking and the high cost of parking are deterrents to the use of the automobile as a means of transportation into the city. Under these circumstances, people think twice about driving an auto into the clogged city streets.

As a railroad man, I have some views on what is the proper social goal, but that isn't quite my point. My point is not that the proper social goal is to put as many people as possible on public transportation. My point is that whatever the community decides to be the proper social goal should be arrived at by over-all planning, taking into account all forms of transportation.

We should not have any one group—no matter how well motivated, no matter how distinguished—deciding that parking is in short supply and that, therefore, within a short time 20,000 additional parking spaces should be created at a cost of $66,000,000. This amount could make a very large start toward the proposed subway ring around the Loop in Chicago, which would take down the L and create tremendous growth in real-estate values throughout the downtown area.

The point is that it is important, in my judgment, for this community to define its objectives and through appropriate publicity make certain that these objectives are in fact community objectives.

If the community objectives are more parking and more automobiles, so be it. But let it be the result of comprehensive, unified community planning, not the result of highway people going off in one direction, the CTA going off in another, and as fine a group as the Chicago Central Area Committee going off in still a third—everyone paying lip service to the importance of public transporation, but, by and large, not doing any unified planning that would promote what so many people believe to be essential.

If we can learn any lesson at all from the commuter situation in the East, the lesson, I believe is this: Unless the community takes it upon itself to plan for the future, basic decisions will be made by a group of people who will have been lost in the mist of the past by the time the results of their decisions are the subjects of vigorous complaint. Who here today, or who in New York today, can give us the names of those anonymous people who 10, 15 or 25 years ago were so shortsighted as to make the decisions—or fail to make the decisions—that have so embarrassed the East Coast. These people are lost in anonymity, but their works remain to plague everybody.

So I suppose what I am saying is this: If there is a lesson to be learned, it is that there must be community planning on a community level with all segments of the community represented, taking into account all forms of transportation, establishing community goals, and then working toward them on a consistent basis. If this is not done, I foresee within a short time—10, 15 or 20 years—a crisis in Chicago, and perhaps you gentlemen, slightly more gray and a little more bald, meeting in various groups, asking what we can do now to keep the public-transportation system operating, to keep our east-west streets from being clogged, and to correct the errors of the past.

I would like to save all of you the burden of those innumerable luncheons, and those innumerable meetings, and say to you that it is important that you help arrive at a mass transportation planning group that will reflect the views and the decisions of the entire community.

Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce Sponsors Highly Successful Job Fair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, although the present overall unemployment rate in the United States is relatively low, there are still many instances where Americans cannot find jobs. Workers do not know where to look and, at the same time, the employer, who badly needs help, does not know either.

The Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce is without doubt one of the most active and civic-conscious in the entire country. Their recent job fair, to bring employers and jobhunters together, was a resounding success. It was not the first to be held in the country, but it has been the largest to date.

The chamber is to be highly complimented for its work in setting up the job fair. It was not only greatly beneficial to the Indianapolis area but it also set an example other cities would do well to follow. The following story from the October 3, 1966, National Observer, describes the job fair in detail:

JOB FAIR OPENS NEW DOORS TO THE UNEMPLOYED

There were 107 booths set up in the huge Manufacturer's Building at the Indiana State Fairgrounds here. Each booth elaborately advertised its products, and salesmen manning the booths were eagerly trying to sell the products.

But it was different from other fairs. In this one the products for sale were jobs, and the buyers were residents of the Indianapolis area, most of them unemployed or looking for better jobs.

More than 20,000 persons visited the fair recently and were interviewed as potential employes in the two-day project sponsored by the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. The fair was the latest phase in a concerted program by Indianapolis business and industry to cope with a tight labor market and, at the same time, help the hard-core unemployed find work.

Job fairs are recent developments in the fight against unemployment. In the past year Buffalo, Seattle, Chicago, and San Francisco have staged them, but the Indianapolis fair was by far the largest.

The visitors came from every part of Marion County—those with little or no formal education, some with master's degrees, prisoners at the Indiana State Reformatory seeking work so they could qualify for parole, and even one polio-crippled youth in a wheel chair who was looking for a job to support his bedridden mother.

WHIPPING UP ENTHUSIASM

Each visitor was carefully steered toward the job booth most suited to his education, capabilities, and job experience. Before the opening of the fair, the chamber had sent sound trucks with entertainers into the poorer neighborhoods of the city to whip up enthusiasm for the fair. Special free buses were provided to take residents to and from the fair. Free baby sitting, complete with toddler television and toys, was provided by Red Cross volunteers.

William Johnson, director of the chamber's employment opportunities committee, which directs the chamber's over-all campaign against unemployment, outlined the method used for dealing with applicants.

"If a person shows qualifications at the company or firm where he's inquiring, the interviewer immediately gives the applicant a time and date to report for a more extensive interview at the plant and the applicant can conceivably go to work the next day," he said.

The fair was expected to attract mostly Negroes, but the turnout was 50 per cent white. Commented the Rev. Bernard Strange, pastor of St. Rita's Catholic Church in a Negro area: "The Job Fair is hitting one of the city's most needed areas. There is a vital difference between the 'haves' and 'have-nots.' This is a splendid undertaking."

The city's unemployment rate is about 2 per cent, but the rate for Negroes is estimated at more than 5 per cent. The rate for Negroes under 25 years of age may run as high as 13 per cent, according to the city's antipoverty agency.

THE PLEDGES ROLL IN

In other phases of the chamber's campaign, pledges have been received from more than 360 companies, representing about 150,000 employees, to go beyond their legal requirements in helping Negroes find jobs and to earn promotions, notes Mr. Johnson.

Companies will report by Oct. 15 on whom they hired at the fair, how many persons they talked to, and how many they interviewed later at the plants, Mr. Johnson said.

But the value of the fair goes beyond just what jobs were filled immediately, he suggests. Many persons learned for the first time just why they haven't been hired and what needs to be done to make them employable. "The Negro learned that there were more than 100 places that were willing to hire him. In the past they have tended to go to just a few companies they knew hired Negroes, but through the fair they learned that employment conditions have changed," he added.

On the other side, he said, employers found out that there was an available labor supply. Says Mr. Johnson "one man told me, 'In a whole year of interviewing, I haven't talked to this many people.' "

—LAWRENCE S. CONNOR.

Water Pollution Control

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 16076) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 16076, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act. In so doing I first would like to commend the Honorable GEORGE FALLON, the chairman of the Public Works Committee, the Honorable JOHN BLATNIK, the chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee which drafted this legislation after very comprehensive hearings and consideration, and also the Honorable WILLIAM CRAMER, the ranking minority member of the Public Works Committee, for their leadership in bringing to the floor of the House of Representatives a very comprehensive bill which I believe will go a long, long way toward solving the very complex and damaging problems of water pollution.

Many areas of the Nation have suffered very serious droughts. This has brought clearly to our attention the importance of our water resources to the basic foundation of our economy. It is not well enough that we develop these resources through multiple-purpose projects and other ways if pollution of our rivers, our streams, and our lakes steals from us the value of this water. We have only to look out the window down at the Potomac River to realize the price we must pay for pollution.

Hopefully through the efforts of this bill we will be able to invest in pollution control and prevention, and investment which I feel would return great dividends. This is especially true of the preventive steps which should be taken before the situation becomes as desperate as it now has become in many of your water sites. I should point out that just a short time ago the President in discussing the question of pollution pointed out an example of waste resulting from pollution said:

> This is water that could be used and reused, if treated properly. Today it is ravaged water—a menace to the health. It flows uselessly past water-hungry communities to an indifferent sea.

Mr. Speaker, turning to my own State I feel that we have had a good program of water pollution control. However, testimony before the Public Works Committee clearly shows that we must have further assistance if we are to solve completely the problems, which in many instances are bistate in nature. A good example of this is Lake Tahoe on the California-Nevada line. I am very appreciative that the Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee, under the leadership of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK] held hearings at the lake and considered firsthand problems which we are facing there. At these hearings a number of preventive and corrective measures were proposed. These are in the nature of minimum requirements.

While the lake's crystal-clear waters now exceed drinking water standards, the threat of degradation is being posed by rising population, millions of visitors, and sewage seepage into the lake from the cesspools and septic tanks that still provide the principal mode of waste treatment. Through the development of a basin plan which is authorized by this legislation and thruogh the other progroms provided for in this legislation we should be able to overcome the pollution problem which if unconquered will destroy one of the Nation's most scenic spots.

Certainly there are other areas throughout the country which are experiencing similar problems. All are worthy of consideration and assistance at the Federal level. Therefore let us today give our support to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and thereby show the Federal Government will continue to accept its responsibility in the field of pollution control by providing for the development of basin pollution control and abatement plans through the establishment of additional incentives; by increasing grants under the existing program from waste treatment; and by making certain other provisions.

The Role of the Hearing Examiner in the Settlement of Formal Complaints by the National Labor Relations Board

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include the following speech delivered by the Honorable John H. Fanning, member of the National Labor Relations Board, and a fellow Rhode Islander, at the fourth annual seminar sponsored by the Federal Trial Examiners' Conference and the Graduate School of Public Law of the George Washington University on September 27, 1966:

THE ROLE OF THE HEARING EXAMINER IN THE SETTLEMENT OF FORMAL COMPLAINTS BY THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

(Remarks by Board Member
John H. Fanning)

One of the great privileges of being a Board Member is the opportunity it gives you to attend conferences such as these to interchange ideas and experiences. So I express to Professor Davison my real pleasure in being invited to attend this meeting. The subject we are discussing is a major factor in the orderly administration of justice. Without the active cooperation of Hearing Examiners in this and other areas the Board would find it even more difficult to handle its overwhelming caseload.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, there were 28,993 new cases filed with the Board. This was more than a 72 percent increase over the number of cases filed in fiscal year 1958, my first year with the Board. If the increase in cases filed continues at the indicated rate of 8 percent to 9 percent a year, we will possibly reach the point before the year 1980 of having to dispose of 50,000 cases a year. Despite this deluge of new cases, the Board, by means of improved internal procedures and the congressionally authorized delegation of authority to its Regional Directors in representation cases, has been able to increase the number of contested unfair labor cases decided at Board level from 222 in 1958 to 777 in fiscal year 1966. But it is obvious that the historical methods for handling cases will not be sufficient to handle the expected increase in the volume of cases filed. In view of our constantly rising caseload, we are forced to find new ways to expeditiously handle our caseload in order to avoid being swamped by the tide. And all of you are familiar, I know, with the proverb "Justice delayed is Justice denied."

To alleviate this problem, I and other Members of the Board and the General Counsel have supported a delegation of authority to Trial Examiners in unfair labor practice cases comparable to the delegation now existing in the representation case area.[1] Despite the seemingly obvious advantages to be gained from such a procedure, support for it has been sparse, the Bar apparently is not yet persuaded of its merit, and chances for a change in the statute appear unlikely in the immediate future.[2]

Another device which can be of great assistance to us in disposing of the volume of cases reaching the formal complaint stage—and which is attracting increased attention—is the technique known as settlement procedure. The weapon is not new and, in fact, has long played a large part in the actual enforcement of the Act.[3] Because litigation is the aspect of Board procedure which receives the principal attention of the commentators and the public, it tends to obscure to a significant degree peaceful means of adjustment such as settlements. Thus, in fiscal year 1966, the Board and the General Counsel settled a total of 4,261 cases. Of these, 1,015 were settled after the complaint issued and before the opening of a hearing, and 161 were settled after the opening of the hearing but before the issuance of the Hearing Examiner's Decision; 82 of these constituted informal but written settlements; 61 provided for a Board Order (and 54 of these also provided for a consent decree) and 18 cases were adjusted by the parties themselves on their own initiative and without the necessity of a written settlement agreement. As can be seen, it is the historical and well established policy of the Board to provide full opportunity to the parties to reach a satisfactory disposition of the issues as an alternative to litigation, by encouraging settlements which will effectuate the purposes of the Act.

This brings us to the specific subject of this conference—the role, if any, of the Hearing Examiner in the settlement process. I say "if any" because the National Labor Relations Act does not specifically mention such activity by Examiners. It has been argued that Section 4(a) of our Statute which forbids conciliation and mediation by the Board, also forbids settlements. However, as noted, by the Board in rejecting this argument in *Hibbard Dowel Co.*,[4] the ordinary meaning of those words, conciliation and mediation, would not include settlements. Nor is the legislative history of the original Act of much aid. Thus, while there appear to be certain statements which seem to foster an anti-settlement position.[5] These remarks, when read in the context of the entire legislative history, merely indicate that Congress did not want an employee to yield to employer pressure by settling his case without the approval of the Board.

Under this interpretation once Congress established a statutory minimum standard, a waiver of that minimum standard because of an inequality of bargaining power would be contrary to Congressional purpose, especially where the statutory right that is waived was conferred on the private party to effectuate our legislative policy affecting the public interest.[6] However, where the settlement must be approved by the General Counsel and submitted to the judicial scrutiny of a Hearing Examiner and the Board, the employee is sure to receive the protection required by the Act.

While there is nothing in the Act or its legislative history denying the power to encourage settlement, such a grant of power may be found by implication in Section 10(b) of our Act. This Section establishes as the two main functions of the Hearing Examiner the authority to conduct hearings and to recommend decisions. In performing these functions, the Hearing Examiner has powers analogous to that of a trial judge.[7] Like a trial judge, the Examiner is not required to sit idly by and permit a case to be litigated where the parties, if encouraged by him, would be willing to settle. This is a discretionary prerogative of which trial judges frequently avail themselves and it is a proper exercise of judicial authority. The Hearing Examiner's powers in this respect are strengthened by Section 7(b)(6) of the Administrative Procedure Act which provides that: "officers presiding at hearing shall have authority, subject to the published rules of the agency and within its powers, to . . . hold conferences for the settlement or simplification of the issues by consent of the parties . . ."[8]

Following the approval of the Administrative Procedure Act in 1946, the Board amended its rules and regulations to accord with Section 7(b) of that Act.[9] Thus, Section 102.35(g) states that the Hearing Examiner at a Board hearing "shall have authority, with respect to cases assigned to him, between the time he is designated and transfer of the case to the Board . . . to hold conferences for the settlement or simplification of the issues by consent of the parties, but not to adjust cases." As can be observed, this provision follows closely the wording of Section 7(b) of the APA except that it denies the Hearing Examiner the power "to adjust cases," and like its counterpart is designed to expedite and administrative hearing before the Board without impairing the right of the parties to participate in such proceedings.

As you carefully examine the Board's regulation, you will find only "an invitation" to the Hearing Examiner to use the settlement process if he so chooses. It does not inform the Examiner specifically what steps he should take towards the encouragement of a case settlement. It is not mandatory and contains little in the way of detailed procedure.[10] There have been demands both from within and without the Congress that settlement procedures used by administrative agencies be made mandatory and be set forth in greater detail. I am not persuaded that those suggestions have merit. Changing the settlement process to make it mandatory might result only in a misuse of the Hearing Examiner's time. For example, where the issues turn on complex factual patterns and/or novel legal concepts, a mandatory procedure would unnecessarily add to an Examiner's workload and might become a perfunctory exercise by both him and the lawyers involved, rather than the useful and helpful tool it should be. Moreover, under such an approach it would become possible for a party, by an offer of a settlement, or a series of amended offers of settlement, to delay the hearing for an unduly protracted period, thereby defeating the purpose of the statute. Under the discretionary procedure that now exists at the Board, the Examiner has it within his power to control the settlement discussion by allowing time to explore fully all settlement possibilities, while not permitting the hearing to drag out unnecessarily.

The reason behind the lack of details in the Board's procedure lies in our belief that there is no magic formula for a successful settlement pocess. Indeed, the very nature of the process requires a rather large dose

---

Footnotes at end of speech.

of flexibility for its maximum effectiveness, rather than rigid formalistic devices. Under our approach, the Examiner is guided by considerations of the type and posture of the case before him as to the best methods to be used. Whether he actually accomplishes a settlement will depend upon a myriad of factors including his skill which will be gained primarily from experience.

The settlement process can provide quite a delicate task for the Examiner in that he must be able to discuss the law and facts involved without commenting on the merits of the case. If the Examiner does become involved in the merits of the case, he lays himself open to a later charge of bias and prejudgment. The same is true if he placed pressure on one or all parties to settle. As for this latter point it must be remembered that both under the APA and our Act, the Examiner does not possess the full authority of a trial judge to exert pressure on the parties to make them cooperate. One notable distinction—which is required by both the Act[11] and the Board's regulations[12] is that the Examiner's power to encourage settlement, does not include the power to mediate or conciliate a dispute between the parties.

The Board as early as 1958 in the *Hibbard Dowel* case[13] indicated that a Hearing Examiner's intervention in the actual settlement negotiations might lead to bias and prejudice

In that case, the Hearing Examiner [illegible] trying to settle a refusal to bargain case had urged that the parties continue bargaining, suspended the hearing for that purpose, and actually attended bargaining sessions. While it was perfectly proper for the Examiner to urge the parties to settle by suggesting continued bargaining and to temporarily adjourn while the parties were attempting to settle, we felt that his conduct, particularly his pressurizing the parties into bargaining and his presence during the bargaining session, while it did not constitute conciliation or mediation, might have created an appearance of such. Consequently, we suggested to the Examiner that discretion dictated that he abstain from such conduct.

Lest the above mislead you into thinking that we at the Board are constantly troubled by Hearing Examiners meddling in the merits of cases during settlement conferences, let me set the record straight. Since I have been a member of the Board, the *Hibbard Dowel* case has been the only case of its nature to reach the Board (and even here no violation was found). In fact, when we undertook in 1964 to examine the actual practices of Hearing Examiners in the settlement of cases, we found that a fairly substantial number of Examiners engaged in no action to secure settlements. As a result of this study, Chairman McCULLOCH in an internal memorandum addressed to all the Hearing Examiners has called on them to affirmatively interest themselves in the settlement of cases and to exert their best efforts, consistent with their role as impartial triers of cases, to present to the parties full opportunity for settlement. This continues to be our firm and active policy.

Footnotes

[1] Fanning, Procedural Reform—First Step Towards a More Effective National Labor Policy, 60 LRRM 236 (1965).

[2] In August of this year the Committee on Practice and Procedure under the National Labor Relations Act of American Bar Association by a divided vote went on record as opposed to this procedure. 62 LRRM 292-293 (1966).

[3] *Wallace Corp.* v. *NLRB,* 323 U.S. 248, 253-4 (1944).

[4] 119 NLRB 1763, 1765 (1958).

[5] The House Report states that "the law must have application in all cases, and must not be haggled about or compromised because of the exigency of a particular situation or the weakness of a particular employee group as against a more powerful employer." 2 Leg. Hist. of NLRA, 1935 p. 2922. Senator Wagner declared that settlement was not suited to the purpose of the Act since it was "intended for universal application, not universal modification" and the "practical effect of letting each disputant bargain and haggle about (unfair labor practices) is that the weakest groups which need its basic protection most receive it the least." Ibid p. 2967.

[6] Compare, *D. A. Schulte* v. *Gangi,* 328 U.S. 108 (1946).

[7] *Bethlehem Steel Co.* v. *N.L.R.B.,* 120 F. 2d 641, 652 (D.C. Cir. 1941).

[8] See also Section 5(b) of the APA which states that the "agency shall afford all interested parties opportunity for (1) the submission and consideration of . . . others of settlement, or proposals of adjustment where time, the nature of the proceeding and the public interest permit, and (2) to the extent that the parties are unable so to determine any controversy by consent, hearing, and decision upon notice and in conformity with Section 7 and 8." It is clear from the wording of this section that the action contemplated in this section occurs prior to the assignment of a case to a Trial Examiner.

[9] *Spector Freight System* 141 NLRB 1110 (1963).

[10] This lack of details is very noticeable when compared to the procedures used in other agencies such as the CAB (14 CFR Sec. 302, 23 and Sec. 302.6), I.C.C. (49 CFR Sec. 168), FCC (47 CFR Sec. 1.813), SEC (17 CFR Sec. 201.3), and FPC (18 CFR Sec. 1.118).

[11] As noted earlier Section 4(a) contains a prohibition against the Board engaging in conciliation and mediation. The purpose behind this section was that Congress wanted to prevent a conflict or duplication between the activities of the Board and the Department of Labor. 2 Leg. Hist. 2922 (1935).

[12] Section 102.35(g) authorizes settlement efforts short of intervention in actual negotiations and pressure for the acceptance of specific proposals or the terms of the settlement.

[13] 119 NLRB 1763, 1765 (1958).

Report on the 2d Session of the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, as we come to the end of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, it is appropriate that I report to the constituents of the Second District of Kansas on my stewardship of their office in Washington.

This report will go to every post office patron in the district and will give each household a summary of my activities with respect to my committee work, my legislative record, and my voting record.

The report follows:

OCTOBER 1966: THE WINDUP OF THE 89TH

Some people have labeled the 89th Congress as "the Action of Congress." If this is "truth in labeling," then I've been where the action is.

What was supposed to be merely a session of perfecting, elaborating and refining the hastily-drawn legislation of the first session, turned into a pressure-packed parade of new legislative proposals, which at the time this report was prepared, had dragged on for nine months with adjournment still uncertain.

Since it is traditional for the Second District Congressional office to make a report on each session of Congress in October, this report is going out to all constituents this month even though Congress has not adjourned. If significant actions take place between now and adjournment, I will follow up with a supplement to make certain that a complete report on the session exists.

VIETNAM AND INFLATION

Although the legislative pace and the record-breaking production of the first session haven't been matched in the second year of the 89th, this Congress had to wrestle with such major problems as the escalation of the war in Vietnam and the escalation of inflation at home. There was belated recognition of the fact that we could only win the conflict in Southeast Asia by taking the initiative and carrying the war to the aggressor. Just as belatedly, it finally became obvious that inflation would not go away and it was necessary for the Administration and the Congress to do something about it. Even in an inflationary economy, money became tight, interest rates rose to the highest point in 45 years, the home building industry became the first to feel the pinch, and Congress had to devote a great deal of time to the consideration of corrective measures.

HEAVY COMMITTEE WORKLOAD

Many of these measures came before the Banking and Currency Committee of which I am a member. This committee was busy every month, January through September. More than 50 days were devoted either to hearings or to executive sessions to consider and/or report out legislation. We reported out bills on the Participation Sales Act, the limitation of interest rates, to increase the borrowing authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association, a Department of Transportation, the Demonstration Cities Act, The Asian Development Bank and many more. Several dealt directly with the inflationary aspects of the economy; others dealt with brand new concepts which could put a further strain on the economy because it will cost billions to carry them out.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD

As a first-term Member, I feel that I have been moderately successful in having several of my legislative proposals incorporated into bills which have been enacted into law. I have in mind such bills as the repeal of the excise tax on household type hot water heaters; the reduction of the excise tax on telephone service; legislation to insure the adequacy of the national freight car supply; the 7% increase in Social Security benefits; a bill to increase the exemption from duty of gifts mailed in combat zones by our servicemen; the cold war GI Bill of rights; and the extension of time to sign-up for medicare.

Some of the bills I have introduced have been acted on in either House or Senate and have a good chance of being enacted into law before Congress adjourns. They are: legislation to permit free air mail privileges for the transportation of tape recordings by our servicemen overseas; and legislation to give Congressional consent to the bi-state compact between Kansas and Missouri for the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority.

BILLS STILL PENDING

Several of the bills I authored in the 89th Congress are still pending before the committees to which they have been assigned. I feel all of them are important and should merit action as soon as possible:

H.R. 8769, to establish a policy of uniform procedures for real property acquisition.

H.R. 9392, to provide an income tax credit for expenses of a college education.

H.R. 10646, to establish a National Water Resources Trust Fund.

H.R. 10962, the Human Investment Act.

H.R. 12251, to provide for a 3 percent cost-of-living increase for Social Security beneficiaries.

H.R. 17060, to exclude moving expenses from gross income for income tax purposes.

H.R. 17336, a bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management.

H.R. 17397, to provide for the deduction of certain education expenses by teachers.

H.R. 17774, anti-riot legislation.

H. Res. 808, to formulate plans for a more equitable distribution of research and development funds.

H.J. Res. 1139, to require ⅔ vote by full membership of Supreme Court on national and state constitutional decisions.

VOTING RECORD

Here's how your Congressman voted on the vital issues before the Second Session of the 89th Congress.

Voted for

*Cold War GI Bill of Rights.
*Extension of Enrollment Date for Medicare.
*Prohibition of Discrimination in Employment.
Food for Freedom Act.
Highway and Auto Safety Acts.
*Anti-Riot Amendment to Civil Rights Bill.
Increased Borrowing.
Authority for FNMA.
Elimination of Title IV of Civil Rights Bill.
Improvements in Existing Minimum Wage Legislation.
Military Pay Increase.
Increase Small Business Loans through Small Business Adm.

Voted against

Acceleration of 1966 Income Tax Payments.
Uniform Daylight Savings Time.
Acquisition of Official Residence for Vice President.
Controls on Consumer Credits.
Participation Sales Act.
Foreign Aid.
Increase in National Debt.
Federalization of Unemployment Compensation System.

*Indicates similar legislation introduced by your Congressman.

Letter and Resolution of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked to insert in the RECORD the following letter from Oregon State Senator Ted Hallach:

To the U.S. Congress:

The long-term effect of the Russians' virtual piracy of the Northwest's offshore fish population may have ceased for a moment; only because their parent canning vessels are glutted with a voracious, summer-long catch.

The Russians' good faith regarding our salmon is questionable. Knowing they had already scooped-up a good portion of this year's run, they have indicated their vessels would be open to U.S. inspection—to prove they had ceased catching salmon. Yet our own surveillance proves they have continued to take these fish.

Their indiscriminate netting techniques can ruin one of my state's most basic industries. Naturally Oregon advocates, most earnestly, your passage of H.R. 9531 next Monday, as one of the nation's coastal states, dependent economically upon the fruits of an adjoining body of water subject to Congressional fiat and international law.

Extension of territorial limits is not a hostile act, nor an imperious one. Justification for it can be found in similar acts by nations throughout the world. The Iceland-Great Britain dispute is a case in point. So are the postures of Chile and Ecuador.

Dependent entirely upon your action in this matter, I respectfully ask your favorable consideration of H.R. 9531, else Oregon's third largest industry will be destroyed in short order.

Thank you,

TED HALLACH.

And I further am offering the following resolution of the Oregon AFL–CIO adopted September 15, 1966:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Russian fishing fleet composed of well over one-hundred ships, including motherships and large trawlers, have been systematically fishing our coastal water, and

Whereas, the Russians are violating all conservation measures, depleting our offshore fishing grounds, especially or hake and ocean perch, and

Whereas, the Russian fishing fleet continually harass our domestic fishermen creating a situation that is intolerable for normal fishing operations, and

Whereas, the loss of fish for processing causes unemployment amongst the members of the United Packinghouse Food & Allied Workers Local 554, AFL–CIO,

Now therefore, be it resolved the Oregon AFL–CIO resolve to assist in every way possible to make the Russian fishing fleet observe conservation measures to preserve our off-shore fishing grounds, and to urge the U.S. House of Representatives to pass H.R. 9531 (the extension of our fishery zone).

Passed unanimously by the Oregon AFL–CIO Convention on September 15, 1966.

Freedom Studies Center—A Big Step Toward Closing Cold War Education Gap

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I had the privilege of participating in the dedication of the Freedom Studies Center: a novel and important educational institution being established near Boston, Va.

Sponsored by more than 50 leading educational and other organizations, the center is an embodiment of an imaginative private response to an urgent public need.

The purpose of the center, its goals and its program, are described eloquently in Mr. James J. Kilpatrick's column yesterday in Washington's Sunday Star.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that Mr. Kilpatrick's article will prove of considerable interest to other Members of Congress:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star, October 2, 1966]

A GREAT CONCEPT: FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

BOSTON, VA.—The tiny community of Boston, Va., lies some 80 miles southwest of "Big Washington." It is 10 miles up the road from Culpeper. On to the west lie Scrabble, Woodville, Sperryville, and "Little Washington," and beyond them lie the Blue Ridge Mountains. Boston thus is situated in the midst of the most beautiful 200 square miles in the world, if not in the universe, but until last Sunday this wide space on Route 522 had no other distinction.

Now Boston, Va., is on the map. If plans of the Institute for American Strategy come to fulfillment—and these plans already are far along—the Institute's new "Freedom Studies Center" at Boston one day may become as well known in its field as the Naval Academy at Annapolis or the military academy at West Point. The Center, dedicated a week ago, has but a single purpose: It is to turn out graduates who know as much of the tactics and strategy of communism as prospective admirals know of the tactics and strategy of naval warfare.

Toward this end, the Institute for American Strategy some months ago acquired a 671-acre tract of land in Culpeper County, a mile or so from the wide space known as Boston. The property includes an impressive stone mansion that rises out of the hills as naturally as a granite boulder. From its courtyard, one may look to the Hazel River, plunging over rapids far below. In the middle distance, Black Angus cattle graze on green mountain meadows. On beyond are the soft and silent mountains, slate blue and dark blue, and still darker blue. Here the students will come.

It is important to touch on the setting, for the leaders of the Institute for American Strategy chose this lovely stillness as deliberately as any Thoreau at Walden Pond. They could have established their Freedom Studies Center smack in the middle of Big Washington or in some glass hutch on the Hudson. But their conviction is that men who would master great ideas need some measure of great tranquility to grasp them in. The small community of scholars they envision is not to be distracted by a jangling urbanism, pressing in.

The name of the "Freedom Studies Center" is a model of precision. The idea is to bring in small groups at first—25 or 30 at a time—for seminars of a few days or a few weeks. Twenty-eight congressional aides came as a vanguard to Boston on September 21 for four days of intensive studies. The next such group may be chosen from industrial leaders, then from professors of history and political science. In time, as a prospective building program moves ahead, most of the full-time students (about 400 in all) will be graduate students chosen from participating universities. They will study freedom, what it is, why the West must preserve it, how the East would twist freedom into slavery.

This is training in psycho-political warfare. For those closest to the project, it is a dream coming true.

More than eight years ago, a group in Orlando, Fla., headed by Alan G. Grant, Jr., perceived the need for an academy that would train key men in government, in the armed services, in academia, and in private life in certain non-military aspects of Communist aggression. They envisioned a government-financed academy, patterned generally after West Point and Annapolis.

The idea was embodied in various House and Senate bills, sponsored by members of Congress from across the political spectrum: Senators FONG, Keating, DOUGLAS, PROXMIRE, LAUSCHE, DODD, HICKENLOOPER, Goldwater, MUNDT. The range was as wide in the House. But under the wet blankets of the State

Department's opposition, the bills regularly went to sleep in committee.

Then the idea developed—and it was a better idea in every way—for the proposed Academy to be brought into being with private funds. The Institute for American Strategy, founded in 1958, took the lead. Fifty-five educational institutions and major organizations offered their support. To date, nearly $800,000 has been donated or pledged by leading foundations, corporations and individuals. A long-range goal has been set of $11 million. The land and the manor house are bought and paid for. The Center is now an institution in being.

The congressional aides who came here for the shakedown seminar heard a dozen cold war experts—Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Dr. Eleanor Dulles, Walter Judd, Allen Dulles. They heard Dr. Frederick Barghoorn, of Yale, on "Soviet Propaganda with Special Reference to Peace and Disarmament Themes." Two spokesmen from the AFL–CIO's National Maritime Union gave them insight on the cold war at sea. By the time the seminar ended, their heads were bursting with new understanding of the pivotal struggle of this century.

Not one nickel of "CIA money," or any other government money, has gone into the Freedom Studies Center. It is intended to be the voluntary contribution of a voluntary society toward its own survival. The scholars and officials who are invited to come here will come at their own expense, or on Foundation grants. And because the Center is not an agency of government, it will be free to pursue the study of freedom and communism untroubled by the inhibitions of diplomacy. It is a great concept in terms of the total struggle between West and East, as solid as the distant mountains, as clear and cold as the stream.

Retirement of Mr. Leon L. Wheeless

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVID N. HENDERSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on September 30 an able, dedicated employee of the Federal Government, Mr. Leon L. Wheeless, retired.

Mr. Wheeless at the time of his retirement was Director, Civilian Personnel Policy, in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In fact, Leon Wheeless was one of the first five civilian employees hired by Secretary Forrestal in 1947 in the newly created Department of Defense. Mr. Wheeless was the first Director of Civilian Personnel in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

During my time in Congress, it has been a pleasure on numerous occasions to work with Mr. Wheeless, especially as chairman of the Subcommittee on Manpower. At all times Leon Wheeless exhibited a genuine interest in getting all the facts and in fairplay. His sense of fairness has been outstanding and of great beenfit to management, to rank-and-file employees and to the Congress.

Last Friday, the 30th, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Hon. Tom Morris, awarded Mr. Leon L. Wheeless, Director of Civilian Personnel Policy, the Department of Defense Distinguished Civil Service Award:

In recognition of outstanding contributions to civilian personnel management in the Department of Defense over the past nineteen years. Mr. Wheeless' sound counsel and strong leadership have played a major role in the refinement of progressive civilian personnel policies affecting the nation's largest civilian work force and in the development of important personnel legislation and programs. His exceptional accomplishments have brought him well-merited recognition as one of the nation's top personnel experts and have reflected great credit upon himself and the Department of Defense.

Home Rule for Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 17, 1966, on the floor of this House I commented that on the previous day, without a dissenting vote, this body reaffirmed one of the basic principles upon which this great Nation is founded: the right to self-determination, the right to choose one's own elected representatives, and the right not to be taxed without representation.

My remarks on that day made reference to the fact that we had passed legislation to enable the island of Guam and the Virgin Islands to elect their Governors.

That legislation is now before the Senate and I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial broadcast by WTOP here in Washington on September 27 and 28, 1966:

ELECTED GOVERNORS FOR GUAM AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS?

This is a WTOP Editorial.

Anyone with a taste for irony ought to take time to read the testimony last week before the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

On September 23rd—that was last Friday—representatives of Guam and the Virgin Islands appeared on Capitol Hill to argue for the right to elect the governors of their two territories.

In statements which somehow have a familiar ring, the spokesmen outlined the "maturity of judgment", the "awareness of responsibility", the "progress and success", the loyalty, ingenuity and steadfastness which entitle the peoples of Guam and the Virgin Islands to choose their own governors.

Guam, of course, has an elected legislature. So do the Virgin Islands. Both of these rather distant spots—Guam is about 10,000 miles from Washington—have been determined by Congress to be capable of taking charge of a substantial part of their own affairs. Now the drive is on for further autonomy. For example, the speaker of the Guam Legislature told Congress this: "To say that the people of Guam may elect their own legislators and that those legislators may legislate with respect to all local matters, including the establishment of an independent judiciary and the authority to levy taxes, but that the people must be satisfied with a federally appointed governor is inconsistent with the framework of our American system of government."

The speaker might be persuaded to write some speeches in behalf of the District of Columbia. We wonder what he would say about the inconsistency of depriving the nation's capital of virtually all self-government, even though other, newer areas under the American flag already are allowed a vastly greater degree of freedom.

This was a WTOP Editorial, Jack Jurey speaking for WTOP.

Commissioner George H. Hearn Addresses the Propeller Club of the Port of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable George A. Hearn, a member of the Federal Maritime Commission, delivered an address to the Propeller Club of New York, on September 26 which I believe represents a timely topical representation of the Maritime Commission's approach to its regulatory problems. Commissioner Hearn, the only lawyer on the Commission, emphasized the solid backing which the courts have given to the Commission's efforts to fulfill its statutory obligations. I believe that this address reflects a thoughtful and meaningful approach to maritime regulatory problems grounded upon congressional expressions confirmed by judicial opinions.

The address follows:

It is always a pleasure to return home to New York City and it is an especial honor to be invited to speak to the Propeller Club of the Port of New York, a formidable chapter of the organization historically and vitally concerned with the water borne commerce of the United States. I might say as a former member of the Downtown Athletic Club that it is good to be in familiar quarters. As you know we Propellerites are preparing to convene in Washington, one week from today for our 40th Convention at the Mayflower Hotel and I would like to take this opportunity to invite you to stop into my office while you are in convention. Many of you have availed yourself of this invitation in the past and that invitation is a standing one.

As we are all aware these are times of change in the world of ocean shipping and international commerce. We have witnessed the phenomenon of the Common Market in Europe, the emergence of the developing nations as bona fide trading markets, the establishment of international conferences respecting tariff barriers regularly convene, a hardening of attitudes by some nations respecting the carriage of their commerce on their vessels, and the insistence of some nations to look with askance on the trading philosophies of others. Understandably, we recognize the concern that every nation exhibits over the welfare of its own national trade. We expect other nations to understand, if not enthusiastically support, the concern that the United States has for its own international commerce. There is hardly a member of the family of nations, I suspect, other than the United States which has such a large portion of its foreign commerce transported in vessels other than its own.

I am sure that there is no other nation committed on the one hand to a strong national merchant marine and on the other toward a policy of absolute freedom of choice by shippers and consignees of carriers, regardless of vessel-flag.

This seemingly cross purpose philosophy is in reality an expression of our need for a strong Merchant Marine as an adjunct to our National Defense Establishment and a desire to encourage an adequate supply of vessel services to spur our commercial endeavors. This month we celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Shipping Act of 1916, truly a document which has been rightfully called the Magna Carta of ocean shipping, and it will also be five years since the 1961 amendments to the Shipping Act were enacted into law.

We Americans realize that we are doing business in the international community, and that histories, philosophies, customs, and usages differ among nations. We are also cognizant of the fact that the overwhelming preponderance of our foreign trade involves ocean shipping. Different customs and usages were conceived in changing times as various problems and interests arose. However, the way of doing business that has made America the colossus of the world is based primarily on a non-monopolistic, anti-trust, private enterprise system and with that in mind, the Shipping Act, emerging some 26 years after the passage of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, and modeled somewhat after the granddaddy of regulatory agencies—the Interstate Commerce Commission—came into being.

The spirit of the Shipping Act is to protect the foreign commerce of the United States or at least foster it without any foreign or domestic impediments. Realizing the day to day exigencies of international shipping, the Congress has offered steamship companies immunity from the rigors of the various anti-trust acts by allowing carriers to act in concert, after, and so long as, their restrictive agreements have received the approval of the Federal Maritime Commission. This permission to the shipping community is an explicit accommodation to the philosophies of our trading partners, and as a safeguard to our own business philosophy the Congress has created the regulatory scheme found in the Shipping Act and has entrusted to the Federal Maritime Commission the responsibility of even handedly administering that statute. Recently, the Supreme Court in the *Carnation* case interpreted Section 15—the anti-trust immunity provision—to provide that concerted action by carriers before approval or after disapproval of their compact will subject them to hard money treble damages, the damages for which all violators under anti-trust statutes are liable.

It should be quite apparent, since *Carnation*, that approval of anti-competitive agreements continue to be essential. The anti-trust immunity extends only so long as the agreement stands approved, and the approval itself grants immunity only to the matters contained in the agreement.

Almost five years ago, as I noted earlier, the 1961 amendments to the Shipping Act were approved. In addition to the Dual Rate legislation and the Freight Forwarder legislation, the 1961 amendments included new Section 18(b) relating to tariffs in the international trades. I submit that it was the awareness of the Congress and the Administration of the increasing difficulties that United States exporters were meeting in "selling American" that Section 18(b)(5) was added to the Act. As we all know this provision charges the Commission with a positive role in insuring that ocean freight rates in our foreign trades are not so unreasonably high or low as to be detrimental to our commerce.

This provision has prompted to cause the Commission to institute at least three broad investigations in this area. Two have been completed and one is now in the hearing stage.

The Commission's ad hoc, case by case investigation of particular trades to determine the "reasonableness" of rates involves great expenditures of time and .money. In my opinion, before proceeding against various conferences or carriers on a trade wide basis the first step, logically, should be the adoption of some form of a uniform accounting system whereby the rates of carriers could be measured against their costs of doing business. This is not a novel suggestion on my part. In my concurrence in the Iron and Steel case, Docket No. 1114, I suggested that broad rule making was indicated.

In the Order of Investigation in the North Atlantic—United Kingdom trade case, Docket No. 65–45, I reiterated this position and expounded upon it in a lecture at Tulane University last spring, and spelled it out in some detail in an interview for Traffic World in the issue of May 7, 1966, reprinted in the Joint Economic Committee Hearings of May 19, 1966 appearing at page 628. It is simply inconceivable to me that an agency charged by statute with overseeing the reasonableness of ocean carrier rates cannot readily determine the carriers cost of doing business. In almost every other regulated business, from taxicabs to light and power companies, the cost of doing business is readily available to the overseeing body. Rate making, of course, is an inexact science. But its inexactitude is not a valid reason, in determining whether particular rates are reasonable, for making guesses based upon secondary or specious information.

In a decision issued scarcely a month ago the U.S. Court of Appeal here in New York observed that "The Commission is directed to disapprove unreasonable rates, and cost data and revenue information are highly relevant to that issue." I am referring to the *Ludlow* case in which records, situated abroad, may be reached by a subpoena directed to a person in this country. But this is not novel case law. Both the *Kerr* case in 1960 and the *Montship* case in 1961 held that the foreign location of documents was no bar to the Commission's retrieving them. Indeed, the body of case law established in recent years by *Kerr*, *Montship*, *Caragher*, *Ludlow*, and *Carnation* have pointed to positive judicial support for the full exercise of the Commission's responsibilities under the Shipping Act. In *Kerr* and *Montship*, the courts reviewed, among other things, the retrievability of documents located beyond the territorial limits of the United States by the Commission's predecessor, the Federal Maritime Board.

Each of these cases involved judicial scrutiny of the Board's orders, issued under Section 21 of the Shipping Act, to secure information for the Board's own regulatory purposes. In each of these cases the court held that there was nothing contained in Section 21 to cover only information in the United States. In *Montship* the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit stated, "If the Board's investigative powers were limited to the territorial confines of the United States, regulation of foreign flag carriers would be hampered to a substantial degree."

The *Caragher* and *Ludlow* cases involve the validity of subpoenas issued in proceedings concerning Section 18(b)(5) of the Shipping Act. In *Caragher* the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, here in New York, held that a Commission subpoena could reach relevant data in investigations under Section 18(b)(5) and other sections "that give the Commission power to disapprove certain practices in light of broad statutory criteria." Unlike *Caragher*, *Ludlow* involved the efficacy of a subpoena issued at the behest of a private complaint in a Section 18(5) proceeding aimed at data outside the United States, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in concluding that the Commission's subpoena was valid stated "The remaining contention, that the Commission is without power to issue a subpoena requiring the production of evidence from outside the United States, is surprising as a matter of common sense."

These four cases make relevant data retrievable no matter where located at the instance of the Commission under an order issued by the Commission pursuant to Section 21 or at the instance of the Commission's staff or a private litigant via subpoena, and the statement in *Ludlow* that "The Commission is directed to disapprove unreasonable rates, and cost data and revenue information are highly relevant to that issue." is indicative of the Commission's need for a uniform system of accounts. If in every case involving Section 18(b)(5) issues time and effort must be spent in judicial enforcement, the delay becomes intolerable. Justice delayed is justice denied.

I am very serious about the desirability—the need, really—of the Commission to have data respecting the carrier's cost of doing business. And gentlemen, the Commission only last week decided to push vigorously for a comprehensive system of uniform accounts in our domestic trades, in furtherance of the bills introduced in the Congress, at our request last February by Senator MAGNUSON and Congressman GARMATZ.

The only critical response to my proposal, appearing in *Traffic World* last July was posed by Mr. Frederic E. Harmer, Chairman of the Committee of European Shipowners. Time does not permit, today, a full rebuttal to Mr. Harmer's reply, but I would like to address myself, briefly, to one of his chief points. He states, on page 40 of the July 2 issue of *Traffic World:*

"Freight rates, of course, are only one element in the total cost structure of the delivered export—and a small one at that. If the shipowners' costs are to be taken into account all the other costs involved in producing and marketing the product if a fair balance is to be struck between the profits accruing to all those who have had a hand in the operation. Does the Commissioner seriously contemplate a task of this magnitude?"

Apart from the assertion that the ocean freight is a small element in a seller's total cost structure—I am sure that some of you here might quarrel with that—Mr. Harmer has confused the issue by referring to the total cost of the goods exported. The Federal Maritime Commission is not charged by statute with production costs, or with any other costs *not* falling into the category of ocean transportation. Since 1919, when the former Shipping Board first passed upon the subject, determinations of the reasonableness of ocean rates have excluded questions of shippers' "profitability." Further, we are not charged with striking a fair balance between all parties contributing to the product. What we are charged with, however, is seeing to it that unreasonable freight rates do not deter our foreign commerce. And I submit that a uniform system of accounts would give us a valuable and meaningful measurement aid in carrying out our statutory responsibility.

Mr. Harmer's statement that my proposal "might sound feasible and even reasonable" were it not for "the complexities of rate-making" and "the thousands of different articles" involved in an ocean tariff itself contains the germ of the rejoinder: many Container tariffs recite Freight All Kinds rates, and are you transportation men not familiar with "the complexities of rate making" and "the thousands of different articles" which regulated truck and real carriers hold themselves out to carry?

In the final analysis, some system of uniform accounts, in international ocean common carrier service, is clearly necessary, in the trades involving the United States, in view of the Congressional mandates welded into the Shipping Act by the 1961 amendments. I am not wedded to any particular version, and I invite comments as to how the system could best be devolved. I do not envision burdening carriers with a mountain of paper-work; or with having a government agency second-guess honest and legitimate managerial judgments. But I firmly believe that carriers could reasonably, efficiently, and without substantial added expense, furnish data which would establish their costs of doing business. And this data would be as helpful to them as it would be to the Commission. There are few, today, who believe that ocean carriers are earning exorbitant profits; there are few, indeed, who doubt that carriers have suffered serious losses in the past, and that the cyclical turns of the industry render their undertakings as those involving substantial risk. Compliance with a program of accounts, therefore, would serve carriers as well as the shipping public. The system could serve as a barometer to register the justification of increased rates as well as the necessity for downward rate adjustments.

Gentlemen, for a nation that depends so heavily on foreign trade, for a nation that has made its international mark on its productive and commercial excellence, and for a nation that has committed the Federal Maritime Commission to oversee the reasonableness of ocean freight rates, especially when in excess of 75% of our international trade is accomplished by ships of other nations, it is unthinkable that the Commission undertakes to adjudge "reasonableness" without knowing the cost of doing business—particularly when that data could economically be assembled, gathered, and analyzed.

Another point I wish to touch upon today, and one which exemplifies this period of change or transition in ocean shipping, is the posture of our own commerce. We are the world's foremost trader, our total commercial imports and exports dwarf those of other nations, and traditionally, as the world's storehouse, we have enjoyed a trade surplus. But this is not a fact which we can rely upon to continue without serious effort. In 1965 and the first half of 1966, we were net importers. Our trade surplus has evaporated, and it is incumbent upon us all—industry and government—to undertake serious efforts to regain our trade surplus posture. Economies in ocean shipping are clearly needed. One way in which economies are accomplished—and a way which bears our traditional American trademark—is the innovation represented by the container movement by carriers. This concept has been successfully developed in our domestic trades. Sea-Land, Seatrain, Alaska Steam and Matson have striven mightily to make containerization a standard in their trades. Sea Land, Grace, Export-Isbrandtsen and U.S. Lines, to mention but a few, are pioneering this innovation in our foreign trades. I truly expect that this development will result in shipping economies for all concerned and consequently will redound to the benefit of our export commerce.

Containerization perhaps will spawn its own regulatory problems. But the problem here and now is not to stifle this sapling with rules and regulations and endanger its growth and benefits. The touchstone of our regulatory approach to containerization must be, as it is in the warp and woof of the Shipping Act, "fairness" between carriers and between carriers and shippers. The containerization program, while no longer in the embryo stage, is nevertheless developmental, and I am sure that the Commission, in dealing with this promising concept will heed the advice of President Johnson, that we "concern ourselves with new areas of cooperation before we concern ourselves with new areas of control."

Thank you.

Room for Both Park and Port

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, an excellent editorial appeared recently in the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, Indiana's second largest newspaper covering northeastern Indiana, southern Michigan, and western Ohio. I feel this editorial, by one of our leading papers, is indicative of the real enthusiasm which exists in Indiana for both the park and the port. The people of Indiana do have a zest for the Indiana National Lakeshore in answer to Secretary Udall's recent mistaken assessment of Hoosier support for the park.

The editorial follows:

ROOM FOR BOTH PARK AND PORT

In a rather nasty display of bureaucratic temper, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has threatened to pull Administration support out from under the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore park because Hoosiers show no "zest" for the project.

If the Hoosiers, indeed, show no zest in the matter, it may be because too many people like Secretary Udall and Congressman CHARLES HALLECK have refused to show any spirit of compromise, whatsoever, in making plans for both a port and a new National park in the area of Northeastern Indiana along Lake Michigan. There is room for both port and park, and both are needed.

For some time Hoosiers—most Hoosiers—have assumed that both the port and park could and would be constructed. They made that assumption on the representations of the park proponents and of the Indiana State Administration, which was committed to the port plans.

Under that assumption, we think it is time that the continuous chipping which has been carried on by advocates of the port and of the park come to an end. Burns Harbor and the Lakeshore Park may, by their nature, be strange bedfellows. Nevertheless, bedfellows they will be and their proponents should get together and try to work out what is best for both.

CHARLES HALLECK and the Indiana Municipal League are a little out of touch with the times and temper of the American people if they think they can send the park plans to oblivion with a snap of their fingers. At the same time, Secretary of the Interior Udall and the backers of the park should quit picking at straws like a 300-acre landfill which has been on the books for three years.

Udall has compared the landfill proposal with the building of "a steel mill on Cape Cod," but he should remember that he is not proposing a park on Cape Cod, he is proposing one on Indiana's short frontage on Lake Michigan—a frontage which already is heavily industralized.

Somehow, we get the impression that he contemplates the park as a sort of "wilderness area" within an automotive "stone's throw" of Chicago. No amount of wishful thinking will make it that. It will be a recreation area. As much of its natural and biological heritage should be preserved as is possible.

Much has been said (and denied) regarding a "compromise" agreement under which both port and park would be built. We do not know who participated in the agreement and we do not know exactly what was agreed to. But it is fairly certain that there was some such a compromise, or the port project would not have gotten off the ground or in the water, as the case may be.

In short, it is time that the official agencies involved—the State Administration, Indiana's Senators and Congressmen, the Army Engineers, and the Department of Interior—get together and work out a detailed plan which will provide for optimum development of both the park and the port, and that with a minimum of outside interference. The job will not be easy, but it is necessary.

The time for nit-picking is over.

Last Chance for the Dunes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent editorial appearing in the Washington, D.C., Post, of Monday, October 3, 1966, urging preservation of one of the few remaining great potential national park and recreation areas in the Midwest.

Time is running out for the saving of this precious resource for the future and if this Congress is to carry out its responsibility to the future and to bear trust with those who will live on this greatly crowded continent in the future, preservation of the Indiana Dunes is of the most vital importance and must be accomplished during this Congress.

The editorial follows:

LAST CHANCE FOR THE DUNES

The House of Representatives will have its last chance to save the Indiana Dunes this week. The bill to create the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore took a severe blow when the House Interior Committee knocked out of the proposed park area the sections known as the West Beach and the Burns Bog. But a group of conservation-minded legislators will offer an amendment to restore the beautiful, mile-long West Beach, and an open rule granted by the Rules Committee will permit them to obtain a vote on it.

The Senate has twice voted for a Dunes Park on the shore of Lake Michigan with enough land to provide recreation for the 10 million people living in the general area and at the same time to preserve the natural beauty of the dunes. The bill that will go before the House in less favorable. It would create a park of 6000 acres, even with the West Beach amendment, as against 9000 acres provided by the Senate bill. Sponsors of the project believe, however, that this would make it possible to serve the ends of both recreation and conservation on a choice and vital waterfront.

The proposed park is still in danger from industrial encroachments and the artificial harbor authorized by the State of Indiana. While this lack of cooperation on the part of the state is deplorable, it is nevertheless possible to have the park and the harbor too. The important thing at the moment is to make the park a reality by passing an amended House bill and effecting a prompt compromise with the Senate. The fight against undersirable encroachments and possible pollution of the lake by industrial wastes can then be carried on from a secure footing. If the bill should fail, the dunes will be irretrievably lost.

Legislators ought to put aside the foolish comments that these dunes are no Grand Canyon or Yosemite Valley. The overshadowing fact is that they provide a natural playground and an attractive retreat close to an enormous metropolitan region now singularly devoid of national parks. A new park in this spot has the support of the President, the country's leading conservationists and millions of citizens. The House should not let them down.

In Commemoration of the Immmigration Act of 1965

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I recall, with a sense of humble pride, that occasion, 1 year ago today, when I witnessed the signing of the reform amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act. The true spirit of equality, so steeped in American tradition, became part of our immigration laws that day replacing national origins, after over 40 years, as criteria for selecting immigrants to the United States. That system, and I do not wish to eulogize it today, was based on the fallacious belief that the place of birth, or the racial origin of a human being, determined the quality of a level of man's intellect or his moral character, or his suitability for assimilation into our Nation and our Great Society.

I mention this discarded system only to revel in its repeal. One of the very first speeches I made in this Congress over 40 years ago was directed against the national origins theory devised back in 1921. Although the reform was a long time in coming, the fruit of the lengthy labor is sweet.

The legislation enacted last year was a monumental step in establishing an immigration policy consistent with our times and based upon a man's family relationship and value to the United States.

We must make certain that this legislation which has eliminated discrimination on its face does not fortuitously result in a supine discrimination.

No legislation is without imperfection. During the course of the last year, certain provisions of this legislation have raised doubt of their feasibility. The provisions requiring a labor certification have proved to be a burden, both on the intending immigrant and on the petitioning citizen. Provisions setting forth waiver procedures for certain grounds of excludability are inadequate. We have had a chance to see the law in operation. We must use our legislative machinery to make the necessary adjustments and corrections.

I herald this day because we need not, as we have over so many decades, hide our eyes in shame to the other nations of the world for the way we admit their people to our country.

Letter to a Dairy Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, my distinguished colleague Mel Laird, has written a letter to a dairy farmer friend of mine which I commend to the attention of all my colleagues.

Mel Laird represents the district that produces more milk and cheese than any other district in the Congress. Therefore, he is particularly well qualified to discuss the very critical problems the dairy farmer—and, indeed, all farmers—face in this country as a result of recent Johnson-Freeman administration actions.

Under unanimous consent, I insert Mel Laird's letter to my dairy farmer friend in the Record at this point.

The letter referred to follows:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., September 29, 1966.

Dear John: With one out of every nine workers in agriculture, our state has a vital interest in the policies made in Washington that affect agriculture.

For six years now, national farm policies have been set by a Democratic Administration that controls both the Executive Branch and the two Houses of Congress by better than two-to-one majorities. Many feel that the Johnson-Freeman farm policies, especially in recent months, are part of a program that will liquidate the dairy farmer in Wisconsin. They know that these policies already have driven a great many of our farmers off the land.

Today, contrary to the glowing reports we often hear from Secretary Freeman, many farmers are suffering. As the trend continues toward larger farms, the smaller farmer without the capital or the ability to expand is being squeezed out of business. One major factor is that at the very time when the bargaining power of our farmers in the marketplace is on the increase, the Freeman Administration has done nothing to control foreign imports of dairy products produced under unsanitary conditions abroad.

Let's look for a moment at the situation facing our dairy industry today thanks largely to ill-advised government policies. In recent weeks and months, there have been several major indications that the dairy farmer has become the "whipping boy" of this Administration. They include the President's proposal to cut back drastically the school milk and school lunch programs, the Administration's decision to put dairy substitutes on Air Force and Army menus, the President's urging of the Nation's housewives to stop buying dairy products as one way of curbing inflation, the unrealistic dairy price support announcement of last March, and the opening of the U.S. market to foreign cheese produced under unsanitary conditions abroad.

Since last I wrote to you several weeks ago, my efforts and those of many of my colleagues here in the Congress who have an interest in agriculture have been partially successful. For example, we succeeded in defeating the President's proposal to cut back the school milk and school lunch programs and persuaded the Secretary of Agriculture that his March price support announcement of $3.50 per hundredweight for 3.7 percent butterfat milk was unrealistic ($3.31 for 3.5 milk). The Secretary has since raised that price to $4.00 per hundredweight for 3.7 milk ($3.75 for 3.5 milk). This new announcement is far below market prices.

Even so, these reversals in Administration policy were too little and too late. Many of our farmers continue to leave the farm, and the other damaging Administration policies continue in effect. One of the most important failures of the Freeman Administration has been its reluctance to use Section 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act to curb foreign imports of dairy products produced abroad under unsanitary conditions. As a result Colby cheese and other dairy products come into this country and compete unfairly with American produced goods.

Our dairy industry in Wisconsin must meet rigid standards imposed by the USDA, the FDA, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and the Wisconsin Public Health Service. Foreign producers are not required to meet these same standards. Wisconsin's dairyland wants no special treatment. It merely wants to compete on an equitable and fair basis. Yet the double standard of imposing rigid conditions on Wisconsin farmers while letting foreign producers escape these standards is rank discrimination against our own people and should be stopped.

The Communist country of Bulgaria unbelievably can freight Colby cheese to New York and offer it on the American market at 10 cents below what Wisconsin producers can make it for because foreign countries do not have to meet Wisconsin or U.S. standards. It is simply not right for dairy producers in foreign lands to be given preferential treatment over our own farmers by the Johnson-Freeman Administration. It is time Secretary Freeman utilized his authority under Section 22 to give our farmers and processors equal opportunity to compete with foreign goods.

Secretary Freeman's reported elation over a drop in farm prices recently distressed all farmers in America. Statements like Assistant Secretary Schnittker's do the same thing. By inference, he wrote off as uneconomical and needless more than two million of America's small farms and farmers. I have tried repeatedly to impress on Secretary of Agriculture Freeman the necessity for taking a fairer and more realistic attitude toward this country's farmers. I will continue to do so. My own program for improving Wisconsin's farm income is attached to this letter.

Best regards,

Mel Laird.

Laird Program To Improve Wisconsin's Farm Income

1. Support the free flow of milk in interstate commerce, meeting the U.S. Public Health Code provided in Laird bill, H.R. 2059.
2. Support the Laird Self-Help Dairy Stabilization bill, H.R. 1559, which would assure farmers a strong bargaining position in the marketplace.
3. Encourage a program of low-interest, long-term loans to farmers for the purpose of buying modern equipment and machinery in order to help save the family-sized farm.
4. Continue support for the Food for Peace Program, the Welfare Distribution Program, the School Lunch Program and the School Milk Program, originally co-sponsored by the late Representative August Andresen of Minnesota and myself, as an economic benefit to the farmer and the nation.
5. Adequately protect dairy and livestock producers from importation of products produced under unsanitary conditions abroad.
6. Realistically apply the price support program to insure an adequate supply of milk in this country.

7. Refrain at all time from singling out the dairy farmer as the "whipping boy" for an inflation that he did not cause buh which was caused by the very government which now wishes to penalize the farmer.

Colorado River Review

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the Congressional Record an editorial appearing in the Washington, D.C., Post on Monday, October 3, 1966, urging an intelligent and proper compromise solution to the controversy existing over the central Arizona project and the Marble and Bridge Canyon Dams:

COLORADO RIVER REVIEW

The restudy of the Colorado River projects ordered by Secretary of the Interior Udall coincides with a further review of the proposals on Capitol Hill. Both efforts are salutary. It is now obvious that the controversial bill, which calls for new power dams at Marble and Bridge Canyons, will not be passed in the remaining two weeks of the present Congress. It would be foolish indeed not to use the interval between now and next spring for a resurvey of the problem involved.

Despite the approval of the Colorado River bill by the House Interior Committee, it has encountered numerous hazards. One is the unwillingness of the Administration to give it full endorsement. Another is the conflicting views in Congress on the water study which the measure calls for. Still more serious is the vigorous opposition from conservationist groups protesting against any further encroachments on a free-flowing Colorado River.

Secretary Udall's promise to take a fresh look at every possible alternative to the proposed dams means that his study group will investigate the possibility of constructing nuclear power plants instead. Resort to that alternative would undoubtedly provoke a major controversy of a different sort. It would revive in very pointed form the public versus private power struggle. Because of the perils implicit in this course the emphasis may well be on other possibilities for a compromise solution.

This newspaper has expressed the belief that some means of extending the benefits of the Colorado River system to parched Arizona are essential. We have also strongly urged that every alternative to the proposed dams be explored, recognizing that the dams are designed to produce revenue for a comprehensive Southwest water system and not for the conservation of water. We think there is room for compromise even if the proposed use of atomic power is rejected.

Some months ago we suggested the elimination of the Marble Canyon dam and the addition of this section of the Colorado Gorge to the Grand Canyon National Park. Another possible compromise would be reduction of the height of the proposed Bridge Canyon dam so that no water would be backed into the western end of the park.

It would also be possible to go ahead with the Central Arizona project and postpone the construction of both dams, despite the financial problem that would thus be created. Two arguments for such a course stand out. It would save the Government from embarking on a costly venture, in terms of both appropriations and manpower, at a time of high economic activity because of the war in Vietnam. And it would relieve Congress from making a final decision on the dams until the proposed water study has been made.

In other words, the important items confronting the next Congress in this sphere will be the Central Arizona Project and the water study. If the Administration and Congress should find it feasible to go ahead with these undertakings while postponing a decision on the power projects, the whole country would feel a sense of relief. The ultimate decision on the proposed dams could be made later in the light of the water commission's findings and much more complete knowledge about alternative sources of power.

Congressman Gerald Ford Praised by St. Louis Globe-Democrat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the publisher and editors of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat were favorably impressed with House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford when he recently visited St. Louis and they have said so publicly. In an editorial entitled "Hard-Punching Mr. Ford," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat points up some of the points Congressman Ford made to an audience of several hundred men and women who came to learn from him what was going on around the country as he saw it during his travels. Because we all too often hear only when talks do not go over, I thought it appropriate to point out that the St. Louis talk by Gerald Ford was appreciated and welcomed by his audience. The full text of the editorial, September 16, 1966, follows below:

HARD-PUNCHING MR. FORD

House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan has emerged as perhaps the outstanding GOP Congressman capable of the tough in-fighting needed an any effective campaign, especially from a challenging or minority party. He gave an example of his aggressive strategy in a talk this week before St. Louis Republicans.

Mr. Ford made estimates of Republican gains in November which were not mere campaign hyperbole. It is quite possible the GOP may win 40 additional seats in the House, three to seven in the Senate and three or more Governors at the polls this year.

He gave reasons for his optimistic forecast, reaching with unerring instinct for the vital, sore spots on the Democratic donkey.

He cited the wide schism in the Democratic party concerning foreign policy, sensationally developed over the Vietnam war. He declared the Johnson-Humphrey Administration has overriding interest in politics rather than "sound policy," referring obviously to inflation and the puny moves to halt its dangerous trend. He added that such a credibility gap exists the American people don't know what to believe about what emanates from the White House.

Hard-headed politicians behind the Administration scene know these jabs aren't just feints at straw targets. Before November's ballot, prospects point to a slugging campaign. And Gerry Ford will be in the vanguard with his toe-to-toe battle tactics.

I Am an American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, most Americans realize that it is necessary to do more than just talk about freedom. If necessary we must also fight for it. We must agree with Thomas Jefferson that unfortunately—

> The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.

One who knows the responsibilities of freedom is Comdr. James C. Standish of the U.S. Navy. Commander Standish submitted a prize-winning essay to the Freedom Foundation entitled "I Am an American."

Commander Standish's essay appeared in the September 1966 edition of the Newsletter of the Brooklyn Council-Kings County Veterans of Foreign Wars and it is with pleasure that I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

I AM AN AMERICAN

(By Comdr. James C. Standish, U.S. Navy)

(A prize-winning essay submitted to the Freedom Foundation)

Burn your draft card, boy. Join the protest marchers, the teach-ins and ban-the-bomb demonstrators.

Because I am an American I'll protect your right of free expression of your ideas. But how about some help from you? Or am I asking too much in expecting you to help combat the communistic menace to your rights of free assembly and peaceable protest?

I understand your fears. I felt them in 1943 and again in 1952. I feel them again today. I will be afraid if I'm assigned to duty in Viet Nam just as I was when assigned to the Pacific in World War II and to Korea in the Korean War. However, if so assigned I will go, because, as corny as it may sound, it is my duty to my country. I will go in the belief that it will help prevent my children from fighting the communists on U.S. soil at some later date; or preclude my opportunity for the likes of you to advocate surrender to communism at some later date.

I understand your ignorance of the real goals of communism since you have been influenced by a few idealistic, highly educated boobs who inhabit an unreal world of theory. They chose to ignore the stated goals of world communism and its oft demonstrated means of obtaining these aims in the real world that most of us inhabit. They, and you, choose to ignore the lessons of history no matter how recent they may be.

I also understand that you have been reared in an era of parental permissiveness that breeds scorn for discipline, law and order. It appears to be an era that encourages you to disobey any rule that you disagree with or did not help make. I recognize this environment as the spawning ground for your shallow excuse of refusing to participate in the Vietnamese War because you did not participate in the decision to fight. Did you participate in drawing up the Bill of Rights? The Constitution? Did you participate in the past wars this country fought against tyranny and oppression? "Of course not. How old do you think I am?" you ask. Do you then reject your heritage as an American resulting from these actions because you were not a participant? Do not the majority of the voters of the country select the president and the other representatives to make the decisions for the people? In a democracy do those who were ineligible to vote or who voted for an unsuccessful candidate forfeit any of their rights and privileges as free citizens? Are they released from any of their responsibilities as citizens?

Child that you are, you want all the privileges of a free man but not his responsibilities. Knowing full well that in a free society such as ours, there are, always were and always will be parasites like you along for the free ride, I will still defend our freedom as long as I shall live.

I will protect our liberty despite your shortcomings as long as I shall live. I further hope to live long enough to see you learn the true meanings of liberty, freedom and communism, and then in spite of your fears, volunteer to serve your country. Only then, child, will you realize that freedom is not a free ride but it is secured and held at great cost.

ECHO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, a group of public spirited citizens in the Eden Township area of southern Alameda County, Calif., have formed the Eden Council for Hope and Opportunity—ECHO—to help solve some of the vexatious problems that confront our country today.

Mrs. Lucy Buchbinder, the wife of a prominent physician in the Castro Valley area has been the spearhead of this organization. Mrs. Buchbinder is recognized as one of the leaders of her community. She is a gal born in Vienna.

This group has particularly directed its activities towards finding housing for minority groups.

One family for whom they were successful in finding such a home has written the President defining their problems and the way that it was solved. I make the letter of LeRoy and Carolyn Whittle to the President a part of these remarks:

Dear President Johnson: This letter is being written to bring to your attention that it is taking a lot of volunteers personal time, energy, and funds to make possible the simple and rightful privilege of each man to own his home in an area near his employment and within his economical range.

We are fortunate that after becoming totally discouraged we decided to call a phone number listed in an advertisement which said, "Help in locating housing for minority races." This was put into newspapers by an organization in the area called E.C.H.O. (which I believe is Eden Council for Housing Opportunities). Without the help of these volunteers we would not at this time be buying our own home—in an area a few minutes from my husbands work and within our own economic range. Our income is $13,404 per year at this time and are considered in professional positions. Although my husband is an employee at the Job Corp. Center at Camp Parks we were denied housing in the area both as buyers or renters. We were told by one firm they didn't have Negro's and did not want any. Other's told us not to bother to apply because they wouldn't process our papers while still others accepted our papers, processed them and then turned us down—although F.H.A. had already approved the loan. After many hours, days and weeks of work by the E.C.H.O. group we are at this time living in Dublin and buying our own home. The details are too lengthy and numerous to list here but if any office of your housing program would like them I have a year of heart ache to describe. I am sure Mrs. Buchbinder would have many things to add that she kept from us to protect us from further feelings of defeat. Her nightly phone calls (toll calls) for four months are really what gave us the needed courage to go on and hope to someday obtain a home.

The purpose of this letter is to bring to light a few of the names of the people in the E.C.H.O. organization that donated their time to help us and inform us of our rights and how to go about getting the end we were seeking—a new home, in an area close to my husbands employment and in a decent area. We are only one couple that has been helped by these people and the hours of their volunteer time must run into the thousands and I feel these people should have government support of some sort to make it easier to continue their work—which is really enforcing the law of the land. Taxes should pay for these jobs as the people causing the trouble should be made to pay in some way for what they are doing. We certainly hope you find it in your heart to look into this or assign it to the proper office so that some may see that there is a need for a Federally funded office or offices in this area and others to help each man no matter his color or other cause for being one of the minority races. If there are funds made available I feel these people should be involved in the management of the program as they have already shown proof of their dedication to the project of upholding our laws and of having the kind of open hearts it takes to work with people who have tried and tried on their own and finally exhausted all they know how to do.

May I also note that the San Francisco office gave a speedy hearing and a lot of time to the case before the hearing. Especially helpful was Mr. Tuggle—and yet very fair to both sides.

I hope someone takes the time to contact the people below and encourage them to continue in their work of helping their fellow men and also that some form of support is found to help these organizations.

Mrs. Lucie Buchbinder, 5667 Greenridge Rd., Castro Valley, California.

Mr. Ray Marsh, Attorney for E.C.H.O.

Mrs. Ilene Weinreb, Member of E.C.H.O.

Mr. Leonard Heumanns, Friend of E.C.H.O.

There are others, but these are the ones that could provide all the needed information on the affairs in this area and the ones we were personally involved with. I cannot possibly say enough or thank enough Mrs. Lucie Buchbinder who was a constant source of help and personal guidance through the last four months of our waiting period.

Very truly yours,

LeRoy and Carolyn Whittle.

Dublin, Calif.

Prayer for the President and Vice President of the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was privileged to attend the breakfast meeting of the Men's Club of Temple Beth El, Syracuse, N.Y. I had the opportunity to talk with the rabbi of Temple Beth El, Jacob H. Epstein, and I learned of a very fine prayer read every week at the temple services.

The prayer is offered for the President and Vice President of the United States, and the congregation joins in asking the God of Abraham, the God of Issac, and the God of Jacob to bless, protect, help, and exalt President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey. I was so impressed with the dignity and the spirit of the prayer that I place it in the Congressional Record so that my colleagues may have the opportunity to read it:

Prayer Read Every Week at Services, Temple Beth-El, Syracuse, N.Y. for President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey

He who granted victory to kings and dominion to princes, his kingdom is a kingdom of all ages; he who delivered his servant David from the evil sword, he who opened a road through the sea, a path amid the mighty waters—may he bless and protect, help and exalt the President, Lyndon B. Johnson and the Vice-President, Hubert Humphrey, and All The Officers of This County.

May the supreme King of Kings, in his mercy, sustain them and deliver them from all distress and misfortune. May the supreme King of kings, in his mercy, inspire them and all their counselors and aides to deal kindly with us and with all Israel. In their days and in our days Judah shall be saved, Israel shall dwell in security, and a redeemer shall come to Zion. May this be the will of God; and let us say Amen.

Water Pollution Control

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 16076) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Howard], a member of the committee, 5 minutes.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in wholehearted support of the bill, H.R. 16076.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention my appreciation for an exemption that was made with respect to the procedure to be followed in the case of regional agencies such as the Delaware River Basin Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority. These agencies are already directed by law to adopt comprehensive water resource programs for their constituent States. The language approved by our Committee makes it possible for these agencies to submit pollution control programs directly to the Congress for approval, rather than to the Secretary. This is a compliment to the fine work that has been done in the past by the Delaware River Basin Commission and to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], who commended that work to the attention of the committee. The Commission and the residents of the Delaware Valley are fortunate to have such a forceful spokesman to present their cause.

It is due to his efforts that the residents of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, as well as the counties of Mercer and Burlington are so well represented here in this Congress.

(Mr. HOWARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Address by Hon. L. Mendel Rivers, to the Navy League, San Diego, Calif.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 26, Hon. L. MENDEL RIVERS, the distinguished and incomparable chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, made an outstanding address to the Navy League in San Diego, Calif.

In his address, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] again pointed out the urgent need for modernizing our Navy, and particularly the soundness of building nuclear powered task forces. He also discussed many other subjects of vital interest and concern to the people of this Nation. His remarks should be of interest to every Member of this House and to every reader of the RECORD. The address follows:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE L. MENDEL RIVERS, DEMOCRAT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, TO THE NAVY LEAGUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., SEPTEMBER 26, 1966

It is a wonderful experience to be in a service-oriented city, surrounded by service-motivated people. And it is an even more thrilling experience to visit a Naval city that can boast one of the finest chapters of the Navy League in the United States.

I don't have to tell this group about sea power.

There probably isn't a person in this room who can't quote Jack McCain on the importance of the sea lanes of the world; or who cannot repeat the compelling arguments in support of a modern Navy set forth by Bob Anderson and his great Copley organization; and the incomparable Frank Jameson; and speaking of Andersons—let's not overlook another great one—Admiral George Anderson.

I don't have to convince you about the indispensability of our Fleet. We have a great Fleet—at present, we are the strongest Naval power in the world. But fame is fleeting and so is our Naval strength.

It is tragic that the children in the Pentagon who make decisions don't have the full comprehension of sea power that everyone in this audience possesses. These boys may grow up, but war is no place for a youth-on-the-job training program. The lives of our sons are too precious to indulge in this kind of planning.

Our Naval strength—particularly our surface strength—is something like a well that has been dug into an underground pool, tapping a source of water with a limited capacity. If a new source isn't found, someday that water will be gone, just as our Naval strength will someday disappear if we don't take the appropriate steps now to prevent that from happening.

A few years ago, I was Chairman of a subcommittee that reported to the American people and the Congress and the Department of Defense about the block obsolescence of our Fleet. That situation still exists. We are building ships all right, but not necessarily the right kind in the right number.

We lack deep penetration Naval gunfire support ships; we lack gun-carrying heavy units; and those we have are rapidly wearing out. We have a gun gap—and no relief in sight.

We have the know-how and the industrial capacity to provide nuclear power for the major surface segments of our Fleet. But we can't even get a decision from the Department of Defense to build a new nuclear powered frigate.

The facts that support the construction of nuclear frigates so that we can operate nuclear task forces are so overwhelming that it is inconceivable to me that anyone can dispute them. But they are still being disputed.

How can any sensible American question the need for a nuclear task force?

It seems incredible that we have had a nuclear capability since 1955, but have not launched a single nuclear vessel since the *Truxtun* was authorized by the Congress in 1961. And I might add that if the Department of Defense had had its way then, even the *Truxtun* would have been conventionally powered.

As far as I am concerned, we are also inadequate insofar as our antisubmarine warfare capability is concerned. We have even reduced our capability in this area in recent months. I became so concerned about our anti-submarine warfare posture that I appointed a special subcommittee to look into this matter.

But the computer boys are still going strong! They have even come up with a new idea for constructing ships. The idea is to award one private shipyard a contract for a whole fleet of ships, in the interest of economy.

Next year, the Department of Defense is expected to come before the Congress to ask authority to construct 18 or 20 fast deployment logistic ships at a cost that may exceed a billion dollars. The design competition is now underway and, presumably, a winner will be announced early next year.

Did the Navy have anything to say about the design of this ship?

No, these will be ships designed by a private aerospace company and, interestingly enough, some of the major private shipyards in the country didn't even submit a proposal.

There is grave doubt in my mind about the wisdom of such a shipbuilding program. Perhaps it will save money on the unit cost, but it will also eliminate progress in ship construction. But beyond that, it may well be the death knell for our own Naval shipyards if the United States Government subsidizes a new privately-owned shipyard, modern in every way, with the substantial shipbuilding contract which is contemplated in the FDL program.

Do you suppose that these will be the only Naval vessels built in that yard? Obviously, the answer to that is no! And the only losers will be the Naval shipyards—shipyards that have a know-how unequalled in the world.

I might also add that this FDL program, which envisions prepositioned ships loaded with equipment, may someday run in open competition with what is left of our own dwindling Merchant Marine. And this is another factor that we must consider before any final decision is reached.

All of this is being rationalized on the basis of cost effectiveness studies.

Do you know that the M–14 rifle costs more than a bow with arrows? From a cost effectiveness viewpoint, we obviously would be better off if we went back to bows and arrows.

A beer bottle filled with gasoline and stuffed with a rag wick is a fairly effective weapon at close quarters, and is cheaper to produce than a land mine or hand grenade. From a cost effectiveness viewpoint, we should be collecting beer bottles and old rags.

And if we did, think of the savings that would be claimed. Just like the "savings" that resulted when the Secretary of Defense cut back our F–4 procurement for the Navy in Fiscal 1965, only to be followed by additional, more costly procurement thereafter.

And this is what worries me!

We have too many people who are counting the costs of national security and not enough weighing the cost of defeat.

We have too many people in authority worrying about what the Chinese will do if we hit every military target in Vietnam.

We have too many people worrying about what the Soviet Union will say if we bomb the airfields and the SAM sites and sanctuaries that have been established in North Vietnam—sanctuaries created not by the North Vietnamese, but by our own leaders.

I was taught, from the time I was a child, that when I entered a conflict of any kind—from a baseball game to a fist fight—I should try to win.

It is about time we adopted the same policy in North Vietnam.

The air war is not child's play in North Vietnam. The ground war is not an exercise in tactics in South Vietnam.

There are over 5,000 Americans dead and 30,000 wounded thus far in a war that probably could have been ended months ago.

And let's not be lulled into a sense of complacency because the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communists don't see eye to eye at present. Those MIG 21's in North Vietnam didn't come out of war surplus stock in a bargain basement. Those SAM missiles shooting at our pilots are not being manufactured in somebody's backyard in Peking.

It is time we also made our position clear to the Soviet Union. I can think of no better way of doing this than to order American Naval vessels to ram any Russian trawlers that enter our territorial waters without our consent, or harass our ships on the high seas.

There is a Russian trawler sitting off the mouth of Charleston Harbor right now and you know why they are there, and so do I. Charleston is the nuclear deterrent center of the world because it is the home base of our Atlantic based Polaris submarines.

Can you imagine what would happen to an American ship doing the same thing in the Black Sea or the Baltic Sea? Do you think for one moment the Soviet Union would let an American ship openly spy on its vessels?

How cowardly and gutless can we get?

Are we beginning to become paper tigers of the world?

When historians write this this chapter of our existence as a democracy, there are going to be some bewildered readers wondering about the mentality of those who were afraid to move because of what the enemy might say or do, at a time when we possessed the power to destroy them—utterly and completely.

There are certain words that are used in the conflict in Vietnam that irritate me. As a matter of fact, they nauseate me. Two of these words are "escalation" and "restraint."

I wonder how the parents of those 5,000 boys who have died in Vietnam feel about using restraint when it comes to dealing with the Viet Cong?

The American people are getting a little tired of our slow escalation in Vietman. If we are going to win this war, let's win it!

Let's mobilize our reserves and get on with the job!

Let's increase our taxes, pay the costs, and not bequeath them to our children.

Let's put America ahead of all other interests, and let the detractors of America harp all they want about whether we are right or wrong.

We know we are right—that is what counts.

But there are those in this country in positions of importance who apparently aren't as convinced of the justice of our position in supporting the conflict in Vietnam. I am referring to people who permit that pip-squeak, Stokely Carmichael, to go around the country not only inciting riots, but uttering statements that should be construed as direct violations of the Selective Service Act.

Here is part of what that foreign born ingrate had to say at Cleveland last August 5th, and I quote: "Then we have to talk about the disgusting foreign policy of this corrupt country . . . and we have got to say to them any black man who fights in this man's Army is a mercenary . . . and brothers and sisters, we have to move to find internal strength within ourselves to stop our black race from going to war . . . and the only strength we have is each other when together we stand up, and when Johnson calls, we say 'Hell no, we ain't going.' And I promise you that if we do that, we'll end that war quicker than all these pacifists groups."

These are the remarks of Stokely Carmichael. This is the man who preaches the doctrine of hate in a country to which he owes his allegiance.

I became so concerned about this that I wrote the Attorney General and asked him what action he planned to take against Carmichael.

Let me quote a portion of his reply to me:

"As far as the merits of prosecution of Carmichael are concerned, section 12 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, like other statutes proscribing the use of written or spoken words, must be read in the light of the First Amendment protection against the abridgement of freedom of speech. The judicial decisions under section 12 indicate that counseling evasion of a required duty means attempting to persuade a specific person or persons to evade such duty. They do not cover expression of opinions directed to general groups. So far, Carmichael's statements appear to fall into the latter category."

So, the distinguished Attorney General of the United States, in a few brief words has apparently decreed that it is perfectly all right to yell "fire" in a crowded theater, so long as you yell at everyone, and at no particular person.

I don't know where this nation is headed, but until we get some leadership, until we get some firmness, until we get some people who are willing to stand up and be counted, we are going down the road to ruin.

We are going to have Carmichaels and his lik as long as the powers that be encourage his type of activities.

Maybe the time has come to impress the American eagle on our coins with its head under its wing—or print the American flag flying upside down over the White House on our 20 dollar bills.

I would be completely discouraged were it not for organizations such as yours.

I'm proud to be with you today. Thank you for inviting me here.

Vietnam Constitutional Assembly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, in Saigon, early last week, an unexpected moment of quiet signaled what may well prove to be one of the vital moments in the history of Asia.

On Monday morning, September 27, the newly elected constitutional assembly of South Vietnam met for the first time to start writing a new and, hopefully, democratic constitution for their peoples. The moment, though long overdue, was a moment of great pride to the 117 elected delegates.

For centuries, their land, like all too many other nations of Asia, has known little of government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." It has suffered from all the failings of autocratic rule, undue personal privilege, corruption, poverty, rebellion, cruelty by officials, and terror by challengers.

The delegates have faith that a new era is beginning; an era in which the peoples of the land shall control their own destiny by power of the ballot.

The story, perhaps better the ballad, of the opening session is marvelously well told in an article published on September 27, 1966, in the Washington Evening Star, entitled "Saigon Assembly Opens To End a Political Era," by reporter Richard Critchfield.

Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent that this article be reprinted at this point in the RECORD, along with an accompanying article identifying the allegiances of the 117 delegates:

SAIGON ASSEMBLY OPENS TO END A POLITICAL ERA

(By Richard Critchfield)

SAIGON.—At times this morning, in the shabby baroque grandeur of Saigon's old Theatre de L'Opera, the opening session of the new Constituent Assembly might have come straight out of Gilbert and Sullivan.

But when the comic opera ended, so did a political era in South Viet Nam and the moment caught everybody by surprise.

Since early morning tamarind fringed Lamson Square was ablaze with saffron national flags and gaudy banners jubilantly hailing the assembly.

A brass band played stirring marches and rows of crisply uniformed presidential guards in red berets stood at ramrod attention.

Many of the 117 arriving deputies, mostly poor young men from the rural provinces in badly tailored new suits, appeared overwhelmed by all the pomp and flourish as they edged their way up red-carpeted stairs and past potted palms.

One entire delegation from Quang Ngai Province turned up in identical white Palm Beach suits and was embarrassed to see no one else had.

Inside, the orchestra seats had been removed for desks and chairs. Over the deputies' heads rose three tiers of ringed boxes filled with the familiar faces of diplomats, elderly mandarins, lesser warlords and ministers, Catholic priests and Buddhist bonzes, the dramatic personnae of Viet Nam's recent turbulent political history.

In a well-placed box on one side of the stage itself sat the generals of the ruling junta, resplendent in white dress uniforms, their chests covered with glittering arrays of medals and ribbons.

Opposite was a chorale of radio artists which burst into a rousing patriotic hymn as a kind of overture.

Then, preceded by offstage ruffles and flourishes, Premier Nguyen Cao Ky and Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu strode in, both with white uniforms, dozens of medals and shining sabres.

Nguyen Ba Luong, 64, as the oldest deputy, automatically became the assembly's acting chairman. He said the new constitution must "assure the Vietnamese people their basic rights through a strong government entrusted with prestige that can only come from the people in a government elected by the people."

Then Luong, a schoolteacher, looked down at Ky and Thieu in the orchestra and said, "We are ready to receive constructive ideas but are determined to withstand all pressure."

Reading from a prepared text, Ky was restrained and gracious, praising the Sept. 11 elections as "the most honest, most equitable and most impartial ever held in this country."

Sounding his only warning note, Ky said that while the constitution must "be responsive to peoples' feelings and aspirations, it must at the same time be suitable to the present condition of this country."

Gen. Thieu went a step farther by saying, "Through understanding and co-operation with you, putting the common interest above your private interests or those of your party and realizing your responsibility before the nation and history, I believe every difference will be worked out."

Thieu said a "realistic" constitution would be the "foundation for a lasting social revolution."

With this the chorale sang a chorus of "Viet Nam Wants to Live!" The generals marched out and with them went the entire feudal entourage of diplomats, soldiers, monks, priests, mandarins and ministers.

Within minutes the opera house was empty save for the deputies who kept their seats. Nobody seemed to know what came next.

There was almost a tangible air of astonishment that free elections had come and gone, the fanfare was over and now it was up to them to decide what kind of a government South Viet Nam should have.

After some time, Tran Van Van, a rich Saigon landowner and veteran politician, frantically gestured to the elderly chairman to ring his bell.

When the bell rang, bringing everyone to hushed attention, Dr. Vhan Quang Dan, another experienced politician, went to the platform to formally introduce the chairman.

Following Dan's lead, a number of the young deputies came forward one by one to voice their ideas in short, excited statements.

One said the assembly must work out its schedule and program. Another proposed immediately cabling all the assembly's fellow world parliaments a strong anti-Communist declaration. This was seconded amidst applause.

A third called for a vote then and there to choose a permanent chairman. At this Dr. Dang Van Sung, a Saigon editor and powerful backstage figure, dispatched the deputy sitting next to him to the microphone to oppose such a motion.

Phan Khac Suu, an elderly former chief of state, rose and walked to the rear of the theater in an obvious take-charge gesture.

Dr. Dan proposed appointing an emergency commission to help flood victims in the Mekong Delta. Another young man had his own ideas about what should be cabled the world parliaments.

Before the assembly recessed a few minutes later to allow the deputies to recover from their surprise and get organized, it was clear that if there was ever any doubt South Viet Nam had not had a free election, that doubt had ended in those few moments in the opera house this morning.

The election results showed that while military rule is more effective than generally realized, it is also less popular. The deputies, whose popularity is proved, now must meet the test of effectiveness.

But whatever else South Viet Nam's elected body is, it certainly proved this morning it was democratic, and in an oddly moving way.

Sessions Underway: Makeup of South Viet Nam Assembly

(By a Star staff writer)

Saigon.—Following is a breakdown of the makeup of South Viet Nam's constituent assembly, which held its first meeting today. The number of seats controlled by each faction is in parenthesis:

Catholics (30)—An estimated 1.5 million Catholics, supported by about 500,000 Protestants, staged a comeback in the elections. This group is the backbone of the anti-Communist resistance, but a split is developing between northern refugees who want to march north and southerners who favor opening negotiations with the Viet Cong.

Dai Viet (20–25)—This secret elite grouping, an offshoot of the Vietnamese Kuomintang party, was in effective control of North Viet Nam from 1945 to 1954. Its influence is out of all proportion to a suspected membership of about 1,000 persons. Its three main factions are the Mandarins, who today dominate the government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky (although he is not a Mandarin), the revolutionary wing from central Viet Nam, and a moderate reformist southern wing. Dr. Dang Vang Sung, a Saigon newspaper editor who is its leader, favors talks with the Viet Cong.

Provincial, city council members (20)—These are prominent local figures first elected to public office in 1954. Primarily young professional men, they rally behind two northern refugee physicians, Dinh Xuan Quang and Phan Quang Dan, who are generally considered Western style liberals. They are the leading advocates of land and social reform, civil liberties and civilian government. The extent of their constituencies is impossible to gauge because they are unaffiliated with any parties.

"Khaki Party" (12–15)—These men, without any obvious popular strength, represent military officers, veterans and civil servants—all with a stake in the current government in Saigon. They stress the military aspects of the conflict and have a conservative reform record. To a large extent they reflect current U.S. policy. Theoretically their supporters number about 700,000 civil servants and military, but their ranks are somewhat split by those who support Catholic and Buddhist factions and some political parties.

Landed Aristocracy (10–12)—About 5,000 absentee owners of land in the Mekong Delta are joined with most of the southern intellectuals in support of this group which opposes radical social change and supports industrial and economic development, preferably with Japanese investment. Their aim is a neutral, independent South Viet Nam. Some members of the group are allied with Catholics attempting to bring moderates of the National Liberation Front to their view, others are believed linked to a new, young radical group, "The Movement for the Renaissance of the South," which has ties to the Dai Viet. Chief spokesmen for the aristocracy are Tran Van Van, a wealthy southerner associated with Foreign Minister Tran Van De, and retired Gen. Tran Van Don.

Hoa Hao (12)—This Buddhist sect has some 2 million adherents concentrated in the western Mekong Delta. It is strongly anti-Communist, but regionally minded and uninterested in North Viet Nam. Since an estimated 70 percent of its members are landless peasants, the Hoa Haos are expected to be the hardcore land reform lobby.

Kuomingtang Party (10)—An offshoot of Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalists, the party has some 100,000 active supporters concentrated in the central lowlands. It is the oldest and most peasant-based grouping and swept the votes of Central Viet Nam on a strong anti-Buddhist, anti-Ky platform.

Montegnards (8)—Local chieftains of the tribals of the central plateau named their representatives, who are primarily interested in some measure of autonomy from ethnic Vietnamese lowlanders.

Cao Dai (5)—There are about a million followers of this synthetic religion which has elements of Buddhism, Taoism and Catholicism, and ouija board prophecies. Its leading delegate is former chief of state Phan Khac Suu, who is aligned with the southern aristocracy although most caodaists support Catholic positions.

Chinese (4)—About 1.5 million persons of Chinese descent, but holding Vietnamese citizenship, live in Saigon's twin city of Cholon. Primarily merchants, their loyalties are divided between Peking and Taiwan. They stand aloof from the war.

Cambodians (4)—These delegates represent about a million persons living in the regions of the Mekong Delta bordering Cambodia. The seats are reserved for them.

United Buddhist Congregations (2–3)—These are the militants led by the monks Tri Quang and Tam Chau who officially boycotted the election but actually ran some dozen candidates. They have a religious following approaching 1 million, but estimates of their political support range well under the 400,000 once credited to them. Others of the 34 Buddhists elected belong either to the Southern Buddhists or the General Buddhist Association, which together have a following of some 3 million in the delta region. The United Buddhists are considered the most heavily Communist infiltrated Vietnamese faction.

Hindus, Moslems (1)—One Cham tribe of Hindu descent was given a seat previously reserved for the Montegnards. An estimated 500,000 people are of either Hindu or Moslem persuasion.

National Liberation Front (?)—Approximately 700,000 persons are believed supporters of the Communist-backed organization waging the war. Of these some 280,000 are believed under arms.

Others—Two other important factions in the nation, neither of which has deputies representing them as such, are the CIA-financed Revolutionary Development Cadre of some 25,000 persons and the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor with about 300,000 members. Both these groups represent the two most powerful reform lobbies in the country and although not directly represented, their views are expected to be put forth by others.

A Mayor for the Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, from time to time, it is good to have an independent evaluation of the work of an executive in government or in business.

As the New York City administration under Mayor John V. Lindsay gradually begins to take hold after the initial adversities of strikes and deficits were overcome, an evaluation is in order.

The latest such independent analysis comes from Emmet John Huges whose experience with political figures is well known, and it discusses John V. Lindsay in New York City under the caption "A Mayor for the Times," in the October 3 issue of Newsweek.

I commend the article to my colleagues:

A Mayor for the Times

(By Emmet John Hughes)

"When the burdens of the Presidency seem unusually heavy, I always remind myself it could be worse. I could be a mayor."—L.B.J. to U.S. Mayors Convention, 1966.

"I am the mayor!" John Vliet Lindsay cried out, snappishly and superfluously, as he fought through a jostling mass of reporters at La Guardia Airport a few months ago. The trifling incident set some New York editorialists snarling, but they misled the meaning of the moment. For the innocent, irate cry quite authentically spoke for the inner man. He not only is the mayor but he also thoroughly feels like one, feverishly acts like one, and buoyantly enjoys being one. Such pride and confidence may seem astonishing. To begin with, he barely became mayor at all—with a margin of less than 140,000 out of 2.5 million votes. To contend with, he faces a grimy, jammed and jarring metropolis from which, over the last decade, 1 million middle-class whites have fled in disgust. And yet—there has not appeared in the New York political arena, over the last generation, a more happy warrior.

The pleasure that he finds in his ordeal partly explains the pleasure that his official associates find in his company. He could not wish for a more devoted deputy mayor than the veteran Liberal Party leader, Timothy Costello, who says with some awe: "I have never seen a man who finds such excitement—such sheer enjoyment—in meeting a new problem and cracking it." Or as the gifted young Commissioner of Parks, Thomas Hoving, exults: "It's so damn refreshing to work for someone who really knows *he* is in charge. He doesn't have just sidewalk charisma: he's in total command in every closed conference. The ring in his voice is the sound effect you expect with a four-star general." By such thrust of personality, he seems already to have secured a place beside James J. Walker and Fiorello H. La Guardia as one of the three most forceful figures to govern New York in the twentieth century. And a more disconcertingly incongruous triumvirate would be hard to assemble.

The seeming incongruity of such a man presiding over such a city—a city long used to the perhaps subtler, perhaps slier, ways of Jewish and Irish politicians—may explain such stresses as have marked his regime. From the outset, he disdained traditional practices—and commanded instant achievements—with an aggressiveness more apt for a viceroy brusquely asserting his sovereignty over some newly conquered, strangly alien province. "We came on with an awful blast of animal energy," one aide recalls. "We were foolish enough to think that if we ran fast enough we could get everything done in six weeks." This official onslaught left some citizens estranged, such as one prominent clergyman—an expert in city welfare problems—who still sighs; "He attacks too much too fast. He tends to divide rather than unite. He's a bit of a Cromwell. And this cleric would have marveled at the acuteness of his own insight if he had known that this mayor had written his Yale thesis, in fact on Oliver Cromwell.

While such judgment seems extreme, it carries some hint of the rather steely strength of the man and his regime. Neither ideologue nor visionary, he today judges the subject of his collegiate essay coldly: "A fanatic. He cut off heads for his dreams." But while he cannot place such extravagant price on any man's dreams, he can hotly rebel against any man's follies. "He is tense," one aide observes, "and this is a tense regime. Not nervous. Not insecure. But tense as hell." In all his work, the mind's stabbing impatience for an achievement to record seems physically translated into the body's unavailing search for a place to rest. He does not move about his office: he darts or lunges or whirls. His fingers tap out relentless rhythms against chair or table. He torments his hair into angry disarray. And if none of this affords relief, he may vent his fury—over bureaucracy or timidity or stupidity—by seizing a phone, dialing some quite innocent and quite startled aide and expelling some splendidly varied profanity, without preamble and without purpose, but with vast momentary satisfaction.

What larger satisfaction does he read in his own record? He weighed the question last week, as he sat, with uncommon tranquillity, in the handsome living room of Gracie Mansion. He stretched his long legs, ruffled his hair only briefly, fixed his sharp, blue eyes on a cornice, and spoke with quite pride . . .

"We've moved in at least three areas.

"First: we have set a sound economic foundation for government of this city. We not only pulled ourselves out of the soup—an imminent deficit of a half billion dollars. We also broke new ground by involving the whole region in the burdens of the core-city. This is what has excited mayors across the nation. No core-city can survive if the rich and the skilled whites flee—to leave behind only the poor and the untrained non-whites. This fatefully tightens what one mayor calls 'the white noose' around the city. And the appeal to regional responsibility—and the levying of regional taxes—is one way to break the noose.

"Next: we have begun the building of modern city government. We are reorganizing 50 confused agencies into ten rational administrations. We have recognized, too, that the great city no longer can run on a one-year budget: we have to project programs four or five years ahead, if we are to deal in solutions rather than slogans. But beyond structure and program, the government needs people—the real urbanists who know the guts of a city. And we are getting them. Sure, we have to pay high for them. But you can't run a modern city without modern men.

"Finally: we have geared the city for the first time to a massive effort in the field of human resources. This means the training of the unskilled. It means securing the business and industrial base to provide jobs, and this keeps us working constantly with manufacturers—the makers of toys or drugs or clothes—to keep them here or to bring them here. And it means cracking the barriers against non-whites, whether raised by employers or by unions.

"And by doing all these things and more—like shaking up the police department—we already have in New York a more stable racial situation than countless other cities. Over the next five years, a lot of smaller cities will blow up. We won't—because we have acted. This past, hot summer, no lids flew off. When the police were needed, they were there. When I was needed, I was there. This is visible government. And it can transform ghettos into reservoirs. And I mean reservoirs not only of labor skill but also of human hope."

Whatever the victories scored, none has been without pain or foe. He has dared a formidable array to stop him: state legislature and stock exchange, labor unions and suburban communters, the Policemen's Benevolent Association and the Port Authority. He has waged his most exasperating duels with what he calls "the godawful city bureaucracy." As for the reactionary horde he has labeled "the power brokers," he dismisses all inquiry as to their precise identity with a grin and a question: "Did Harry Truman ever name the 'special interests' he was fighting?"

What marks the style—and the strategy—of his fighting? He is, most obviously, an impassioned activist and innovator. As Timothy Costella says of him: "He impels everyone working for him to take action and risk mistakes. We all know that we stand higher with him if we move and err rather than sit back and protect ourselves. And this puts electricity into government."

He displays a matching passion for detail—an executive faculty quite unproven before he became mayor. He delights, for example, in his scheme for city banks, rather than city courts, to handle traffic-ticket charges, for the sake of speed and efficiency. Soon after taking office, he began his disconcerting habit of phoning the police department late at night for news of city life. "They thought I was a drunk or a nut the first time," he recalls, "but they have learned to know better." All city departments—whether they handle pensions or garbage—now regularly suffer such sudden tests of their reflexes. "If I get a sullen or a stupid response," he remarks, "I say: 'Listen, this is the mayor. And for any member of the public, I advise you to shape up'."

And he does his own "shaping up" every day with a furious show of energy and mobility. His wife, Mary—a woman with a gift of sense to match her gift of grace—months ago sealed his refusal to waste time on the banquet circuit with the crisp counsel: "You can't run the City of New York from a hotel dais." There is no room for ceremonial fatuity in a day regularly beginning at 7 a.m.—after no more than five hours sleep—and ending with a score of post-midnight phone calls. Whenever he can escape from City Hall, he presses his restless rounds of the boroughs—their schools and hospitals, their playgrounds and slums. He uses all modes of transport, for he finds virtue in each. "I go by foot, for a chance to think. I try the subway, so I can find new complaints to yell to the Transit Authority. I call for the helicopter when time presses. I use the car when I carry work that can be done there. And I like the taxi, because every driver tells me his troubles." And such incessant moving and probing reflects his basic temper, as one adviser notes: "He is not a man for abstract 'research.' He has to employ all his senses. He wants the physical contact, not the turgid report. Whether it's a rotting tenement in Harlem or a hooting mob in Brownsville, it's the same: the man has to see for himself."

It is natural for many to wonder what he sees for himself on the wide political horizon of the future.

"How do you like being labeled 'the Republican Kennedy'?", he was asked last week.

"It's fine with me. I greatly admired Jack Kennedy."

"But why did you assume the question didn't refer to Bobby?"

He merely chuckled and added not a word. His silence on New York's junior senator—and all political speculation about 1968 or 1972—stays discreet and total.

The comparison of the man with the late President seems both inevitable and imperfect. Some similarities range from the serious to the trivial: youth and poise, a cool air of personal detachment oddly mixed with rare talent to excite crowds, a zest for the company of theatrical stars or the entertainments of Ian Fleming. But in many respects, the two men differ sharply. There appears in this man no strong glint of the other's flashing wit. "I suppose it's remarkable," a friend muses, "but I can't think of a single anecdote that really captures his character or temper." And an even more striking contrast may be read in the Congressional records of the one-time Republican congressman and the onetime Democratic senator. For the record of the Republican—written rebelliously and relentlessly—was profoundly more liberal.

There is no haziness, however, about his Republican allegiance. "To me, the fact that Republican leaders in the Congress and I were at constant odds," he says bluntly, "reflects only one thing: I was in step with the times, and they were not. I am a Republican, and not a Democrat, for quite basic reasons. I believe deeply in individual liberties, in governmental checks and balances, and in the historic power of the private sector of our economy. The Democrats do not aggressively disbelieve such concepts: they just believe them less seriously than they should. They think more in terms of blocs than in terms of individuals. And the great cities of the nation find them, in most cases, acting as captives or agents of special pressures.

"The Republican Party is in trouble of course, but it's a long way from interment. This is still the party of Teddy Roosevelt and Vandenberg and Stimson and Taft and Eisenhower. For all its fumblings, this is too great a party to wither. It must grow strong again.

"What will be my own future in it? The present suffices for me: it provides quite enough excitement, and it poses quite enough of a test. I have always admired Oliver Wendell Holmes, I suppose for one particular reason: he was a very independent guy. I believe that's the way I have to act and serve. I have no power base. I command no political clubhouses. I simply know that I have to stay close to the people. That's where I belong. And that's where I intend to stay."

He long since defined his supreme purpose as the remaking of New York into "The Proud City." And he is a proud enough man to fight hard for nothing less.

Jewish Chaplains in Vietnam Greet American Jewry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, September 14 ushered in the Jewish New Year 5727. On that date the American Jewish community was joined in celebration by Jewish military congregations in Vietnam, thanks to the High Holy Days services arranged and conducted by Jewish chaplains recruited, endorsed, and supplied by the National Jewish Welfare Board Commission on Jewish chaplaincy.

For many of these boys this was their first Jewish New Year away from family and friends. Every member of the Jewish community is indebted to the National Jewish Welfare Board for its sponsorship of this program.

As a means of thanking its associates and their families the Jewish Welfare Board Associates Newsletter for September 1966 printed the following statement:

> A most appropriate way to extend best wishes to JWB Associates and their families for the Jewish New Year is through the Rosh Hashanah message to American Jewry from the three Jewish chaplains in Vietnam. Here are some thoughts that are so vividly conveyed by the chaplains—Captain Alan M. Greenspan, Military Advisory Command, Vietnam; Major Harry Z. Schriener, I Field Force, Vietnam, and Lieutenant Robert L. Reiner, 3rd Marine Division:
>
> "We know that you are thinking of us as the High Holy Day season approaches and we are genuinely grateful . . . We join you, the American Jewish community, in special and fervent prayer to the Almighty, for peace in this troubled part of the world . . . We take pleasure in expressing our heartiest appreciation for the superb performance of American Jewry in meeting the religious, morale and recreational needs of our fighting forces. We take pride in the reputation achieved by the National Jewish Welfare Board—representing American Jewry—among the men in the field, as well as those at the highest levels of command.
>
> "The young soldiers, who were able to enjoy a Pesach Seder, with gunfire in the distance and politichl demonstrations all around, because you, the American Jewish community, provided so well—are forever grateful. The lads who clutched a Mezuzah as they went into the dense, dark jungles on their first patrol, or who read a few comforting words in the literature sent to us by JWB, before going into action, will always cherish your thoughtfulness and providence.
>
> "To experience the joy of a sweat-drenched soldier in the field as he attends a service and thanks God for all that he has, and sometime it isn't much over here, is an inspiration to us, their chaplains.
>
> "We, the Jewish chaplains, pray that hostilities will soon come to an end and that our boys will soon be re-united with their loved ones. But until then, there is still the great need for the splendid program of service made possible until now by the wholehearted support given to us by the Jewish community of America through JWB. And with this continued support, be assured that we, the Rabbis in Vietnam, will continue to minister to the needs of the Jewish sons and daughters of America."

Water Pollution Control

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 16076) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, I rise in support of this important legislation. I am proud to report to the House, as did the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK], that H.R. 16076 was voted out of the committee unanimously this year as was last year's Water Quality Act of 1965. From the first Federal water pollution control bill which was enacted in 1956, which I and several other Members had the privilege of cosponsoring, Congress has declared and carried out a war on water pollution. Congress is hereby declaring war on those who with destructive ignorance and with apparently vandalistic abandonment have polluted and clogged the once-sparkling rivers of our land. They have polluted and clogged the very arteries of our Nation with filth and have affected the health and welfare of our Nation adversely.

Adequate clean water is a challenge to the ingenuity of mankind and to the determination of Congress. It is a challenge that we must meet and we are to a large extent meeting it here today.

The substance of life and the long-range future not only of our Nation but of the world hangs in the balance on what Congress does in this year and succeeding years, on what industry does in the future, and on what the people themselves do in the future to preserve clean water and to abate and control water pollution.

It is a sad commentary that we, as the greatest Nation in the world with the most powerful legislative body in the world and with the greatest resources available to us in the world have within a stone's throw of the Nation's Capitol one of the filthiest rivers in the world—the Potomac. That is a clear-cut example and one well known to us that action is critically needed in cleaning up the rivers of America.

I am proud to rise in support of this bill. I do not intend to duplicate the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota, [Mr. BLATNIK], but very briefly the bill provides for quite a substantial increase in authorizations for sewage treatment plants. It provides for $2.3 billion additional through fiscal year 1971. Next year the authorization will be twice the present authorization of $150 million per annum, or $300 million; the following year $400 million, or 2⅔ times the present authorization; the next year, fiscal year 1970, $650 million, or 4⅓ times the present level; and the next year fiscal year 1971, some 6⅓ times the present sewage treatment works construction program, or $950 million.

I believe this is as fast as the communities and municipalities can tool up for the job. It is a responsible approach. It will provide the necessary incentives to those communities to do more. With these incentives provided in this bill, it is my belief that next year there will be twice as much; the next year almost three times as much; the next year nearly five times as much; and the next year nearly seven times as much construction. With the essential incentives provided in this bill and for which we on our side have been fighting for a number of years, if the States put up 25 percent, an additional 10 percent, making it from 30 to 40 percent, will be available for Federal matching for the costs of constructing sewage treatment plants.

If in fact a clean river basin is established, and additional 10-percent incentive is provided, meaning 50 percent maximum Federal.

So every possible incentive is being offered to the local communities to go ahead with sewage treatment plant construction, with secondary treatment facilities included, so that our streams can be cleaned up.

I want to stress, however, that the bill in itself is not an arrangement; the bill in itself is not the total answer, albeit a major step. Providing money for sewage treatment plants is only one aspect of the total solution and scope of the problem. Sewage treatment is one pollutant. There are many others. There is industrial pollution. There is sewage drainage pollution. There is agricultural pollution. Nature itself contributes through increased growths of nitrogenous algae. These are not being treated other than in a study or research manner with $75 million a year provided and with general research provisions.

Industry must face up to its responsibility. We must provide the tools with which industry can do the job.

This bill provides, in section 211 thereof, for a study to determine possible future incentives for industry to join in the antipollution fight. I am glad to see that we did not take away the 7 percent investment credit to industries in the vote today on the floor of the House on the tax investment credit bill. I congratulate the gentleman from California [Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN], who offered this new section in the form of an amendment, for such a farsighted move.

Additional incentives are needed for industry to do this job. When the bill came before us it had three major provisions as recommended by the administration:

First. It had a provision for clean river restoration, setting up basin approaches, which must be the approach for cleaning up our rivers.

Second. It provided for no additional financing. At that time the administration did not recommend it, although later the administration came up with a $2.4 billion recommendation.

Third. It provided for amendments relating to enforcement. I am glad to see that our committee was responsible in not acting on amendments to enforcement provisions when just last year we passed a sound enforcement procedure just presently getting underway under which States are to provide a plan for abatement and proposed standards by June 30 of 1967.

We do not want to shake up the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration again. We just transferred it from HEW to Interior on May 10. We just completely changed their authority and responsibilities in the bill last year. So I believe it is sensible to let them settle down to business with cleaning up America's streams, and providing the standards and encouraging the States and local communities to do their jobs, rather than shaking them up again this year.

So I am glad to see that the committee felt that that was a sound approach, and no additional amendments to the enforcement provisions were proposed in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have a bill that is justified on almost any grounds. It is consistent with the President's recommendation. I want to congratulate the committee for recognizing in this instance fiscal responsibility in limiting the spending to that recommended by the President.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAMS

Mr. Chairman, the minority members of the committee in their additional views on H.R. 16076, as reported, spelled out a number of programs, other than the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, through which funds can be obtained for water pollution control programs. It is our belief that those who advocate increased authorizations to the level of a crash program are guided by their emotions more than by facts and evidences as to actual needs. They overlook other Federal programs which provide financial assistance in the construction of sewage treatment works and related facilities. There are no less than five Federal assistance programs which provide some type of funds for water pollution control programs and projects.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

Under this act, Federal grants up to 50 percent of the total cost and loans up to 100 percent of the total cost are available for "the acquisition of land and improvements for public works, public service, or development facility usage, and the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, alteration, expansion, or improvement of such facilities, including related machinery and equipment" within redevelopment areas. Sewage treatment works can be and have been financed under this act.

In addition to this, section 101 of the act authorizes "supplementary grants" for the purpose of increasing the Federal contribution up to 80 percent of the cost of projects constructed under other Federal grant-in-aid programs, including sewage treatment works financed under the Federal Water Pollution Act.

Under the act, specific amounts are not set aside for sewage treatment plants, but a total of $500 million is authorized for all grants and supplemental grants for the fiscal years 1966–69, inclusive, and annual appropriations for making and participating in loans are authorized up to $170 million for fiscal years 1966–70, inclusive.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89–117, provides for Federal grants of up to 50 percent of the total cost of the project to finance specific projects for basic public water facilities, including works for storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of water, and for basic public sewer facilities in areas with comprehensive planning as defined in the act except those works and facilities eligible under the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. Such Federal grants may also be made for the advance purchase of land to be utilized for future construction of works thereon. There is some question as to whether or not such funds are being used to construct works and facilities which are eligible under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The act authorized $200 million per annum for each of the fiscal years 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969, exclusively, for such purposes totaling another $800 million from the Federal Treasury.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

This act, Public Law 89–4, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants for the construction of sewage treatment works in the Appalachian region in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The act authorizes a sum not to exceed $6 million to be appropriated for the program.

In addition to this, section 214 of the act authorizes "supplementary grants" to increase the Federal contribution up to 80 percent of the cost of constructing projects under other Federal grant-in-aid programs, including sewage treatment works under the Federal Water Pollution Act. A total of $90 million is available for making "supplementary grants" under section 214.

CONSOLIDATED FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION ACT, AS AMENDED

Under this act, as amended in 1965—Public Law 89–240—the Secretary of Agriculture may make grants totaling up to $50 million each fiscal year to finance "specific projects for the development, storage, treatment, purification, or distribution of water or the collection, treatment, or disposal of waste in rural areas."

In addition to this, the act—as amended by Public Law 89–240—authorizes the Secretary to make or insure loans to finance—among other things—the "conservation, development, use, and control of water, and the installation or improvement of drainage or waste disposal facilities" in rural areas.

As used in the act, the term "rural areas" does not include any area in any city or town which has a population of more than 5,500 inhabitants, thus assuring that the financial assistance will go to those areas which are least likely to have adequate taxing authority, bonding capacity, or other financial resources.

PUBLICITY FACILITY LOANS—42 U.S.C. 1941–1947

This program provides long-term construction loans to local public agencies for needed public works for which financing is not otherwise available on reasonable terms and conditions. Loans may be made to finance up to 100 percent of the project cost for a wide range of non-Federal public works, including sewage treatment works.

Mr. Chairman, title II of the Demonstration Cities Act of 1966, as reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, provides for Federal grants of up to 70 percent of the total costs for facilities within a metropolitan area as defined in the act and meeting all qualifications for metropolitan comprehensive planning set forth therein. Water pollution control and sewage treatment facilities are eligible for such assistance under the provisions of the bill, if enacted in its present form.

REIMBURSEMENT PROVISIONS—SECTION 207 OF H.R. 16076, AS REPORTED

Mr. Chairman, on March 15 of this year, I introduced a bill, H.R. 13655, to amend section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to include a new subsection (h) thereof to authorize reimbursement of States, municipalities, and intermunicipal or interstate agencies that wish to undertake the construction of sewage treatment works in advance of the availability of Federal funds. The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] introduced an identical bill on that same date. Existing law contains no provision for Federal reimbursement to those entities for the construction of sewage treatment works in advance of the availability of Federal participating funds.

Although similar bills for Federal reimbursement had previously been introduced this Congress, H.R. 13655 was the first measure whose provisions for reimbursement for the construction of sewage treatment works had general, nationwide application. Most previously introduced bills had provided for reimbursement only to States which use the proceeds of bonds issued by the State, county, city, or other political subdivision of the State for the construction of one or more projects which would otherwise have been eligible for a grant under the provisions of section 8 of the act. Inasmuch as those measures were too limited in their application to a national need, being particularly limited at this time to the State of New York, I felt it essential that legislation be introduced to provide for a method of reimbursing those entities recognized in the act as having authority to receive grants under its provisions and subsequently did so.

The need for reimbursement procedures in the act has been evident to me as the ranking minority member on the committee for some time. It is encouraging to see that the committee has adopted the position held by certain minority members of the committee that reimbursement procedures are essential to continue accelerated construction programs in a number of States and to encourage others to move ahead with construction projects in advance of the availability of Federal participating funds. The expansion contained in my bill to provide for reimbursement to States, municipalities, intermunicipal agencies and interstate agencies will meet the requirements of the program more effectively than merely providing for the States being able to claim payment of any portion of sums allotted or reallotted under section 8 as previously introduced bills would have done.

The minority members of the committee have advocated greater financial participation by the States in the construction of sewage treatment works for many years, particularly since 1959. Due to a great extent upon the insistence of the minority members that additional authorizations for appropriations should be coupled with inducements to the States to participate in the cost of constructing sewage treatment works, the Water Quality Act of 1965 contained, for the very first time, measures to bring the States into the financing of the cost of construction of sewage treatment works under the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The adoption of additional inducements to the States for participation in the construction program and the providing of procedures for Federal reimbursement in H.R. 16076, as reported, are a continuation and an extension of this long-held minority position of greater State participation.

My bill, H.R. 13655, provided that if, prior to commencement of construction of any treatment works in advance of the availability of funds for a grant under section 8 of the act, the Secretary of the Interior approves such a project, and the State, municipality, intermunicipal, or interstate agency thereafter constructs such a project and submits an application to the Secretary approved by the appropriate State water pollution control agency or agencies for a grant for such project, the Secretary, upon his approval of such application, would be authorized to make a grant under section 8 for such project to be paid from future appropriations. The bill provides, however, that no such grant shall be made unless all of the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act have been complied with to the same extent and with the same effect as though the grant were to be made for future construction of the project and that no grant shall be made in an amount exceeding a grant which would otherwise be made under the section for the future construction of the project.

Under the provisions of H.R. 13655, neither an approval of the projects by the Secretary of the Interior prior to construction, nor the making of a grant by the Secretary for a project to be paid from future appropriation, nor any other provision of the new subsection (h) which my bill would add to section 8, shall be construed to constitute a commitment or obligation of the United States to provide funds to make or pay any grant for a project.

The substantive text of my bill has been included, word for word, as section 207 of H.R. 16076, as reported by the committee.

Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of this discussion and for the benefit of the Members, the new section 207 of the reported bill reads as follows:

SEC. 207. (a) Section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) If, prior to commencement of construction of any treatment works in advance of the availability of funds for a grant under this section, the Secretary approves such project, and the State, municipally, intermunicipal, or interstate agency thereafter constructs such project and submits an application to the Secretary approved by the appropriate State water pollution control agency or agencies for a grant for such project, the Secretary, upon his approval of such application, is authorized to make a grant under this section for such project to be paid from future appropriations. No such grant shall be made (1) unless all of the provisions of this Act have been complied with to the same extent and with the same effect as though the grant were to be made for future construction of the project, (2) in an amount exceeding a grant which would otherwise be made under this section for the future construction of such project. Neither an approval of the project by the Secretary prior to construction, nor the making of a grant by the Secretary for a project to be paid from a future appropriation, nor any other provision of this subsection, shall be construed to constitute a commitment or obligation of the United States to provide funds to make or pay any grant for a project."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall apply to any project on which construction is initiated after June 30, 1966, except that in the case of any project on which construction was initiated after June 30, 1966, and before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may approve such project for the purposes of section 8(h) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act subsequent to the commencement of construction.

The inclusion of provisions establishing reimbursement procedures for the construction of sewage treatment works recognizes in legislation for the first time that the Federal Government needs to provide some procedures for reimbursement to those entities which are moving ahead with their construction programs at a rate in excess of the availability of Federal funds to participate in such construction, while at the same time giving notice that such provisions shall not be construed to constitute a commitment or obligation of the United States to provide funds to make or pay any grant for a project to be funded from future appropriations.

While keeping in mind that the new subsection 8(h) does not constitute a commitment or obligation of the United States, it will permit many States, municipalities, intermunicipal agencies, and interstate agencies who are meeting their responsibilities in the area of water pollution control with determined efforts to clean up their rivers and streams and who have, consequently, accelerated their construction programs to continue or even further accelerate those programs with the understanding that reimbursements provisions are contained in the law.

Hopefully, with the incentives to the States contained in the reported bill this year, and with means for reimbursement available, if this bill is enacted, along with the incentives to the States contained in the Water Quality Act of last year, many more States will accelerate their construction program. Water pollution is a problem which must be met with by the exercise of responsibility on all levels of government—Federal, State, and local. This can only be done effectively through making it worthwhile for the States to participate in the construction of sewage treatment works.

As I have already pointed out, section 207 of the reported bill provides for reimbursement for the construction of any treatment works initiated after June 30, 1966, in advance of the availability of funds for a grant, subject to five qualifications which have been spelled out in the committee report on the bill, House Report No. 2021. These five qualifications are:

First. The Secretary of the Interior must approve the project prior to commencement of construction, except for projects initiated after June 30, 1966, and before the date of enactment of this act which he may approve subsequent to commencement of construction.

Second. The State or appropriate agency which constructs the project must submit an application to the Secretary, approved by the appropriate State water pollution control agency, for a grant for the project.

Third. Upon his approval of the application, the Secretary is authorized to make a grant for such project to be paid from future appropriations.

Fourth. All provisions of the act must have been complied with to the same extent and with the same effect as though the grant were to be made for future construction of the project.

Fifth. The approval of the project by the Secretary, or the making of a grant, shall not be construed to constitute a commitment or obligation of the United States to provide funds.

This reimbursement provision applies to grants made under the authority of section, 8, as amended, and does not apply to grants under title II of the clean river restoration program.

Mr. Chairman, the inclusion of provisions for reimbursement for the construction of sewage treatment works is a step forward in this highly important program.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that limiting this to what our present evidence and present experience shows probably is the maximum capability for these communities in sewerage treatment plants for the next four years is a wise move. Should evidence be brought to the attention of Congress in future years that additional money is needed in those future years, we can then consider that additional evidence.

I ask for support by the House of this bill. I hope it will pass unanimously, as did the bill last year, which was a major step in cleaning up America's streams.

STUDY FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL TAX INCENTIVES TO INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Public Works included a new section 211 of the bill, H.R. 16076, the Water Pollution Control Act of 1966. The new section authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of methods for providing incentives designed to assist in the construction of facilities and works by industry designed to reduce or abate water pollution. The study shall include, but not be limited to, the possible use of tax incentives as well as other methods of financial assistance. In carrying out the study, the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Secretary of the Treasury as well as the head of any other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government.

As the new section 211 is written, as reported, there is no date by which the

Secretary is to make the report to Congress. I understand the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARSHA] will offer an amendment, at the appropriate time in today's consideration of the bill, to require the Secretary to make the report to Congress on or before June 30, 1968. I hope this amendment is accepted by the leadership, and I am confident that it will be accepted by them.

The inclusion of this amendment, its enactment, and the subsequent report of the Secretary should aid the Congress greatly in determining what the role of industry should be in the overall effort to clean up America's waterways.

This amendment brings to the fore the overall question of tax incentives to industry for the construction of sewage treatment works, and at this point in my remarks today, I will not dwell at any great length on it; however, in the near future I intend to make a detailed explanation of this entire area of water pollution control to the Members for their benefit. The action just taken by the House to exclude facilities for air and water pollution control from the suspension of the tax investment credit under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 does not go to the center of this overall issue on such facilities, although it is a landmark in the recognition by Congress of the need to provide for accelerated amortization of air and water pollution treatment facilities constructed by industries.

Pittsburgh's Arthur Friedman Hailed as Top Financial Writer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, one of the Nation's most distinguished financial writers, Mr. Arthur R. Friedman, of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, was honored recently as the leading business news reporter in the Nation. Under leave to extend my remarks, I ask that an article from the Post-Gazette about Mr. Friedman be included at this point in the RECORD.

POST-GAZETTE FINANCIAL EDITOR'S COLUMN CALLED CLASSIC—FRIEDMAN HAILED AS BEST IN FIELD

Arthur R. Friedman, financial editor of the Post-Gazette, was hailed yesterday as the top reporter of business news in the United States.

His column, "Business Today," was termed a classic of its type.

At a luncheon honoring Friedman yesterday, William T. Schoyer, public relations executive, said Friedman's technical mastery of business subjects is unsurpassed by other business news reporters.

Schoyer told the Pittsburgh chapter of the Public Relations Society of America:

"In my work of analyzing the news of many corporations, most business columns written in the nation cross my desk monthly.

"I honestly know of none that do such a comprehensive and sophisticated job as Art's in reporting the business of an industrial area. 'Business Today' has no equal for this purpose among business writing anywhere.

"To my mind, it sets the national standard."

The local chapter of the PRSA presented a plaque to Friedman "in recognition and honor of his many achievements in the field of financial journalism and his contributions to the advancement of professional public relations."

Friedman, financial editor of the Post-Gazette since it was formed in 1927, has had some 50 years of business reporting with Pittsburgh newspapers, having worked previously with the old Leader, Sun and Post.

Schoyer told the luncheon guests in the Penn-Sheraton Hotel that Friedman's column "breathes Art's independence." He added:

"He writes from an authoritative viewpoint, the Friedman viewpoint. He does not hesitate to express opinions or take to task the mightiest of corporations on rare occasions that may so warrant.

"He simply cannot be influenced to anything that does not meet his news standards or serve his readers.

"The qualities that make 'Business Today' outstanding reflect Art's own personality. His strongest and most salient characteristic in my view—and I have been dealing with him for nearly 30 years—is integrity," Schoyer said.

"He has a fierce devotion to the code of honest reporting and the interests of his readers that nothing can shake."

Schoyer said more than nine million words have been printed in the 11,000-plus "Business Today" columns that Friedman has written since 1927. "His column is outstanding for its clarity and straightforwardness of exposition," Schoyer said.

Friedman's high standards of business reporting have shaped the course of business public relations, Schoyer said, adding:

"All of us who have written business news to win Art's approval have all benefitted from this real challenge. In a real sense, most of all the PR business writers of Pittsburgh have been molded by and owe a real debt to Professor Friedman.

"We've had the profession's best teacher—and we haven't paid him a cent."

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, while there is opposition to this bill and complaints about its administration, I am convinced that the American people as a whole are anxious to continue to reduce and eliminate poverty in this country, and that would be especially true of the abject poverty, want, ignorance, disease, and maladjustment that exist in many places.

There is never any excuse for wasteful, extravagant spending of Government funds, and we in Congress must certainly take great pains in exerting our powers to minimize unwarranted or ill-considered expenditures.

I hope that as a result of the extensive hearings on this bill and contacts between Representatives of Congress and the agencies involved, new and effective efforts will be made to spend available funds wisely, well, and effectively to accomplish the objective we have in mind of helping a great many people in this country who need help urgently.

A Lax Situation in the Poverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the chief editorial writer of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Ray Dorsey, has pinpointed some of the careless and unsupervised activities in our nationwide antipoverty program. The editorial of September 15, 1966, sets forth with great clarity, that procedures and personnel in the federally financed Community Action for Youth—CAY—are woefully lax and inadequate in Greater Cleveland.

A Federal grant of money was made by HEW's Office of Juvenile Delinquency for CAY. However, control of CAY passed to OEO and the Greater Cleveland Council of Economic Opportunity in February of this year. A mystery employe received approximately $1,600 in 1965. OEO says therefore that it is a matter for HEW, whereas HEW says that it is a matter for CAY, and inasmuch as CAY is an Ohio nonprofit corporation, the Federal Government really has no role to assume anyway. It all adds up to a bureaucratic shell game. Moreover, several thousand dollars worth of Government-financed equipment has disappeared from CAY's premises on which there was no insurance.

One thing that can be done, and which I will call upon the authorities to do, is to conduct a very searching and thorough investigation before the annual funding of CAY occurs in February of 1967.

By leave obtained, I include the plain Dealer editorial of September 15, entitled "Long Look at CAY Needed":

LONG LOOK AT CAY NEEDED

There is evidence of startling laxness in administrative procedures and personnel supervision in the federally financed Community Action for Youth (CAY) antipoverty program here and the situation warrants the most searching scrutiny.

In Plain Dealer stories this week, reporters Doris O'Donnell and William F. Miller have disclosed that:

A mystery employe, whose existence has not been established, drew salary for nearly four months on a CAY records project.

Many thousands of dollars worth of costly but uninsured office equipment has disappeared from CAY headquarters.

The salary payment represents a theft of taxpayers' money.

The disappearance of office equipment represents a theft of taxpayers' property.

Both thefts also raise a serious question as to how they could have been allowed to happen.

The happenings in Cleveland are not the first to demonstrate laxness in the administration of federal antipoverty programs, as many news stories from around the nation have shown. Unfortunately, the good works of agencies charged with responsibility for administering public funds are too often obscured by incidents reflecting careless supervision.

In the case of CAY's fictitious employe, reporters O'Donnell and Miller found that salary totaling $1,632 was paid to "Ellen McCulloh, 626 McKinley Avenue, Akron," from May 27 to Oct. 8, 1965. The mysterious "Ellen McCulloh" cannot be found in person or in Social Security records. Nor can such a person be remembered in the places where she supposedly performed her duties.

In the case of the disappearing office equipment, only one of 28 missing items has been recovered. No persons have been prosecuted for theft.

Disappearance of the office equipment was reported to police at the time of occurrence. But not until five months after "Ellen McCulloh" left the CAY payroll was an FBI investigation requested by CAY. And it was not until after reporters O'Donnell and Miller began their own investigation that CAY notified the bonding agent for CAY employes that something was wrong.

Both the U.S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency, which supplied funds for CAY at the time of the "Ellen McCulloh" employment, and the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, which now provides funds for CAY, have been made aware of the strange case. They say it is a matter to be pursued by CAY itself. Their viewpoint is supported by federal authorities who have ruled that the matter is outside federal jurisdiction because CAY is a nonprofit Ohio corporation.

In the absence of power to prosecute, and with federal funds involved, it would seem that federal agencies would have an obligation to press vigorously for a speedy and thorough examination of all the happenings at CAY.

Persons responsibile for theft of taxpayers' money and property should be found and prosecuted. When prosecution cannot be carried out at the federal level, it certainly can be accomplished at the local level through officers of the city and county.

Stop Pollution of Our Lakes and Streams

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, most Members are aware from personal experience that our Nation's streams and lakes are being defiled by increasing pollution. And many Members have spoken effectively and eloquently in recent days of our need to act to overcome this evil of civilization. But some of the most articulate expressions of concern come, not from us, but from concerned and thoughful constituents.

Recently Rev. E. W. Martin of Howell, Mich., in my district, who is superintendent of the Church of the Nazarene for the Eastern Michigan District, and an ardent conservationist and "outdoorsman," sent me a letter which most acutely expresses the anxiety which serious-minded men feel on this subject, and their strong desire that adequate steps be taken to cure the evil.

Dr. Martin's letter reads as follows:

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE,
EASTERN MICHIGAN DISTRICT,
Howell, Mich., September 22, 1966.

Congressman WESTON E. VIVIAN,
Second District, Michigan,
1005 Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a member of your constituency, I share with you in your concern about the defilement of our Nation's water resources.

As an ardent outdoors' man, I have noted with increasing concern the pollution of Michigan's streams including one of the Nation's greatest, the Au Sable River, Lake Huron where I used to fish, Lake Michigan and even some areas of Lake Superior. We are already decades behind and I commend you for the bill you introduced to the House last year. You do have my support.

I am also concerned about the dangerous use of pesticides and the slow poison that is decimating wildlife in our fields and fish in our waters. Thousands of acres of Michigan's Thumb have been cleaned of pheasants, rabbits and other game because of the unrestricted use of the products of the chemical industry. I know that one of the largest and toughest lobbies in Washington is maintained by this industry, but I know something must be done in this area also or else Justice William Douglas' prediction that this planet will be occupied solely by one species, man, will certainly come true.

I have been a student of conservation for all of my adult life and have watched with increasing alarm our inherent selfishness in the depletion of natural resources with its terrible consequences to succeeding generations.

We continue to render lip service to clean air and clean water, and continue to violate commonsense principles in every day life. Just this past year I watched a small factory erected within a half mile of my home with an exposed waste-pipe evident from highway M–59 openly pouring pollution into the Shiawassee River, an isolated example but typical.

I appreciate your communication and hope your bill will pass.

Sincerely,

E. W. MARTIN,
District Superintendent.

Commemorative Stamp To Honor 100th Anniversary of the Grange

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly pleased and grateful to receive word that able, distinguished friend, Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, has recently approved a 5-cent stamp to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Grange.

It would be difficult to adequately pay tribute to the great patriotic American organization that is the Grange, but the issuance of a stamp in its honor by the Post Office Department is a very fine and well-deserved honor.

It is most fitting that the great major, farm organization and its devoted members who have contributed so much throughout the years to the strength, growth, vigor and productivity of our national agriculture should be recognized for superlative service and meaningful achievements. They have promoted farming in all its ramifications. They have indoctrinated and inspired many young people with patriotic devotions and the solid personal virtues which have been largely responsible for the growth, success and progress of the nation.

The Grange has been historically exceptional and outstanding in its leadership, its membership, and its contributions to the country.

As a member of the Grange in my district, I am personally extremely thankful to Postmaster General O'Brien for the wisdom and good judgment he has shown in honoring the Grange, and I know that I can reflect the sentiments of my fellow Members in expressing our deep appreciation for the splendid decision he has made to issue a commemorative stamp in honor of the Grange.

America is built upon the solid foun- family unit is in truth the central theme of our social order. It is a main support of our American system of government and our rich, unequalled economy.

It is in the homes of the nation that its strength is nurtured, protected, and developed. It is in the homes that praiseworthy, invaluable moral ideas and precepts are taught that build character, obedience to law, and respect for the cardinal virtues of religion and morality. It is in the Grange that to such a great extent these precious values are inculcated in the young and in people of every age and station.

It is in the Grange that virtually everyone devoted to peace, hard work, faith in God and love of country finds common sanction for his or her principles, loyalty and spiritual ideals.

This action by the Postmaster General will do much, in my opinion, to inspire this organization to even greater efforts and to encourage others to join in the laundable work of conserving our natural resources, providing food and fiber for the Nation, all the while sheltering and nourishing and strengthening the fundamental truths and values of our Nation.

The real significance of this honor to members of the Grange is it recognizes that we stand joined together in a major group of loyal Americans in giving fresh meaning to what the Grange stands for in terms of loyalty to God, country and unselfish devotion to family, community, State and Nation.

At this great crisis in human affairs, when so many institutions are morally shattered, decaying and crashing about us, the need of unity, loyalty to country and our beliefs is greater perhaps than ever before.

Let us al lrealize that we must stand together in every respect, regardless of race, class or creed in these days of turmoil and danger to serve our country, and to protect its precious values, for ourselves, our children and all those who follow us.

Water Pollution Control

SPEECH
OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 30, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 16076) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, the House can take a significant step today in the direction of ridding our Nation's lakes and rivers of the scourge of pollution by approving H.R. 16076.

In the face of ever-increasing demands for water, action by the Federal Government in this area has long been imperative. The fact that we can now fulfill our immediate responsibility in passing meaningful and productive legislation is gratifying.

By approving the Federal Water Pollution Control Act the Members of this body can demonstrate their determination to work cooperatively with the 50 States of our Nation in a coordinated program.

In my own State of Wisconsin, for example, bordered as it is by two of the Great Lakes and blessed with thousands of smaller fresh water lakes and streams, the pressing need for this legislation has been obvious for too long. Wisconsin has, in a very real sense, become virtually surrounded by filthy and contaminated water. Along our western border the once magnificent Mississippi River is now little more than a tragic torrent of filth. Lakes Michigan and Superior along our eastern and northern boundaries have lost much of their natural beauty and recreational value and are now cesspools of inadequately treated municipal sewage, industrial wastes, and shipboard discharges.

Across the vast reaches of our great north country lakes once abundant in game fish and otherwise providing natural habitat for other wildlife are now stifled by excessive weeds, murky and dank water, and undesirable odors.

The unfortunate reality is that my State of Wisconsin is not alone in this regard. From across the land the evidence has mounted in a rising crescendo—in an urgent plea for meaningful corrective legislation.

It goes without saying that while H.R. 16076 will go far toward providing that corrective action much will still remain to be done. Because water pollution is the result of many complex factors and cuts across community boundaries indiscriminately continued coordinated effort by all levels of government will be necessary.

Upon the hopeful passage of this bill I feel confident that succeeding Congresses will look to the responsible efforts of this 89th Congress as the precedent which will guide their future actions in the cause of returning our lakes and rivers to the people.

Address of Governor Tawes Before the Rotary Club of Frederick

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years the Rotary Club of Frederick, Md., has sponsored a joint service club luncheon during the week in which the Frederick Fair is held. This year the 104th Frederick Fair was held last week and, in accordance with longstanding custom, the joint service club luncheon on September 28 was attended by the Governor of Maryland, State and local officials, and representatives of all services organizations.

It was a particular pleasure for me to attend, since I was a member of the Rotary Club of Frederick for many years. This annual event is always significant, because it points up the identical interest of so many organizations and public servants in the welfare of the State and the community.

Since Governor Tawes is retiring at the close of his present term in January, his speech was in the nature of a farewell address. It is my pleasure that it be inserted in the Record:

Remarks by Gov. J. Millard Tawes Before the Rotary Club of Frederick, September 28, 1966

President Riley Housewright, other officers, members of the Rotary Club of Frederick and their guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Almost every event I attend nowadays is in the nature of a farewell. Thus it was last week when I presided at the 1966 Southern Governor's Conference: thus it is today as I come to Frederick to have lunch with my friends of the Rotary Club, various civic clubs, and attend the great Frederick Fair.

For in a few months I shall be leaving the office of Governor of the State of Maryland, and the remarks I make on most occasions are final messages as the chief executive.

In his letter inviting me here today, your president Riley noted (I needed no reminder) that I had been coming here for the past eight years and that traditionally I have used this forum to review the conditions of your State government.

His suggestion that I follow the pattern this year was heeded, and in fact it would be unthinkable to do otherwise. In view of the fact that this is indeed a valedictory message, however, I have taken the liberty of varying it somewhat and will undertake to review some of the highlights of my two terms as Governor of the State.

During the heat of the recent Democratic primary, this administration in Annapolis was subjected to some rather harsh criticism. And while I fully understand the nonpartisan nature of this organization and this gathering, I hope you will allow me, for the purposes of background, to quote from a speech I made in Ocean City—a frankly political speech.

From time to time, the administration which I head had been described as "tired," "unimaginative," "lifeless" and "leaderless." And I ask the audience these questions:

"Are all the new public schools, the community colleges, the unparalleled progress in the expansion and development of our university and our State colleges examples of the performance of a 'tired' administration?

"Do all the many hundreds of miles of new highways that this administration has built—roads stretching into all parts of our State and giving Maryland one of the best highway systems in the entire country—do these reflect an 'unimiginative' regime in Annapolis?

"Are our programs of industrial development, oyster rehabilitation, mental hygiene, improvement of the condition of older people the handiwork of a 'lifeless' State government?

"Do the reforms that have taken place in our judiciary and the well-laid plans we have made for revising our State constitution and modernizing the administrative machinery of State government appear to you to be products of public officials devoid of 'leadership?' "

These, as I have suggested, are questions I propounded in a political atmosphere, and I cite them here today only because I should like to offer you, in as an objective a fashion as possible, some facts about what has been accomplished in these all-important areas of governmental endeavor.

Let us take education as an example. In my message to the general assembly earlier this year—at the final regular legislative session of my administration—I said this:

"When the history of this general assembly and this administration is written, I should not be surprised if the advancement we have made in public education is not set down as our greatest single achievement."

The State has made substantial advances in public education, from the elementary grades through colleges and the university, since I took the oath of office in 1959.

For example, in 1964, the general assembly, at my request, enacted far-reaching legislation making significant changes in the formula and amounts of state aid to the communities for public education.

The Maryland State Teacher, the official publication of the Maryland State Teachers Association, said of this program: "It will be long remembered as a milestone in Maryland education."

Salaries of teachers in the State have risen steadily over recent years, and according to a report published by the National Education Association, Maryland ranked ninth among the States of the Union in the average pay of teachers.

Starting in 1959, when the State appropriated $6,800,000 for construction in local school systems, this administration distributed a history-making total of $84,782,509 in a seven-year period for elementary and secondary schools and at the close of 1965 saw the actual construction of 8,500 new classrooms.

Our record in the area of public higher education is no less impressive. In my very first budget, I asked for, and received, a record $26,900,000 operating budget for higher education. These funds have been increased steadily over the years and reached an unprecedented $60,698,348 for the fiscal year under which we are now operating.

And these figures do not include the 18 million dollars in capital funds which have been appropriated for the construction and improvement of buildings, dormitories, libraries, classrooms, laboratories and other facilities which have changed the face of college and university campuses throughout the State.

Perhaps the most significant development in public higher education in our time came with the establishment of what has been called the "tri-partite system". The three parts of which are: (1) the University of Maryland, with a greatly enlarged and improved program; (2) the State colleges, comprised of Morgan State College and the former teachers colleges converted to colleges of the arts and sciences, and (3) the community colleges, vastly expanded and with plans that eventually there will be a community college within commuting distance of 94 per cent of Maryland's public high school graduates.

In dedicating a new fine arts center on the campus of the University of Maryland last May, Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, the president of the university, had this to say:

". . . There is impressive evidence to show that Governor Tawes has used sound fiscal policy to provide the educational need of the State and that his administration will be heralded for the advancement of all education, and particularly the progress of the University of Maryland."

Let's look now at State roads. Never before in history has such an enormous program in road building been undertaken.

With the awarding of twenty-seven contracts in August, the total money that Maryland has invested in highways since January, 1959, reached $708,287,556. This almost triples the amount spent for roads during the previous eight years.

With projects such as the $120 million Applachian Freeway and the $250 million Interstate System within Baltimore City on the drawing board, Mr. John B. Funk, the chairman-director of the State roads commission, promises that our roads program, over our eight years in office, will exceed $1 billion.

Since I took office in January, 1959, the motor vehicle registration in Maryland has increased by 50.7 per cent. During the same period, the total book value of highways in the State increased by 82 percent. All of which indicates that Maryland is keeping pace with the demands of motorists and others for better and safer highways.

And what of Health? And mental hygiene? As in education and road building, the State's mushrooming population, reaching 3,590,180 in 1965, looks to a responsible administration to provide for a wide range of programs and new legislation to meet the increasing health needs of communities.

Within the time allotted here, it would not be possible to offer a comprehensive review of all the public health activities, but I should like to list a few highlights.

In 1959, the State took a big step in its aid to health care by adopting a new policy under which reimbursement to hospitals for patient care was related directly to the individual hospital's actual cost. Previously, all hospitals, regardless of the scope of services and variation in costs, were paid the same amount per patient day. The new formula reimbursed the hospitals for 80 per cent of actual costs.

In the budget for this year, Maryland took measures to utilize available matching funds under the Federal medicare program to provide maximum health benefits for Maryland citizens. As a result, hard-pressed hospitals now will receive 100 per cent of costs for both inpatient and outpatient care.

To be noted also is the $50 million hospital construction loan approved by the general assembly in 1964 to aid in the construction of new hospital facilities in the State.

In the field of mental hygiene, emphasis in the State's program has been shifted from maintaining space for human storage to providing the facilities for the active treatment of mental disorders and rehabilitation of persons who are victims of mental diseases.

Bricks and mortar are an inadequate index of our program for mental health, as are figures budgeted to defray the costs of that program. It nevertheless is significant, I think, that from 1959 through 1966 the State spent $21,891,000 on buildings and equipment for the department of mental hygiene, and that funds for the operation of our mental hospitals increased from $20,562,000 in fiscal 1960 to $37,464,000 in 1966.

Maryland has had a sound economy throughout its history, but for the first time in 1959 the State assumed as its responsibility the function of attracting new industry and persuading existing plants to expand.

One of the first acts of this administration was to establish a new State agency—the department of economic development—which was given the authority and the responsibility to develop new business and industry for the State. It was also charged with the responsibility for promoting the ever-growing and ever-more-important tourist industry.

Since it began operations in 1960, this department has been directly responsible for 37 new plant openings in Maryland. These plants employ 11,000 workers, have an annual payroll of $69 million and a capital investment totaling $45 million.

Because of time limitations, I cannot hope to give you a comprehensive report on all areas of governmental endeavor, and, indeed, can only mention such things as the highly successful program of oyster rehabilitation, the vast expansion of our park system, the efforts that are being made to curb the pollution of our water and our air.

But there are a few points I should like to cover before closing.

I should like to say just a word about the handling of the taxpayers' dollars during the past eight years. As background, we should keep in mind that Maryland is one of the fastest growing areas of the country and that it has had to increase its governmental services enormously to meet the demands of the people.

It has met these demands for expanded and improved services without imposing a tax drain upon either industry or the breadwinner. Over the past eight years, the budget of your State (general, special and Federal funds) has roughly doubled—from $448.2 million in fiscal 1960 to $885.1 million currently.

These unusual financial demands have been met without a single general fund tax increase for the needs of the State during the entire period.

Finally, I should like to refer to what I have called my legacy to the people of Maryland for better government. I have in mind two-blue-ribbon commissions now engaged in two important missions: (1) To draft a new constitution to replace the present clumsy and outmoded document that has been in existence for 99 years, and (2) to streamline and modernize the administrative machinery of State government.

The achievement of these two purposes, together with the reapportionment of the general assembly which already has taken place, should give the people of Maryland a governmental structure that will serve their purposes adequately for many generations to come.

As much as anything else, I should like to be remembered for the part my administration played in initiating these reforms.

And now, let me express my gratitude to you, my fellow Rotarians in Frederick, for the courtesy and the kindness I have received here today, and for the courtesy and kindness I have received in the past at these luncheons.

It has been most gracious of you to afford me an opportunity to review and reappraise the events which have taken place in our government over the succeeding years. I have enjoyed the meetings immensely. I hope they have been of some benefit to you.

First Air Link Between Pacific Region of Mexico and Southwest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of this body that effective October 11 Compania Mexicana de Aviacion will initiate regularly scheduled jet service between the city of Guadalajara, capital of the progressive State of Jalisco, Mexico, and the cities of San Antonio and Dallas, thereby establishing the first direct air link between the important Pacific region of Mexico and the Southwestern part of the United States.

This new service, which represents a significant reduction in elapsed travel time, with an equally significant reduction in fare, will also serve to strengthen further the ethnic, social, cultural, and economic bonds between our two nations.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is only fitting that we salute Mexicana Airlines and particularly Mr. H. Max Healey, director general of the airlines, for seeking the air transport agreement between the United States and Mexico that now makes this possible.

In a time when there are forces from places in other continents and in other hemispheres which threaten our shores, it is milestones like this new air link which help to strengthen the ties and link more closely the countries of this hemisphere.

Avoid Wasteful and Extravagant Spending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, Congress must take a very close look at our growing budgetary problems when it is considering legislation calling for the expenditure of funds.

Most people recognize the special, financial needs of the Vietnam war and the ever-continuing need of providing adequately for continuing essential services of the Government.

At the same time, we are under an obligation to the American people to minimize unnecessary spending and to take action to prevent waste, extravagance, unessential and imprudent handling of the financial and fiscal affairs of the Government.

There are many expenditures that we cannot avoid. There are some that can be reduced, and there are others that can be deferred until conditions in the world make it more appropriate for them to be considered.

It is true that Congress holds the power of the purse, but under our system, it cannot compel the executive department to spend money appropriated by law or impose unreasonable restrictions on the spending of that money.

It is usually unsound and unwise for Congress to take a meat-ax approach toward appropriation bills because in that process, many worthy, necessary projects and needs are certain to be overlooked, hampered, or altogether ignored.

To sum it up briefly, the Congress must follow its own economy program with respect to expenditures, and make sure insofar as is possible in these days of rapid growth, change, war, and so many other demands upon Government funds, that every effort is made to avoid inflated, excessive budgets and unnecessary expenditures.

For that reason, I have made it a practice to support very substantial, and what seemed to me to be justified cutbacks in money bills across the board, whenever I was convinced that these cuts did not hamper or nullify the overall purposes of meritorious, necessary appropriations.

We should keep in mind that reduction in spending, wherever possible, is one means of combating the inflationary surge that threatens us today. Admittedly, there is a limit to the funds that we can cut from money measures before the Congress, because we must be careful not to disrupt or handicap many worthwhile, needed programs.

Yet it is gratifying to know that as a result of action which the Congress has taken this year, literally billions of dollars have been cut from original, budgetary requests, and even from the earnest evaluations of our own committees.

There will be those, I know, who will complain that we did not cut enough. But, above all, we must make sure at all times that the Government has what it actually needs to conduct high-priority programs. Otherwise, Government would cease to function in the true public interest.

Moreover, the executive branch of the Government is in a position to exercise economy also, and I think that by wholehearted cooperation of all concerned beneficial reductions in spending can be achieved. We should not forget that prudent, judicious expenditure within the framework of our capacity and needs is basically a sound principle to follow with respect to private and Government spending, and certainly there is great need to follow it today with our national budget mounting to unprecedented figures and taxes bearing down at every level of government, including the Federal Government, upon our people already burdened by altogether too many taxes.

Americans are willing to pay the proper costs of free government in this advanced day and age but they should not be called upon as taxpayers to pay for wasteful, extravagant government spending and we of the Congress must make sure that they will not have to do so.

The American people have the right to expect that their tax dollars will be spent with prudence and economy and that efficiency and honest, intelligent administration of their affairs will be the order of the day.

DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

SENATORS WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

Office Address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

Aiken, George D., *Vt*	
Allott, Gordon, *Colo*	
Anderson, Clinton P., *N. Mex.*	6 Wesley Circle
Bartlett, E. L., *Alaska*	
Bass, Ross, *Tenn*	
Bayh, Birch E., *Ind*	
Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*	
Bible, Alan, *Nev*	
Boggs, J. Caleb, *Del*	
Brewster, Daniel B., *Md*	
Burdick, Quentin N., *N. Dak.*	
Byrd, Harry F., Jr., *Va*	
Byrd, Robert C., *W. Va*	
Cannon, Howard W., *Nev*	
Carlson, Frank, *Kans*	Sheraton-Park
Case, Clifford P., *N.J*	
Church, Frank, *Idaho*	
Clark, Joseph S., *Pa*	
Cooper, John Sherman, *Ky*	
Cotton, Norris, *N.H*	
Curtis, Carl T., *Nebr*	
Dirksen, Everett M., *Ill*	
Dodd, Thomas J., *Conn*	
Dominick, Peter H., *Colo*	
Douglas, Paul H., *Ill*	
Eastland, James O., *Miss*	5101 Macomb St.
Ellender, Allen J., *La*	
Ervin, Sam J., Jr., *N.C*	
Fannin, Paul J., *Ariz*	
Fong, Hiram L., *Hawaii*	5519 Uppingham St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Fulbright, J. W., *Ark*	
Griffin, Robert P., *Mich*	
Gore, Albert, *Tenn*	
Gruening, Ernest, *Alaska*	
Harris, Fred R., *Okla*	
Hart, Philip A., *Mich*	
Hartke, Vance, *Ind*	
Hayden, Carl, *Ariz*	
Hickenlooper, Bourke B., *Iowa.*	5511 Cedar Parkway, Chevy Chase, Md.
Hill, Lister, *Ala*	
Holland, Spessard L., *Fla*	Sheraton-Park
Hruska, Roman L., *Nebr*	
Inouye, Daniel K., *Hawaii*	
Jackson, Henry M., *Wash*	
Javits, Jacob K., *N.Y*	
Jordan, B. Everett, *N.C*	
Jordan, Len B., *Idaho*	
Kennedy, Edward M., *Mass*	
Kennedy, Robert F., *N.Y*	
Kuchel, Thomas H., *Calif*	
Lausche, Frank J., *Ohio*	
Long, Edward V., *Mo*	
Long, Russell B., *La*	
McCarthy, Eugene J., *Minn.*	5916 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, Md.
McClellan, John L., *Ark*	
McGee, Gale W., *Wyo*	
McGovern, George, *S. Dak*	
McIntyre, Thomas J., *N.H*	
Magnuson, Warren G., *Wash.*	The Shoreham
Mansfield, Mike, *Mont*	
Metcalf, Lee, *Mont*	453 First St. SE.
Miller, Jack R., *Iowa*	5417 Kirkwood Dr., Bethesda, Md.
Mondale, Walter F., *Minn*	
Monroney, A. S. Mike, *Okla.*	
Montoya, Joseph M., *N. Mex.*	
Morse, Wayne, *Oreg*	
Morton, Thruston B., *Ky*	
Moss, Frank E., *Utah*	
Mundt, Karl E., *S. Dak*	122 Schotts Court NE.
Murphy, George, *Calif*	
Muskie, Edmund S., *Maine*	
Nelson, Gaylord, *Wis*	
Neuberger, Maurine B., *Oreg.*	
Pastore, John O., *R.I*	
Pearson, James B., *Kans*	
Pell, Claiborne, *R.I*	3425 Prospect St.
Prouty, Winston L., *Vt*	
Proxmire, William, *Wis*	
Randolph, Jennings, *W. Va*	4608 Reservoir Rd.
Ribicoff, Abraham A., *Conn*	
Robertson, A. Willis, *Va*	
Russell, Donald S., *S.C*	
Russell, Richard B., *Ga*	
Saltonstall, Leverett, *Mass*	2320 Tracy Pl.
Scott, Hugh, *Pa*	
Simpson, Milward L., *Wyo*	
Smathers, George A., *Fla*	
Smith, Margaret Chase (Mrs.), *Maine.*	
Sparkman, John, *Ala*	4928 Indian Lane
Stennis, John, *Miss*	
Symington, Stuart, *Mo*	
Talmadge, Herman E., *Ga*	
Thurmond, Strom, *S.C*	
Tower, John G., *Tex*	
Tydings, Joseph D., *Md*	
Williams, Harrison A., Jr., *N.J.*	
Williams, John J., *Del*	
Yarborough, Ralph, *Tex*	
Young, Milton R., *N. Dak*	Quebec House So.
Young, Stephen M., *Ohio*	

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Secretary—Francis R. Valeo.
Sergeant at Arms—Robert G. Dunphy.
Chief Clerk—Darrell St. Claire.
Secretary for the Majority—J. S. Kimmitt.
Secretary for the Minority—J. Mark Trice.
Chaplain—Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences

Messrs. Anderson (chairman), Russell of Georgia, Magnuson, Symington, Stennis, Young of Ohio, Dodd, Cannon, Holland, Mondale, Byrd of Virginia, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Hickenlooper, Curtis, Jordan of Idaho, and Aiken.

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Messrs. Ellender (chairman), Holland, Eastland, Talmadge, Jordan of North Carolina, McGovern, Bass, Montoya, Mondale, Russell of South Carolina, Aiken, Young of North Dakota, Cooper, Boggs, and Miller.

Committee on Appropriations

Messrs. Hayden (chairman), Russell of Georgia, Ellender, Hill, McClellan, Robertson, Magnuson, Holland, Stennis, Pastore, Monroney, Bible, Byrd of West Virginia, McGee, Mansfield, Bartlett, Proxmire, Yarborough, Saltonstall, Young of North Dakota, Mundt, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Kuchel, Hruska, Allott, Cotton, and Case.

Committee on Armed Services

Messrs. Russell of Georgia (chairman), Stennis, Symington, Jackson, Ervin, Cannon, Byrd of West Virginia, Young of Ohio, Inouye, McIntyre, Brewster, Byrd of Virginia, Saltonstall, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Thurmond, Miller, and Tower.

Committee on Banking and Currency

Messrs. Robertson (chairman), Sparkman, Douglas, Proxmire, Williams of New Jersey, Muskie, Long of Missouri, Mrs. Neuberger, Messrs. McIntyre, Mondale, Bennett, Tower, Thurmond, and Hickenlooper.

Committee on Commerce

Messrs. Magnuson (chairman), Pastore, Monroney, Lausche, Bartlett, Hartke, Hart, Cannon, Brewster, Mrs. Neuberger, Messrs. Bass, Long of Louisiana, Cotton, Morton, Scott, Prouty, Pearson, and Dominick.

Committee on the District of Columbia

Messrs. Bible (chairman), Morse, McIntyre, Kennedy of New York, Tydings, Prouty, and Dominick.

Committee on Finance

Messrs. Long of Louisiana (chairman), Smathers, Anderson, Douglas, Gore, Talmadge, McCarthy, Hartke, Fulbright, Ribicoff, Metcalf, Williams of Delaware, Carlson, Bennett, Curtis, Morton, and Dirksen.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Messrs. Fulbright (chairman), Sparkman, Mansfield, Morse, Gore, Lausche, Church, Symington, Dodd, Clark, Pell, McCarthy, McGee, Hickenlooper, Aiken, Carlson, Williams of Delaware, Mundt, and Case.

Committee on Government Operations

Messrs. McClellan (chairman), Jackson, Ervin, Gruening, Muskie, Ribicoff, Harris, Kennedy of New York, Metcalf, Montoya, Mundt, Curtis, Javits, and Simpson.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Messrs. Jackson (chairman), Anderson, Bible, Church, Gruening, Moss, Burdick, Hayden, McGovern, Nelson, Metcalf, Kuchel, Allott, Jordan of Idaho, Simpson, and Fannin.

Committee on the Judiciary

Messrs. Eastland (chairman), McClellan, Ervin, Dodd, Hart, Long of Missouri, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Bayh, Burdick, Tydings, Smathers, Dirksen, Hruska, Fong, Scott, and Javits.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Messrs. Hill (chairman), Morse, Yarborough, Clark, Randolph, Williams of New Jersey, Pell, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Nelson, Kennedy of New York, Javits, Prouty, Dominick, Murphy, Fannin, and Griffin.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Messrs. Monroney (chairman), Yarborough, Randolph, McGee, Brewster, Hartke, Burdick, Russell of South Carolina, Carlson, Fong, Boggs, and Simpson.

Committee on Public Works

Messrs. Randolph (chairman), Young of Ohio, Muskie, Gruening, Moss, Jordan of North Carolina, Inouye, Bayh, Montoya, Harris, Tydings, Cooper, Fong, Boggs, Pearson, Murphy, and Griffin.

Committee on Rules and Administration

Messrs. Jordan of North Carolina (chairman), Hayden, Cannon, Pell, Clark, Byrd of West Virginia, Curtis, Cooper, and Scott.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Stewart, of Ohio, 5136 Palisade Lane.
Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.
Mr. Justice Fortas, of Tennessee, 3210 R St.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Clerk—John F. Davis, 4704 River Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Edmund P. Cullinan, 4823 Reservoir Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Michael Rodak, 6311 Joslyn Pl., Cheverly, Md.
Marshal—T. Perry Lippitt, 6004 Corbin Rd.
Reporter—Henry Putzel, Jr., 3703 33d St.
Librarian—H. C. Hallam, Jr., 113 Normandy Dr., Silver Spring, Md.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

JUSTICES ASSIGNED

TERRITORY EMBRACED

District of Columbia judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. District of Columbia.

First judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Fortas. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island.

Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Sixth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Stewart. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.

Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Vietnam: A New Kind of War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an article entitled "Vietnam: A New Kind of War," written by Martha Gellhorn.

The article, which I hope will be read by all Senators, describes vividly the hardships and suffering of the noncombatant people of the war-torn country of Vietnam.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Vietnam: A New Kind of War

(By Martha Gellhorn)

United States troops, upon arrival in South Vietnam, are read an indoctrination lecture of 30 mimeographed pages which is earnest, clear, and laudably humane. The following paragraph seems best to sum up the whole:

"You and I know that we are here to *help* the people and the Government of South Vietnam. We know what our mission is: we are here to help save this valiant little country, and with it all of South-east Asia from Communist aggression and oppression. In doing so, we will strengthen the security of the United States itself. And you and I know that we can't accomplish this mission without the support of the Vietnamese people. Everything we do to help win their support will help to shorten and win this war: and anything we do to alienate them will only weaken our effort at its most vital point . . .

"From everything I've said, it should be plain to see that we're in a new kind of war. And the name of this new game is much, much more than just 'kill VC' (Vietcong). We've got to kill VC all right; but there's a lot more to it than that. To really and truly and finally win this war, we must help the Government of South Vietnam win the hearts and minds of the *people* of South Vietnam.'"

In its simplest terms, this is the American doctrine in Vietnam: and though my contacts with any U.S. officials, civilian or military were brief and glancing I had the impression that all sincerely believed it, especially the central tenet: Americans are in Vietnam to help the people and they are helping the people. (The lecture defines "the people" as the peasants, 80 per cent of the population of the country.)

The new port and old provincial capital of Qui Nhon was once a pretty seaside resort for the French rulers and a native fishing village with a population of 20,000. The population now is said to be 200,000. Statistics on the Vietnamese are honest guesses at best: too often they are propaganda nonsense. Qui Nhon is a huge US military supply dump, shrouded in red dust from the grinding wheels of army transport, and suffocated in heat like glue. There are the usual tent cities of the soldiery, the claptrap bars and laundries and shops that spring up wherever Americans go, the resort hotels and villas turned into headquarters, messes and billets, and everywhere the shacks of refugees built of anything from paper to sheets of rolled beer tins. It is estimated that 72,000 refugees are huddled in the town limits but no one can keep count of the increasing hordes of uprooted peasants.

Each of the 43 provincial capitals in South Vietnam has a free hospital for civilians. The Qui Nhon provincial hospital is crowded to bursting with wounded peasants, men, women, and children of all ages, none of whom would be alive were it not for the New Zealand surgical teams which have served in this hospital since 1963. Those doctors and nurses are beyond praise.

A New Zealand doctor, who had more important work to do, led me on a fast tour of the premises. Four big two-story buildings are connected by covered walks; each floor is a single ward. But the wounded peasants pour in day after day and week after week and the narrow cots, packed close together are filled two to a bed, sometimes three to a bed; it is luxury to have a cot to yourself. In some wards the wounded also lie in stretchers on the floor and outside the operating room, and in the recovery room the floor is covered with them. Everything smells of dirt, the mattresses and pillows are old and stained; there are no sheets, of course, no hospital pajamas or gowns, no towels, no soap, nothing to eat on or drink from. The Vietnamese Government allows a free food ration for one meal per day for 287 patients; there are 500 patients. Far from home, often homeless by now, the relatives of the wounded must somehow provide what is needed, cook for and feed and wash and nurse their own. So the jammed wards are further jammed by grandparents caring for tiny children, teenagers caring for parents, a vast conglomeration of the semi-starved looking after the desperately hurt. Everyone, healthy and wounded alike, is thin; thin, fragile bones and tight skin, and the controlled faces and the tormented eyes.

As the doctor walked quickly through the wards, the people spoke to him in Vietnamese which he does not understand. He smiled the warm, loving smile he reserves for his patients, patted an arm, and soothed and encouraged them in a language they do not understand. "We're very proud of him," said the doctor, stopping by the cot of an old man, aged in fact 61. "Took bomb bits out of his brain, chest, and abdomen. He'll live; I even think he'll be quite normal." Farther down the ward, he waved amiably at a young man with a shock of stiff black hair, a narrow naked torso, and a leg in plaster. "Yes, that's a handcuff," the doctor said. It looked like a leather bracelet chaining the wounded man to his cot. "Vietcong. We have quite a few. Fine people, rather better educated than the rest, cheerful, make the people laugh, good influence in the ward."

"Like to show you something," said the doctor, and we raced along the covered walk to the end of the hospital where a small smoke-blackened cavern was the hospital kitchen, flanked by six latrines. Four were boarded up, totally blocked by excrement, two open doors showed overflowing mounds of filth. "Facilities for the families," the doctor said.

Across the way there was a new handsome building, rather like a roomy seaside villa, and I thought perhaps the doctors lived in it. "Put up by US AID for the relatives of the patients," the doctor said. "Marvelous dining room, screened, never used; they take food to their wounded and eat whatever's left over, squatting on the floor the way they always have. Bedroom—maybe 30 could sleep in it cheek by jowl, but there are about 600 relatives here, and they sleep on the floor beside their own people, have to, who else is to look after the patients at night? There's a fine bathroom over there too, with two toilets now locked. Solid feces. That big building is the storeroom for medicines. AID spent $2 million on this hospital.

I got an interpreter and went round the wards asking plain factual questions. The people answer quietly, emotion shows only in the eyes. The old are pitiful in their bewilderment, the adults seem locked in an aloof resignation, the children's ward is unbearable. No one protests or complains. We big, overfed white people will never know what they feel.

A boy of 15 sat on his cot with both legs in plaster casts. He and his little brother had gone to the beach to mend nets; a Vietnamese patrol boat saw them and opened up with machine gun fire; his little brother was killed. The boat then pulled in to shore to see what it had bagged and found two children. The American adviser got the living boy to the nearest town, where a helicopter picked him up. His mother and older brother made their way here by motorboat to nurse him. He is lucky; he has only been in this appalling place for two and a half months and will some day walk again. He said he did not know the beach was forbidden; that was his only comment.

The tiny children do not cry out in pain; if they make any sound it is a soft moaning; they twist their wounded bodies in silence. In the cot by the door is a child burned by napalm. He is seven years old, the size of a four-year-old of ours. His face and back and bottom and one hand were burned. A little piece of something like cheesecloth covers his body; it seems that any weight would be intolerable but so is air. His hand is burned, stretched out like a starfish; the napalmed skin on the little body looks like bloody hardened meat in a butcher's shop. ("We always get the napalm cases in batches," the doctor had said. And there's white phosphorus too and it's worse because it goes on gnawing at flesh like rat's teeth, gnawing to the bone.) An old man, nearly blind with cataract, was tending this burned child, his grandson. The napalm bombs fell a week ago on their hamlet, he carried the child to the nearest town, and they were flown here by helicopter. The child cried with pain all that week, but today he is better, he is not crying, only twisting his body to try to find some way to lie that does not hurt him.

In theory, the peasants are warned of an air attack on their hamlet, by loudspeaker or leaflets 48 hours in advance, but as the military say, this is not always possible. Obviously I did not canvass the country, but I found no case in the hospitals I visited where this timetable was kept. In the area called Free Air Strike Zones, or some such jargon, there is no warning and the people can be bombed at will, day or night, because the area is considered entirely held by Vietcong, and too bad for the peasants who cling to their land which is all they have ever known for generations.

That night, the boy and his grandfather, his mother and older brother got away from the hamlet with two of their four buffaloes.

The buffaloes were their only capital, their fortune; without the buffaloes they could not cultivate their fields. At first light, many of the peasants crept back to the hamlet to rescue more of their livestock and household goods. The old man, too blind to go alone, took the child with him to try to find their remaining two buffaloes. But the jet fighter-bombers came at once. The two buffaloes were killed by the napalm, the old man said, and so were many of the people and many were burned. No damages for lost property, death, or wounds will be paid to these people, though the whole business of damages to civilians looks like another of the many dreams on mimeographed paper which characterise this war. But damages, if ever paid, are only paid for accidents; these people were warned, their hamlet was destroyed as an act of war.

The old man was penniless of course; he was given 300 piastres, before coming here with the child, in part a contribution from the local authority, partly a gift from neighbours. Three hundred piastres is less than 14 shillings, less than $2.00. He had now 100 piastres left to feed himself and the child. One cannot know what will happen when that runs out; it is no one's duty to worry about him. In principle, a refugee gets 7 piastres a day from the Government for about a month; 7 piastres is a sum too small to describe in our terms, and will not buy one kilo of rice. The little boy's father had already been killed in the Vietnamese Army; his mother and older brother are somewhere in a refugee camp.

Another child, also seven years old, had been burned in that same hamlet. His mother stood over his cot helplessly. The child was in acute pain; she had covered him with a light cloth and kept fanning the small body as if she could cool that wet, blood-red skin.

The Vietnamese are a beautiful people, especially the children. The most beautiful child in this ward was a little boy who looked about five years old, with plaster on both his legs to the hips. He and two little girls sat on the tile floor which is cooler, resting their heads against the side of a cot. They simply sat motionless and silent; the girls were also in plaster, a leg, an arm. The boy's eyes were enormous, dark, and hopelessly sad; no child should have such eyes. The mother of the little girls, who had been wounded by our artillery, told the boy's story; he and his mother were going back to their hamlet from the town market in a minibus, the midget-sized tin trucks pulled by a Lambretta scooter which are the transport of the poor in this country. The bus was mined by the Vietcong. The child's mother was killed, and many of the others in the tiny bus. His father had brought the child here, given this woman money to buy food and care for his son, and returned to his hamlet because he had to: there were other children at home to feed and look after.

If this hospital were unique it would be dreadful enough, but there is every reason to assume that all the provincial hospitals are the same, crowded with noncombatants, under conditions suitable to the Crimean war. No Ministry keeps a record of civilian wounded, at least those who are able to reach a hospital. No official tries to discover from the survivors the number of civilian dead. But if any neutral, harmless-looking observers went through the provincial hospitals and asked the people how they were wounded and who else in their family was killed, I believe they would learn that we, *unintentionally*, are killing and wounding three or four times more people than the Vietcong do, we are told, on purpose.

We are not maniacs and monsters; but our planes range the sky all day and all night and our artillery is lavish and we have much more deadly stuff to kill with. The people are there on the ground, sometimes destroyed by accident, sometimes destroyed because Vietcong are reported to be among them. This is indeed a new kind of war, as the indoctrination lecture stated, and we had better find a new way to fight it. Hearts and minds, after all, live in bodies.

Buffalo Teaches Children How ZIP Codes Work

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, all of us can agree that the postal ZIP code concept is sound. Most of us are aware of the value and need for the ZIP code program. However, a real training program is needed to make it work satisfactorily.

The superintendent of schools in Buffalo, N.Y., Dr. Joseph Manch, is to be commended for the program he has initiated to teach children how the ZIP code works. His thought is that today's student is tomorrow's user of the mails, and the logical place to start this training is in the school.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the following article which appeared in the September 1966 issue of Nation's Schools, published by McGraw-Hill:

BUFFALO TEACHES CHILDREN HOW ZIP CODES WORK

(By Joseph Manch)

How would you like to explain ZIP codes to a class of sixth graders? At first glance, it seems about as easy as teaching baseball to a Nepalese. But the advantage of this kind of program is obvious: The students of today are the mail users of tomorrow.

Two years ago ZIP code instruction was introduced into the Buffalo public school system. Initially, Grades 4 through 8 participated. Today, all sixth, seventh and eighth graders learn the use of ZIP code as part of their instruction in letter writing.

The program was developed by officials of the local post office working with the school system's division of instructional services.

The post office supplies each teacher with a teaching kit explaining all phases of ZIP code operation. To make parents aware of ZIP code advantages, each pupil is given his own area map and directory.

Last year 20,000 area maps, 20,000 ZIP code directories, and 900 teaching kits were distributed.

Using these aids, teachers explain how ZIP code numbers are selected and why they're needed. During the course, students use area maps and directories to locate their own delivery areas and those of friends.

The division furnishes bulletins to principals and teachers outlining that part of the curriculum guide concerned with letter writing and suggesting ways this can be taught at each grade level.

Highlighting the program are tours of local post offices during which students have the opportunity to see mail-handling operations. The tours also give post office employes a chance to explain ZIP code procedures to the students.

Before visiting the post office, each student is given a post card to address to his parents. A printed message on the reverse side stresses the importance of the ZIP code and reminds parents to include theirs in the return address. The students sign the cards and mail them from the post office.

After two years of experience, we now believe that Grade 6 is the most logical place to start this type of instruction. Teaching emphasis in Grades 7 and 8 will be on review and practice of the principles taught in Grade 6. Although the program emphasizes proper addressing of letters, the entire approach to functional letter writing is included. The following statement, which is sent to all principals and teachers, explains the basis for our program.

"Letter writing is one of the most important forms of written communication. There are many occasions, both in and out of the classrooms, which offer opportunities for the child to use letter writing. Every natural situation which lends itself to letter writing should be used so that the work is vitally motivated. When the child sees clearly how effective letter writing furthers happy contacts between other people and himself, he develops desirable attitudes toward it."

The best time to start ZIP code teaching, we've found, is in autumn. That way the instruction is completed just before the deluge of Christmas mail starts, and the lessons used in the course can be put to use right away.

The Need To Halt the Bombing of North Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Halt to the Bombs," published in the New York Times of today.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A HALT TO THE BOMBS

Communist politics and the possibility—however faint—of approaching a negotiated end to the war in Vietnam suggest that this would be a good moment to have a long pause in the bombing of North Vietnam. But in the tough, primitive logic of war—crushing the enemy by superior force—this would be a good moment to escalate the bombing, says former Air Force Chief of Staff Curtis LeMay. And former President Eisenhower adds the shocking idea that he believes the United States should be willing to use "any means, including nuclear weapons," to win this war.

Military leaders, since the dawn of history, have employed a seemingly unanswerable logic: "there is no substitute for victory"—and the surest way to win is to destroy your enemy. Life and war are no longer so simple. Political factors can be—and in the case of Vietnam they are—at least as important as military factors.

The two previous bombing pauses—five days in May 1965, and 37 days in 1965 ended and this year began—evoked no positive response from Hanoi whatsoever. But the climate has changed. World Communism is almost unanimously against Peking today. The Chinese are in the midst of a great internal upheaval. Hanoi has an unusual degree of freedom of action at a time when

Peking would be more than ever anxious to avoid war with the United States.

On its part, Washington has been emphasizing peaceful desires and not warlike intentions. President Johnson's spokesman at the United Nations, Ambassador Goldberg, showed how far the Administration is from the concept held in some quarters of seeking a purely military victory and beating North Vietnam almost into insensibility so that it would crawl to the negotiating table. In pursuance of the American peace offensive at the U.N., a consideration of Hanoi's position indicates that this is a time for Washington to exercise patience. North Vietnam cannot know what is going to come of Secretary McNamara's trip to South Vietnam, or of the Manila conference late this month, or of the American elections. This is a baffling period for Hi Chi Minh and his associates. A halt in the bombing of the North would be the strongest possible proof in action, as distinct from words, that the United States is seeking an honorable peaceful settlement rather than mere military victory.

As things are going now, the course of the war is steadily upward. General Eisenhower, with his calmly terrible statement about nuclear bombs, showed how far up it could go if President Johnson does not take positive, unilateral action to reverse the present trend.

A Helping Hand at the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of our oldest friends clarifies the dispute over our Vietnam policy.

The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands put the case quite well in his remarks to the General Assembly of the United Nations and I commend to the attention of our colleagues an editorial on his statement which appeared in the October 3, 1966, edition of the Washington Evening Star:

HELPING HAND ON VIETNAM

A good many people, including some Americans who ought to know better, are having a field day belaboring the United States for its role in the Viet Nam war. In their eyes, we can't do anything right. When we put forward a proposal for peace talks, as Ambasssador Goldberg did the other day, they proceed at once to a nitpicking analysis. They say it doesn't go far enough. The proposals we make are the wrong proposals, or they are not set out in the proper order. The critics slyly question our government's good faith in saying that it wants peace. It never seems to occur to these people that it is the other side which has been spurning all bids for negotiations, and which insists that there can be no peace talks except on their terms—terms which would amount to a capitulation by us.

In this situation it is good to read the remarks addressed to the United Nations Assembly by J. M. A. H. Luns, the Netherlands foreign minister.

Why is it, he asked, that peace exhortations are usually addressed openly or implicitly to the United States only? And why do those who advance these proposals (he had France very much in mind) call for military deescalation on the American side and not, or only in a second phase, from North Viet Nam?

Pursuing his theme, Foreign Minister Luns said most of the peace proposals being pressed upon the United States "ignore the fact that for more than a year the United States has made serious peace proposals. These overtures have all been spurned and turned down with contempt by the other side. To blame openly or implicitly the one party which has made all these proposals is not only one-sided but it is hardly conducive to attainment of the professed objective—peace in Viet Nam."

Those who have consistently ignored the facts in their criticism of the United States probably will find it possible to ignore the truth which Luns has spread upon the record. Nevertheless, it is gratifying that he chose to speak out. Possibly, just possibly, his remarks will make some impression on the let's-kick-America crowd.

Ahlgren Condemns News Management

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Frank R. Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, warned in a speech which was prepared for delivery in Mexico City, that the management of news posed a most serious danger to the Government and a free press. Mr. Ahlgren's provocative editorial follows:

AHLGREN CONDEMNS NEWS MANAGEMENT

MEXICO CITY, September 27.—News management and the apathy of the press in fighting it are today's greatest and growing danger to the United States Government and a free press, Editor Frank R. Ahlgren of The Commercial Appeal warned in a speech written for delivery here.

(Ahlgren's speech was read by Rhea T. Eskew of Atlanta, United Press International Southern Division manager. Ahlgren was detained in Memphis by tensions arising from contract negotiations with the printers' union).

The third work session of the seventh annual UPI Editors' Conference heard Ahlgren's attack on "cynical news manipulators in Washington" to whom he attributed "the stream of lies and calculated misinformation coming from Government sources."

Phil Newsom, UPI foreign news analyst, in a report on Vietnam to the conference, said the American people may not be getting the full story behind the war. Newsom, just back from Saigon, said, "The fault lies in Washington."

Newsom said he had the feeling the American people were not being told all they could be told by Washington about the war.

This is the text of Mr. Ahlgren's speech:

The topic, as assigned, reads "Is News Being Managed?"

The answer, of course, is a very emphatic "yes."

One of the speakers at this conference, seeking assistance on his particular subject in another area, commented that there was an abundance of material on my subject available and had been for many years so I should have no trouble.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, that IS the trouble. We have more exhibits and testimony available on managed news than I can contemplate without grave and deepseated misgivings.

We have deplored and bellowed about the stream of lies and calculated misinformation coming from government sources—particularly the central Government in Washington that becomes increasingly central because of the propaganda—but without seeming result . . . unless you observe, as I do, that the stream is wider and swifter than, say, 15 years ago.

We in the newspaper business are not entirely without blame when managed news is under scrutiny. We have only to examine the treatment of a given set of political circumstances in the New York Times vis-a-vis the account in, says, the Chicago Tribune to realize that more than just copydesk editing was involved in the wide difference in presentation.

Or, examine the exothermic changes that occur when Time or Newsweek take out after a story. Even US News & World Report comes in for some criticism at times for the manner in which their bland Q and A format is applied.

Parenthetically, I might add, the Johnson Administration has done nothing to disturb that cozy arrangement and even at this writing is engaged in an intensive inquiry into whether United States officials tipped off newsmen about the decision to expand bombing of North Vietnam oil facilities. The services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other governmental agencies are involved.

I cite this instance only because it points up the ridiculous stance the Administration is taking in its efforts to control and intimidate those who seek to maintain comparative freedom of information.

Consider that more than two weeks prior to the dispatches that brought on the investigation President Johnson himself had told a news conference, "We must continue to raise the cost of aggression at its source."

The following week a number of news stories pointed toward bombing of oil depots outside Hanoi and the Wall Street Journal dispatch quoted unnamed officials as saying the Government had decided to hit the North Vietnam oil installations.

The purpose of the inquiry, as stated, was to guard against future "leaks." How obtuse can you get? The pattern was there; even the President had tipped our hand and the enemy would have to be deaf, blind and dumb not to know what was going to take place. But the press is charged with a news "leak" and the blustering investigators are on the march to let the news media know who's in charge of information.

I do not want to pick at old sores but you remember the U–2 incident, when the American public was first told that the flight ostensibly seeking weather information, had wandered over Russian territory? It was Khrushchev who let us know that the U–2 was, indeed, a spy plane and there had been overflights for some time before the Russians finally nailed one of our planes. We still are not sure—and certainly the Pentagon and CIA have not told us—HOW it was accomplished.

While I would like to dally in that provocative area I believe the greatest and growing danger to us and our Government lies in the apathy of our journalism toward the cynical news manipulators in Washington.

As my assistance-seeking friend observed, the subject has had considerable exposure and even the highly desired so-called Freedom of Information Bill which Representative (JOHN E.) MOSS (D., Calif.), shepherded through the Congress with great patience and persistence, will hardly make a dent in the crusty Washington Establishment that hides the facts and figures but delivers carefully contrived propaganda packages for every crisis, real or fancied.

I am a great admirer of General cum President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Yet, it is my opinion, shared by others, that the real impetus for managed news, at least in our day, came when he issued an executive order pulling down the curtain in the McCarthy-Army investigation hearings.

The climate for coverups came on strong after that. What many of us accepted as a stopper for McCarthyism was, in reality, the first of a series of restrictions calculated to thwart the Congress, and, of course, the news media.

President Eisenhower's order, in effect, told the Congress that the administrative branch would not permit high officials to testify on matters it considered in its domain. The succeeding Kennedy Administration, in the words of Clark Mollenhoff, "pulled down the curtain on all testimony by subordinate officials of the Government. If you put these two things together—Eisenhower barred testimony from all high-level officials and Kennedy has barred testimony from all low-level officials—where in the world is the Congress going to get its information?"

Of course the American public knows we must deal in counter-espionage and certainly it is mature enough to understand when something goes wrong. Succeeding administrations take the "poppa knows best" attitude and spoonfeed us downright falsehoods under the privilege of "security" when only their own security in office really is involved.

It is redundant to remind you of the Bay of Pigs coverup, the efforts to distract attention to a new Berlin crisis at a time when the White House was studying pictures of rocket installations in Cuba, of Kennedy's "no Americans are fighting in Vietnam," of the Eisenhower heart attack diagnosed for public consumption as "ileitis" and the President Johnson gall bladder operation that just happened to turn up a kidney stone that could have been far more serious . . . the Bobby Baker suppression and the persecution of Otto Otepka.

Now the enemy is very much aware of what we were doing and the excuse that "news is part of the weaponry of international diplomacy and the results justify the methods we use" as enunciated by Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of defense, amounts to a statement that "we lie when we choose to do so."

Certainly we want to give no aid or comfort to the enemy, but when our own Government withholds facts, and worse, lies, about a situation well known to that enemy it can only mean that our Government does not trust the people it represents, that it doesn't credit us with the stamina and moral courage to accept the facts and take prompt and vigorous action. In my way of thinking we expose a weakness that affords great comfort to the enemy when we engage in these fumbling contretemps.

Phil Newson, UPI's foreign news analyst recently returned from Vietnam, had this comment: "Apparently on instruction from Washington, information officers give out information only on inquiry. That means unless a reporter thinks up all the right questions, he risks being beaten on a routine operation . . . the rules of security are reasonably simple and easy to follow. These rules provide that troop movements are not to be reported until they are completed, that an action is not reported until enemy contact has been made, and that air strikes are not reported until they are completed.

"Incidentally, the army has its own lapses. Every newsman in Saigon knew approximately when the First Air Cavalry Division would arrive in South Vietnam and where it would be based . . . Many days before the First Cavalry arrived, a sign posted on Highway 19 proclaimed: Welcome, First Cavalry.

"Presumably no one among the Viet Cong could read English."

I recite this for two reasons: (1) The news media maintained silence about the arrival as a security measure . . . they have maturity and judgment that often outstrips the military, and (2) the enemy usually knows what's going on through one device or another long before the American people. Unless security is, in reality, involved, it must not be used as a coverup while the Pentagon, or State Department, dream up some slick propaganda piece for diversionary purposes. And these adventures in propaganda and coverup seem to exist in all departments of the national Government. Remember last year when Post Office tried to withhold the names of recipients, many of them family-connected, of those cushy summer jobs?

I might also mention the difficulty and the time lag in trying to pry information out of such non-security agencies as the Labor Department, Agriculture Department, etc., and also the custom of the top bureaucrats to "leak" news tidbits on an anonymous basis to favorite newsmen who will give them a sympathetic sounding and a chance to run up trial balloons.

It is deplorable that the news media is being diverted and even cut off from legitimate news. What is even more serious, however, is the abdication of Congress, its failure to insist on its right to know what is going on in Government.

Now comes the Federal Government in the person of the Defense Department and with funds from the Air Force for a $69,400 project to "study public reaction to managed news and the 'credibility gap,' controlled press releases and the withholding of information." It is for two years beginning July 1 of this year.

The results of the study, which is being made under the direction of Dr. Timothy C. Brock at Ohio State University, we are blandly told, "are likely to determine official policies on news releases and press conferences."

It is interesting to note that Doctor Brock is associate professor of psychology in the social psychology area. His acceptance statement contains one paragraph, at least, that is somewhat disconcerting to disciples of untampered news. Says the good doctor: "We have a dilemma. On one hand the people have a right to know what their officials are doing, and on the other we have the need to maintain a flexibility in our policies. There is some evidence that press conferences freeze policy positions."

Indeed they do, and that is what they are supposed to do so the citizens may know what the current officeholders are doing and where they are headed. And if they are not doing the right things, they can be replaced. I am certain I could not qualify as a psychologist, but I sure as hell know right from wrong and vacillation should not be in the makeup of a truly dedicated public servant.

How can the American people know if their affairs are being properly managed if the administrative branch forbids and prevents their representatives in the legislative from getting the facts?

We have watched the judiciary take over areas from the legislative in recent years. The Supreme Court was not sly about it; in the judgment of many, the court was quite brazen and outspoken.

Now the Congress is losing more and more power to the administrative and, except for a few demagogic outcries when virtues of home and religion are involved, it seems hypnotized by the other two branches. The people are having a difficult time finding out what really is happening in their Government.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the real danger and I believe only the press can rouse our senators and representatives, get them up on their hind legs to howl.

TVA: Then and Now

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the Tennessee Valley Authority continues to be misrepresented, misunderstood, and misinterpreted in many sections of the country. A case in point was a recent editorial in the Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Tribune took the TVA to task reportedly because there were no floods to control on the Tennessee River during past year. However, in fact, the editorial was aimed directly at the TVA's electric power production. The Chicago Tribune displayed a vast ignorance of the purpose and functions of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

I was pleased to see a rebuttal to the Chicago Tribune editorial in the Alabama Journal which is published in Montgomery, Alabama, outside of the TVA service area.

The Alabama Journal editorial goes right to the point and makes it clear that flood control and navigation are essential to the increasing industrial growth and prosperity and thus to the need for electric power in the Tennessee Valley. It is precisely because of TVA that this important section of America no longer lives in fear of the costly annual floods.

I commend the reading of the Alabama Journal editorial to my colleagues and I wish to include it at this point in my remarks:

TVA: THEN AND NOW

The following editorial recently appeared in The Chicago Tribune under the headline, "No Floods To Control":

"The Tennessee Valley Authority has reported record use of coal for its electric power steam generating plants during the 1966 fiscal year. It burned 28.6 million tons, 3.8 million more than the 1964 record, because of 'poor streamflow conditions.'

"We take it this means that the Tennessee river was so low that hydro-electric generation was reduced. Similar complaints of drought conditions were made in the 1953 and 1954 reports.

"We mention the matter because the original pretext for creating TVA was that it would prevent flooding of the Tennessee and that flood control would keep the river navigable and supply water for irrigation. The production of hydro-electric power was to be purely incidental. Now these pretenses have long since been forgotten. The production of electric power at subsidized rates in competition with private power by steam plants and, in the future, probably by nuclear-driven generators, is TVA's real business."

What this editorial seems to be saying, with its not-so-subtle inuendoes about the "original pretext" for TVA, is that a diabolical socialistic plot hatched 30 years ago has now come into full fruition.

One wonders if anyone who could draw such a conclusion is aware of the conditions that existed when the Tennessee River was allowed to run wild and spread death, destruction, and famine throughout its vast basin.

Only one who lived in the Tennessee River basin can understand the terror that came as the river began to rise and rush out of its course. Will our crops be ruined? Will our homes still be standing next week? Can we survive the devastation once again?

Not for a quarter of a century have these questions been asked, and as a consequence, it might seem today that TVA's foremost role is the production of electric power.

But the fact remains that flood control and navigation were essential to make the region habitable for both industry and population. Without this, there would indeed be little reason for TVA to produce electric power.

Water Pollution Control

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 16076) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to support H.R. 16076, the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments and Clean Rivers Restoration Act of 1966.

Water pollution is an urgent, ominous, and persistent threat to our natural resources, to our economic growth, and to our national well-being. The unusual unanimity of House support for this bill shows that the Congress recognizes the gravity of this threat, and also recognizes that the House Public Works Committee has presented to us a reasonable and promising measure.

In addition to the expanded Federal support for pollution control projects provided in H.R. 16076, the bill has several especially commendable aspects. First, title I embodies two steps which I have advocated for some time, and which were incorporated in a bill (H.R. 12457) which I introduced on February 2. These steps are: First, to raise to a more realistic level the dollar ceiling on Federal participation in individual projects, and second, to provide additional incentives for meaningful State participation, thus reducing the heavy burdens on individual communities. While H.R. 16076 does not go as far in these directions as my bill, it does make significant progress and should encourage an expanded attack on pollution problems.

The new clean rivers program in title II is based on the obvious premise that pollution problems which infect an entire river basin must be dealt with basinwide. By setting forth a workable process for formulation and approval of basinwide plans, and by providing special incentives for such comprehensive efforts, the bill should greatly aid troubled regions like the Potomac River Basin, where the complex and stubborn problems of pollution cannot be resolved by the best efforts of individual cities, counties, and towns. I trust that the Governors of the Potomac Basin States will promptly begin to develop concrete plans for implementing the act in this vital, beautiful and historic region.

Finally, I am very pleased that H.R. 16076 encourages industrial antipollution initiatives not only through a strengthened program of cooperative research, but also through investigation of new tools, such as tax incentives. The use of tax incentives, an approach which is gaining growing support in Congress and throughout the Nation, was recommended in my bill, H.R. 12481, and has been advocated by many of my colleagues. The Secretary of the Interior is directed under section 211 of the pending bill to study the tax incentives route and other means of furthering industrial leadership in combating pollution. I look forward to receiving his recommendations, and meanwhile will continue to press for complementary consideration of tax law reforms by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Salute to the Republic of Guinea—Eighth Anniversary of Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on October 2 the people of Guinea celebrated their eighth anniversary as an independent state. I take this opportunity to extend warmest greetings to His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; and to His Excellency Karin Bangoura, Guinea's Ambassador to the United States.

Declining the French bid to join the community of states comprising France and her African colonies, the leadership of Guinea urged its people to vote for independence. By an overwhelming majority, the people supported the leadership, and since 1958 Guinea has been toiling along the path toward economic and social progress.

The Guinean experience has not been an easy one. Problems derived largely from lack of trained and experienced manpower, compounded by shortages of funds and misunderstandings with foreign businessmen, were but a few of the difficulties which the new state confronted. However, in this year of 1966 the people of Guinea can look back on some of these experiences and take pride in the fact that many of them have been overcome. They can point to economic resources which make their country potentially one of the wealthiest countries on the continent. They can point to a vibrant and dedicated people determined to make Guinea's natural resources lead the way to a modern and strong Guinea.

Long an advocate of African unity and opposed to any form of colonialism, Guinea has been an outspoken leader in espousing African nationalism and identity. This has sometimes resulted in intra-African difficulties, but Africa is well experienced in the give and take of international politics.

As the people of Guinea enter a new year of independence, I wish them well in their quest for the good life.

Two Editorials of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the WGR radio and TV station in Buffalo, N.Y., recently broadcast two excellent editorials on the subjects of Federal assistance and draft dodgers.

These editorials follow:

WASHINGTON IS NO ALI BABA'S CAVE

It's about time the people of this country woke up to the fact that they are deceiving themselves in a most dangerous manner.

We're referring to the almost national attitude today, that Washington is the cure for almost all financial ills and can hand out money for local projects like Manna from heaven.

Every day across this nation, city halls and other organizations spend many long hours trying to find ways to qualify for federal grants.

But apparently they don't realize . . . or have forgotten . . . that Washington got its money in the very first place from them.

That's what we think is the dangerous part . . . that the people of this nation are beginning to think that they are getting something for nothing from Washington.

Nothing is further from the truth. The more you ask Washington for, the more Washington will ask you for in taxes.

Washington is no Ali Baba's Cave. . . . despite what the boys down in the Capitol would have you believe.

DRAFT DODGERS IN CANADA

There have been an increasing number of reports about American Draft Dodgers hiding away in Toronto and other Canadian cities.

We have nothing but contempt for these people who are nothing but fair-weather citizens.

If they haven't got the guts to assume their responsibilities to their country in time of need, then we're better off without them. In fact, we believe their citizenship should be revoked.

Alternatively, when they try to crawl back, they should be dealt with under the Draft Dodging Laws . . . which provide a fine of ten-thousand-dollars or five years in jail . . . or both.

Unfortunately there's no Extradition Treaty between Canada and the U.S. covering Draft-Dodging. We believe such a Treaty should be negotiated.

The Canadian government is using the absence of such a Treaty to look the other way as these dodgers cross the border.

Canada has no military draft, and Ottawa seems not in the slightest perturbed by some Canadian students proudly, and publicly, announcing they are aiding and abetting the fleeing draft dodgers.

Our government hasn't commented on this matter. We wonder whether Ottawa would exercise the same restraint if the affair was operating in reverse.

The Unforgettable Bernard Baruch

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the people whom I was privileged to call my friend and for whom I had the greatest respect was the late Bernard Baruch.

A new tribute which I believe catches the spirit of the man was published in the September 1966 edition of the Reader's Digest and I take pleasure in commending it to the attention of our colleagues:

UNFORGETTABLE BERNARD BARUCH

(By Bruce Bliven)

(NOTE.—Bruce Bliven has edited and written for newspapers and magazines for half a century. Former editor of *The New Republic* and managing editor of the New York *Globe*, he is the author of numerous books and of several hundred magazine articles.)

Almost everybody has heard that Bernard M. Baruch was "the park-bench statesman," that he was a confidential adviser to Presidents, that he was the most famous Wall Street gambler of his day, that he became a millionaire before he was 30.

Yet there are still mysteries about him, mysteries that have seemed to deepen since his death last year. How did it happen that eight Presidents—four of them Democrats, four of them Republicans—found him so invaluable? Why, after a spectacular career making money, did he turn away from it in middle life, and devote the rest of his years to public service? What qualities in him made almost everyone he met seek to become his friend? My frequent contacts with him for almost 45 years may throw some light on these matters.

I have good reason to remember "Bernie" Baruch. In 1922, when I was in my early 30's, he offered to advance me two million dollars to buy the New York *Globe*, of which I was managing editor.

I had met him only a few months earlier. The Globe had criticized his plan for helping U.S. farmers. The next Sunday morning my telephone rang. "This is Bernard Baruch," a pleasant, resonant voice said. "I'd like to argue with you a little about the editorial on me this week."

I hadn't written the editorial, and I knew little about the subject. So I used a technique that I employed for V.I.P.'s with a complaint. "Why don't I come and see you?" I asked.

"Fine!" was the answer. "This afternoon?"

I hastily boned up on the editorial, and set off for his house on Long Island. Baruch opened the door to welcome me. He was tall (six-foot-three), with a thick shock of graying hair, a long, deeply tanned face, shrewd eyes, a tight-lipped mouth, and an expression bearing undertones of quizzical amusement.

Almost as soon as we started talking, I realized that I hadn't done enough homework. He sounded as though he had spent his whole life studying this one subject—farmers' problems—and he cut my arguments to ribbons. I went back to New York and wrote another editorial, setting the record straight.

AT CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

The Two-Million-Dollar Incident came a few months later. The Globe's owner had died. Chatting with Baruch, I said that the editors feared the paper might be sold to someone who would change its editorial policy.

"How much is the Globe worth?" Baruch asked me. I told him, "About two million dollars." He asked me about circulation and revenue, suggested that I bring him the actual figures, then went on: "If what you say is correct, I'll advance the money to buy the paper." He added that the present editors would remain in control, the editorial policy would not be changed, and a plan would be worked out for the employes to buy stock on the installment plan.

Through no fault of Baruch's, the purchase did not go through—another publisher bought the paper—but we became lasting friends.

Whenever we decided to meet for a talk, I would come to his office on Madison Avenue, and his chauffeur would drive us to his favorite bench in Central Park, near Cleopatra's Needle. There were plenty of subjects on which we did not agree, and I argued with him as vigorously as could be expected of an impecunious newspaperman talking to a multimillionaire 20 years his elder, and world-famous. He was a mild monomaniac on the desirability of learning everything you can about anything that is important to you. When we talked about public affairs, he would quiz me until he felt he had staked out the limits of my knowledge; then, with a grunt of satisfaction, he would add to it.

One reason that Presidents relied on him was that he was such a glutton for facts. From Wilson's time to that of Kennedy, he worked on dozens of national problems, one by one. Invariably, he would set up an office and hire reliable investigators to gather information. In all, he spent about two million dollars out of his own pocket in this way.

NO INSIDE TIPS

Baruch was born of Jewish parents in 1870, in Camden, S.C., and all his life his speech retained a little of the soft, slurred Carolina accent. His father, a sugeon who had served with distinction in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, was more interested in curing patients than collecting bills, and Bernard and his three brothers were brought up in genteel poverty.

When Bernie was 11, the family moved to New York, where Dr. Baruch had better facilities for research in hydrotherapy, his special interest. While young Bernie was in City College, he kept his father's books and supervised the collection of bills. Nevertheless, his allowance was only 25 cents a week until his senior year, when it was doubled.

His first job, as office boy for a wholesale glass dealer, paid him three dollars a week. Soon, however, he traded this for a place in a firm that dealt in foreign exchange. Following what was to become his lifelong principle, he tried to learn all there was to know about this complicated subject. His power of almost total recall helped him; having once read the information, he could quote the day's rate of exchange for every foreign currency. Moreover, he quickly learned to translate any sum from one kind of currency into another, in his head.

Presently he got a job as an office boy with the brokerage firm of A. A. Housman, at five dollars a week. He achieved several coups in the market, and became one of the most respected traders in the business.

Baruch always called himself, proudly, a speculator, pointing out that the word comes from the Latin speculari, "to observe." His success in such a short time came from his insistence on learning every fact about any stock before he bought. Sometimes he studied a company's business activities intensively for as long as six months or a year.

"Never act on gossip or 'inside' tips," he used to say to anyone who would listen. "If a stock goes down, sell out and take your losses—most people find it almost impossible to do this as soon as they should. If a stock goes up, sell before it has gone as high as you expect it will." He attributed his fortune chiefly to this last rule—his willingness to take a modest, sure profit rather than gamble on a bigger one.

Baruch's most frequent advice to young people on the way up was: *tell the truth*. "There is a great temptation," he would say, "to tell important people what they *want* to hear, instead of *what* they ought to hear."

He told me of an instance in his own life. In 1913, President Wilson submitted to Congress plans for the Federal Reserve Board—the foundation of our whole banking system today, but then considered by many a dangerous, radical innovation. The business community and its spokesmen in Congress felt that modifications of the original bill were vitally ncessary; Wilson, as stubborn then as he was to be six years later about changes in the League of Nations Covenant, refused to change a word. The business leaders nominated Baruch to tell the dour old Scots Presbyterian the painful facts of life.

It was a hard request. Baruch had met Wilson only briefly, but admired him greatly, and feared that he might incur the President's enmity. But he did not hesitate. Patiently he reviewed with Wilson proposed changes in the bill, pointing out that they did not weaken its essential values, and that it would not pass without them. Wilson gave in. Later, Baruch became a frequent White House visitor—first as an unofficial adviser, then in a minor post, finally as chairman of the powerful War Industries Board, which mobilized the U.S. economy for World War I.

CONFESSING A DEBT

Many men brought up in poverty, as Baruch was, are inclined to be penurious ever after. He, on the contrary, gave away huge sums and, when possible, kept his gifts concealed. Said President Hoover, "I've known Bernie to give a million dollars to the Red Cross without making it public."

Nobody knows, or ever will know, how many bright Negro boys and girls Baruch helped through college. And at the end of the First World War, when the War Industries Board was liquidated almost overnight, he performed another characteristic act. Hundreds of secretaries from the WIB staff were stranded in Washington without jobs and with small savings. Quietly, Baruch arranged to pay from his own pocket every girl's transportation expenses back home. The only repayment he asked was that each girl write him personally to say that she arrived home safely. His generosity cost him $45,000, but he considered himself well compensated by the flood of thank-you letters.

I once asked Bernie why he had given up moneymaking in his 40's and devoted the rest of his life to public service. "There are two reasons," he told me. "As head of the War Industries Board, I accumulated a mass of information about American industry that came to me only because of my official position. I couldn't continue to speculate in Wall Street without drawing on that information. To continue, therefore, would not have been proper.

"The other reason," he said, looking a little sheepish, as most men do when confessing to an altruistic motive, "is quite simple. My country has been very good to me. I want to do what I can to repay the debt."

BENCH NO. 6

When I once teased Baruch about his habit of meeting important people on a park bench (he actually got mail addressed to "Bench No. 6, Lafayette Park, Washington"), he defended himself with vigor. "Remember, I have carried out many delicate missions for various Presidents, dealing with important men. If I were to go see one of them, or if he came to see me, the reporters would not let us rest until they had found out what was in the wind. But a meeting on a park bench, with all the world looking on, dispels any idea of secret negotiations. . . . Besides, I like to sit on park benches."

Few Americans of his generation were more vocal about their personal philosophy than Baruch. Newspapers sent reporters to interview him regularly on his birthday. "Man must save himself," he would say, "and not rely on others. He must know what he wants and move toward it by self-discipline, and above all by education." At 87 he remarked, "I have witnessed a whole succession of technological revolutions. But none of them has done away with the need for character in the individual or the ability to think."

"To paraphrase Thomas Jefferson," he once remarked, "that government is best which governs least because its people discipline themselves." And again, quoting Tom Paine: "Would you rather have peace in our time and death and destruction for our children, or would you rather face the issue now?"

These principles guided him all his life. Though pressed by many duties, he yet found time to answer the request of a Midwestern high school to write something for its yearbook. "The Ten Comandments and the Sermon on the Mount," he told them, "are still our best guide. Improve your government, guard it well, but don't lean too heavily on it. You can and must do for yourself."

Perhaps best of all as his own guide he like the maxim of the South's great hero, Robert E. Lee: "Do your duty in all things. You could not do more. You would not wish to do less."

Food-for-Peace Legislation

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, later this week this body will have an opportunity to deal with the conference report on the food-for-peace legislation. At that time I am sure an effort will be made to insist upon the House provision in regard to trading with the enemy.

Since the conference report was issued, the Department of State has begun rather feverish efforts to try to win support for the modified language which would permit trading with both Cuba and with North Vietnam in nonstrategic goods—whatever that is.

I hope, as we watch the tears being shed by the State Department in behalf of Cuba that we will recall that in January of this year Castro was the official host to the first annual conference of solidarity of the Communists of three continents, at which time the decision was made and a program approved to organize throughout the Communist world for support for North Vietnam.

I hope the House of Representatives will sustain the position it took earlier in imposing a complete ban on concessional sales advantages to any nation under the Public Law 480 program that trades in any commodities with North Vietnam or with Cuba.

Tax Justice for Teachers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, 1965, I introduced H.R. 7950, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow more definitive and extensive tax deductions for education expenses incurred by teachers. At the time my bill was introduced, I stated, in my opinion, this legislation was necessary if qualified and experienced teachers were to be encouraged to continue in the teaching profession.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS

A little over a year later, on July 7, 1966, the Internal Revenue Service published proposed regulations in the Federal Register which would virtually wipe out what small gains had been made in providing tax justice for teachers. Since publication of the proposed regulations, several other bills have been introduced, generally seeking the same objectives of my bill.

REVISED PROPOSAL

As a result of strong objections from Members of Congress, teachers' organizations, and individual teachers, the Internal Revenue Service on October 1, 1966, withdrew its proposed regulations and issued a revised proposal. This will offer some relief but, in my opinion, further changes are needed.

I submit for the RECORD a letter from Mr. Stanley S. Surrey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy, and a summary of the proposed new regulations so that all interested parties may be apprised. The proposed regulations were published in the Federal Register of October 1, 1966, and hearings on them are to commence on November 15, 1966.

The letter and summary follow:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., October 1, 1966.

HON. ROBERT DOLE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DOLE: Since you have sponsored legislation which would affect the Federal income tax treatment of educational expenses incurred by teachers, I thought you would be interested that the Treasury Department has withdrawn its proposed regulations in this area and has issued a revised proposal in its place. This action resulted from a careful re-evaluation of the proposed rules in the light of the many comments we have received and the important issues involved. In this regard, the views you have expressed and the points raised in your bill were helpful to us. I am attaching a memorandum which explains the revised proposal in some detail.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY S. SURREY.

REVISED TREASURY PROPOSED REGULATIONS ON DEDUCTIBILITY OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS AND OTHER TAXPAYERS

BACKGROUND

On July 7, 1966, the Treasury Department issued proposed regulations regarding the tax deductibility of educational expenses incurred by employees and self-employed individuals. The purpose of these regulations was to set forth clear and concise rules for determining the tax status of these expenses and thereby eliminate the inconsistencies which have developed, both at the administrative and judicial level, under the existing regulations.

Comments were received on the proposed regulations to the effect that they were an unduly restrictive interpretation of present law. Particular stress was put on the point that the proposed rules did not give adequate recognition to the fact that continuing education is inherent for those in the teaching profession and, therefore realistically the costs of the continuing education represent an ordinary and necessary business expense which should qualify for a tax deduction under present law.

As a result of a re-evaluation of the proposed regulations in light of the comments received, the Treasury Department has withdrawn these proposed regulations and issued a new set of proposed rules in their place. These new proposed regulations were published in the Federal Register for October 1, 1966, along with a notice that a public hearing on them has been scheduled beginning on November 15, 1966. This action was taken because it is believed that this matter can be materially expedited by making available, prior to the public hearings, the revised proposal reflecting the Treasury Department's consideration of the comments received.

SUMMARY OF REVISED PROPOSED REGULATION

Basically, the revised rules would permit an income tax deduction for an individual's education expenses where the education serves to maintain or improve skills required in his present position or is undertaken to fulfill additional educational requirements imposed on him by his employer.

Under this general provision, if a state requires its teachers to continue to take educational courses or to obtain a higher level of education, the costs of this education will ordinarily be completely deductible for income tax purposes. Similiary, the cost of specialized courses which a state may require its teachers to take will usually be deductible if the teacher otherwise meets the basic level of education required for her position. If a teacher or other taxpayer voluntarily undertakes additional education to improve his skills, the costs he incurs for this will also generally be deductible. Moreover, unlike the first set or proposed rules, the revised rules do not measure the tax deductibility of particular educational courses by whether or not they will lead to a degree. In this regard, the proposed regulations recognize that continuing education is, in many instances, an essential tool in an individual's trade or business.

Two qualifications are provided to this rule of deductibility, under which an individual will not be granted a tax deduction for the basic or minimum education necessary initially to qualify him for his job or for education which will qualify him for a new trade or business, position, or specialty. The following is a more detailed discussion of these two qualifications as well as of the application of the revised rules in different situations.

(1) Minimum Educational Requirements for the Individual's Present Employment. The first category of non-deductible expenses are those incurred for education which is required of an individual in order for him to meet the minimum educational requirements for qualification in his present position. In the case of teachers, the rule for non-deductibility extends to courses which she must take to bring herself up to the minimum level of education (in terms of college hours or a degree) which is normally required of an individual initially being employed in such a position. For example, if a state normally requires that beginning teachers have at least a bahcelors degree, but because of a shortage of applicants, hires

an individual with only three years of college on the condition that she obtain her fourth year, the expenses incurred by this teacher in obtaining her fourth year of college would not be deductible. On the other hand, once she has obtained her bachelors degree, the expenses for any additional education, such as a fifth year of college, which she may be required to take by her employer in order to maintain her position or which maintains or improves her skills as a teacher would ordinarily be deductible. The one exception would be if this further education is part of a program of study which will lead to qualifying her for a new trade or business, position, or specialty, as explained below.

If an educational institution has prescribed no normal educational qualifications, then this non-deductible category covers the education which an individual is required to take in order to qualify as a member of the faculty of the institution. Once he has so qualified, expenses for any additional education which is required by the institution or which maintains or improves his teaching skills will also be deductible, unless the education is part of a program which will lead to qualifying him for a new trade or business, position, or specialty.

(2) Education Qualifying an Individual for a New Trade or Business, Position or Specialty. The second category of non-deductible educational expenses are those incurred by an individual for education which is part of a program of study being pursued by him which will lead to qualifying him for a new trade or business, position, or specialty. Thus, if a public school teacher should go to law school for a law degree, the expenses for this education would not be deductible. On the other hand, the mere fact that educational courses undertaken by a teacher may qualify her to teach a different subject or at a different grade level or will qualify her for a position related to teaching (such as a guidance counselor) will not disqualify the expenses for such education from a tax deduction.

* * * * *

In summary therefore, the revised proposed rules recognize that continuing education is an inherent and necessary aspect of many positions, especially those in the teaching profession. On the other hand, they would not extend the tax deduction to the basic or minimum education which an individual is taking in order to equip himself for his intended profession or to education which will qualify an individual for a new profession or specialty. These two instances represent types of education which all individuals must take to qualify themselves for their future profession or employment. If an individual takes such education before accepting employment, it is clear that he does not receive a tax deduction. It would appear to be an inequitable application of the tax laws if a tax deduction were allowed to an individual for this type of basic education merely because he accepts employment while still obtaining the basic education.

Agricultural Imports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, agricultural imports during the fiscal year 1965 totaled $4.4 billion, which marks the greatest one year jump since the Korean war. The true impact of these imports on the American economy is being investigated by a special committee of the House.

This 1-year increase of 12 percent is belittled by the Department of Agriculture which claims that our exports far surpass our imports and therefore we are enjoying a favorable balance of trade. The facts do not bear this out, however.

While we do have an export trade of $6 billion a year, more than $1.6 billion is given away under Public Law 480, and another $42 million under Public Law 665. More than $1 billion of the remaining amount receives export payments of some kind. Therefore, the true amount of our export trade which is in commercial sales for dollars is actually about $1 billion less than the amount which we import. We have an agricultural trade deficit in fact, despite the claims of the Department of Agriculture. This year, the influx is being led by beef imports, up more than 100 million pounds so far this year over the 1965 level.

This policy is growing more costly to the American producer each day.

Mrs. Dwyer and the "Do More" Congressmen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, many candidates are taking the stump this autumn to campaign, as they have in the past, on the slogan of "I can do more for my constituents" which loosely translated in this context means "I can influence the direction of Federal funds regardless of the relative merits and needs for those funds." Besides appealing to the baser instincts of the electorate and diverting attention from the fundamental issues, such activities inevitably produce shoddy legislation. Unfortunately "pork barreling" of any sort involves either an explicit or a tacit agreement among Congressmen not to object to the other man's project if no one in turn will object to his. Therefore the process is extremely difficult to halt. I would like today to place in the Record an editorial appearing in the September 23, 1966, issue of Life magazine commending Congresswoman Florence P. Dwyer, of New Jersey, for her persistent and courageous stand against this destructive activity.

The editorial follows:

A Lady Blocks the Pork Barrel

Florence P. Dwyer, Republican congresswoman from New Jersey, has good reason to say, "I'm not the most popular member of Congress." But it's only with other congressmen that she is out of favor. The rest of us ought to pin a medal on her for prying the lid off a new model of the congressional pork barrel.

As a member of the committee studying this year's Housing and Urban Development bill, Mrs. Dwyer was startled by the ease with which 52 "exemptions" were slipped into the bill without benefit of debate. Each exemption covered some congressman's pet home-district project that did not qualify for federal credit under the normal rules of urban renewal.

Most of the exemptions were for convention halls, civic centers and auditoriums—all great monuments to a congressman's ability to "do more" for his constituents but not much help in clearing up urban slums. While some of the projects would make sensible additions to the cities where they would be built, the total effect of all 52 would be to wipe out the urban renewal program.

According to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Robert C. Weaver, who prefers to use urban renewal funds for low-cost housing, the 52 "exemptions" came to a minimum $350 million. And, he added, since most such projects seem to double in price before they get built, they might use up all of the $725 million that Congress had authorized for all urban removal this fiscal year.

Mrs. Dwyer tried four times to get the exemptions voted out of the final bill. Three times she failed. But she had drawn so much attention to a legislative operation that succeeds best in obscurity that the full committee finally gave in. By a 16–13 vote the exemptions were dropped, and when the bill comes before the House later this month, it will be a brave congressman who tries to get his pet stadium included back in with Mrs. Dwyer and the whole country looking over his shoulder.

There is still a chance that some congressmen will try to revive their projects when the House bill goes to conference with a Senate measure that has already passed—and includes 22 exemptions. They would be well advised to pay attention to Mrs. Dwyer when she says: "The people think there is something wrong with Congress. There is a lack of confidence I have never seen before. . . . It's a common failing, I suppose, to try to take all you can get. But it's a failing people in public office should try to resist. . . . If that's the way I have to get elected, then I don't want to be elected."

Happily, Mrs. Dwyer is up for re-election—her way.

Wall Street Journal Describes Success of Food Stamp Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERT BANDSTRA

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal of September 30, 1966, carried an excellent front-page article on the food stamp program, which I would like to call to the attention of my fellow Members.

As the article makes clear, the program is a logical and dignified way of helping low-income families improve their diets through the use of regular retail food store outlets.

The value of this program has become clearly evident in Iowa, where it got underway last year when applications from Lucas, Wayne, and Appanoose Counties were approved. Another 10 counties from the Fourth Congressional District were included in the program this year.

The success of this effort to aid needy families, as described by the Wall Street Journal, confirms that the Congress acted wisely in 1964 in voting to establish the food stamp program.

The article from the Wall Street Journal follows:

Feeding the Poor: Food Stamp Program Improves Diet for Many, Wins Wide Acceptance—Plan, Now Replacing Surplus Handouts, Lets Families Get Groceries at Stores—A Child Suddenly Blossoms

(By Kenneth G. Slocum)

HINDMAN, KY.—"I can load as much coal as any man alive," says lean, 57-year-old Maryland Collins. "But I can't raise a family of young-uns on three days work and $35 a week."

So Mr. Collins, who has spent his whole life here in the Cumberland Mountains, counts heavily on help from Federal food stamps that can be used like cash at the grocery store. Gesturing at his neatly dressed eight-year-old boy, he says: "This one would still be eating bread and gravy for breakfast instead of eggs, milk and cereal if it weren't for those food stamps."

Impoverished Americans like Maryland Collins could be expected to show enthusiasm for the Government's new and fast-growing food stamp program. But it's clear that the program, which rapidly is replacing direct distribution of surplus commodities like flour, corn meal and powered milk, is winning wide acceptance from many others as well.

Grocers, who exchange the stamps they collect for cash, like the sales the program brings them. Health officials say food stamps are resulting in significant improvement in the diet of the nation's poor. Teachers report pupils from impoverished familes are doing better in school because they're eating better at home. Even many traditional critics of Federal subsidies and welfare programs concede the food stamp scheme is working well.

EXPANDING PROGRAM

Some 1.2 million low-income Americans are now benefiting from the program, which was launched in late 1964. Between August of 1965 and August of this year, the program's coverage expanded from 116 counties in 31 states to 327 counties in 40 states. Some 600,000 more people, living in 402 additional and largely rural counties, will be added to food stamp rolls shortly.

"Ultimately, when the program reaches maximum expansion in four to five years, we've been figuring on 4.5 million people, covering about half the counties in the nation, and involving somewhere between $375 million and $400 million a year," says Howard P. Davis, deputy administrator for the Agriculture Department's consumer food programs. Congress recently approved a budget of $140 million for the current fiscal year, up from $100 million last year. Congressmen who normally oppose increases in Federal welfare spending have been noticeably silent on the food stamp program, and many Congressmen are pressing the Agriculture Department to introduce the plan in their home districts.

Like the old commodity distributions, the aim of the stamp program is both to reduce the nation's farm surpluses and to feed the hungry. But with surpluses declining, says one Federal official, the "emphasis has switched from dumping food to helping people."

HOW PROGRAM WORKS

The maximum income permitted food stamp recipients varies with local living costs and welfare standards; it ranges from $115 a month in South Carolina for a family of four to $290 a month for the same size family in Iowa. Any residents of counties where food stamps have been introduced whose incomes fall below the specified ceilings are eligible to apply for stamps.

Food stamp families are required to set aside each month the same amount of grocery money as they did before they started participating in the program. They take this money to a cooperating local welfare office, where they exchange it for food stamps worth an equivalent sum—plus a bonus of free stamps from Uncle Sam. The bonus averages about 55% of the purchased stamps, but the size varies widely; big families on exceptionally low incomes receive free stamps worth far more than their own monthly food outlay, while families that are smaller or have bigger incomes get proportionately less help.

The stamps are issued in $2 and 50-cent demoninations. They can only be used to buy food at approved stores, which in general encompasses all stores that agree to obey the rules against accepting stamps for unauthorized items such as beer or cigarets and against exchanging the stamps for cash at a discount.

Low-income groups obviously differ to some extent from one part of the country to another. But no matter where they live they display marked similarities in many of their problems and in their reactions to outside help. Probably typical in most respects of the attitudes of the poor toward the food stamp program are the low-income residents of Hindman and surrounding Knott County, which, as one of the first counties to get food stamps, has had considerable opportunity to weigh their benefits and shortcomings.

ROTTING TIMBERS

Knott County, most of whose 16,000 residents live in mountain hollows or along roads winding through valleys, has not always needed aid. Two decades ago soft-coal mining flourished here. But big mines like the Blue Bird, the Wisconsin and the Knott are closed now, the victims of high costs, low demand and depleted seams. Hillside mine tipples, where coal once rumbled steadily into railroad cars, stand silent and deserted, their timbers rotting.

The miners who chose to stay here instead of heading for Northern cities find their opportunities limited, and many have been forced to seek help from Federal and state welfare programs. Most of the remaining coal mines are small truck operations that offer three or four days work weekly at $14 to $15 a day, according to a Kentucky Employment Service official. The latest seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the county was 18%, far higher than the 4.2% for Kentucky as a whole and 4.9% for the nation. Per capita income in Knott County in 1963, the most recent year for which a figure is available, was $759, compared with $1,774 for the state and $2,451 for the U.S.

Residents relaxing on their front porches or passing the time in crowded country stores agree that the Government's distribution of surplus commodities served to prevent outright starvation in the past. But they applaud food stamps as providing a healthier, more palatable diet.

"My kids eat better than they ever did and it shows—they have more life and they're brighter," exclaims Ernest Sexton, 46, who has seven children ranging from 2 to 15. Mr. Sexton currently lives on $250 a month he receives while learning construction work under a Federal program for fathers formally styled Work Experience and Training but commonly known here in the mountains as the "happy pappy" scheme.

Comments Jessie Colter, a six-foot, 198-pound Knott County constable who gets a salary of $75 a month: "It's the kids who benefit most. Where my two ate rice before, we now can feed them far more fresh milk, fresh eggs and meat." Mr. Colter pays $30 monthly and receives enough stamps to buy $64 worth of food.

Mrs. Adeline Hale, veteran nurse with the Knott County Health Department, confirms that food stamps are improving nutrition. Her department has been running blood analyses of local welfare clients. "These provided a pretty good measure of nutrition, and indications were most of these people are getting fairly good food," she says. "It's a good indication food stamps have done something for local diets."

FEDERAL STUDY

A Federal study of the stamp program concluded that about half the participating families eat what nutrition experts consider an adequate diet. While this is far from satisfatcory, Federal researchers calculate that only a quarter of the families ate adequately before they started receiving food stamps.

Stamps also solve a serious problem faced by the commodity distribution program, which is the tendency of people to weary quickly of a steady diet of such foods as rice, corn meal, dried beans and dried eggs. "We didn't eat too good on commodities; the kids especially got so they couldn't stomach any more beans and rice," says Charles Sexton, 48, who worked in the coal mines from the time he was 16 until they closed down in recent years. Mr. Sexton, who has 13 children, pays $86 monthly and receives $140 worth of stamps, part of which he uses to treat his family to hamburger, bacon, fresh milk and other foods he couldn't afford before.

"A lot of people wouldn't eat commodities after they got them," remarks Ben Adams, who supervises Knott County's public aid programs. "We've had less criticism on food stamps here than any other Federal program I've administered."

Besides their unpopularity with recipients, commodities require expensive warehousing and distribution facilities. Because of all these drawbacks, many areas, including Chicago, Los Angeles, Memphis and numerous Deep South counties, refused to accept surplus food for their needy residents. A number of these places have now initiated food stamp programs, however, and the impact of the stamps in such communities is particularly dramatic. It often means relief from real hunger.

RAISING LIVING STANDARDS

"This county is so poor that it's considered common for children not to get three meals a day," says Blanche McCullough, director of the Department of Welfare in Williamsburg County, S.C., a tobacco and cotton area with a population that is 67% Negro. Food stamps were introduced to the county's poor families in April and "affected their whole standard of living," according to Mrs. McCullough.

In Macon, Ga., another community that stayed out of the surplus distribution program, a school teacher recently told welfare officials of the reaction when she called in a parent to exclaim on the remarkable improvement in her child's work, attitude and ability. "The mother broke into tears and said that for the first time in his life the child was getting enough to eat under the food stamp program," says Joe Timberlake, who heads the Bibb County Welfare Department.

Grocers in places such as Knott County, where a third of the population receives food stamps, are particularly enthusiastic about the program. "My grocery business is like the old days when the coal mines were booming," says Merlin D. Smith, who has run a country store in the county for 30 years.

Grocers cash the stamps with local banks, which are reimbursed through the Federal Reserve System. From the grocers' point of view, the new arrangement is obviously a big improvement over surplus distributions, which bypassed stores. The Government is "getting out of the grocery business," says one grocer happily.

COOKIE BINGES

When the stamp program was getting under way here, grocers report, a few families went on binges of buying cookies, candy and other relatively expensive and nonessential items. But the great bulk of food stamp families have shunned luxury foods and shopped carefully. In fact, says Martin Casebolt, another Knott County grocer, many food stamp recipients initially continued "to pick out the cheapest cuts they had always bought, like neckbones" and stores had to "educate" them to buy hamburger, chicken and pork. Many areas now have home demonstration programs, set up with the help of the Agriculture Department, to teach low-income families how to shop and how to prepare food.

Despite the general approval of the food stamp program here, it's possible to find dissenters. Jim Hall, a burly man wearing a miner's cap, complains: "I've got a mine shut down because I can't find men to work it. Some of those who quit told me they could make more on food stamps and 'happy pappy'."

Beckham Combs, superintendent of Knott County schools, says he worries "that we are taking the initiative away from our people with such programs." But even he concedes that the stamps are doing "a lot of good."

Indianapolis Designated as "Safest City in Nation"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the National Safety Council will award Indianapolis its "Flame of Life" trophy for the city's achievements in all fields of accident prevention in 1965.

This is the third major national safety award given to Indianapolis for its 1965 record. It is a high tribute to community spirit and endeavor on the part of many city units and organizations that made these awards possible.

This shows what can be done to meet major urban problems when the resources of a community are put to work. The following story from the September 30, 1966, Indianapolis Star describes how Indianapolis received the award:

INDIANAPOLIS DECLARED SAFEST CITY IN UNITED STATES FOR ITS 1965 RECORD

Indianapolis was cited yesterday as "the safest city in the nation" by the National Safety Council.

The Council selected Indianapolis over such metropolitan areas as Denver, Milwaukee and Providence, R.I., for its "all-around" safety for 1965.

Indianapolis Mayor John J. Barton said yesterday that the city was selected "as the one city in the United States which did most to protect its citizens from accidents of all kinds."

Barton will receive the Safety Council's "flame of life" trophy for the city's achievement at ceremonies in Chicago Oct. 26.

A telegram to Barton from Howard Pyle, president of the National Safety Council, notifying the mayor of the award stated that the trustees' award differs from any other made by the National Safety Council in that it takes into account all fields of accident prevention—traffic, work, home, farm, school recreation and transportation.

The Safety Council listed the following factors as among those considered in its decision to honor Indianapolis:

1. Indianapolis had the best long-term accident prevention program among cities of more than 350,000 population.

2. A comprehensive program of industrial safety was carried out.

Third. Indianapolis had the lowest traffic death rate of all cities in its population group during 1965, although the Indiana traffic death toll was the highest in history.

Fourth. The Indianapolis Safety Council organized and provided a staff for the municipal courts' Driver Improvement School, cited by the National Safety Council as the best in Indiana.

Delaware was cited by the council as the safest state in the nation.

Fred E. Parker, manager of the Chrysler Corporation plant and general chairman of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce Safety Council, said "winning the flame of life trophy is the payoff for years of determined effort on the part of the co-ordinated, community-wide accident control program here."

Parker said credit for the award should be shared by "newspapers, radio and television stations, the Police Department, schools the Mayor's Traffic Safety Committee, the city Traffic Engineering Department, judges and others who helped in any way to make the city's united effort successful.

Mayor Barton observed that the award is the third major national safety award the city has won for its 1965 record.

Indianapolis was cited by the American Automobile Association as its grand award winner for pedestrian safety and also was named by the National Safety Council as the safest city in its population classification for 1965.

At least part of the credit for the award must go to the city's traffic safety program which held the fatality rate about the same for the last 3 years despite population increase, highway annexations and an increase in motor vehicle registration, police traffic Lt. Thomas Harlow said yesterday.

An indirect benefit of the award, according to Parker, will be presenting Indianapolis as "the safest city in the nation" to industrialists and other agencies considering relocating in Indiana.

Parker said he would not be surprised to see "Indianapolis—Safest City in the Nation" on chamber of commerce and government office letterheads soon.

Capt. Anthony E. Bisantz Awarded Silver Star

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the people of Buffalo, N.Y., are proud of the contributions being made by their sons, daughters, and husbands who are risking and sacrificing their lives in the service of their country.

Just recently it was brought to my attention that Capt. Anthony E. Bisantz was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the Vietnam conflict. Captain Bisantz is the son of of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Bisantz, of 264 Richmond Avenue, in Buffalo, who have been friends of mine for many years.

The bravery of this fine young man is duplicated many times over by fellow officers and enlisted men engaged in this jungle warfare. We all share the anxieties of their families and pray for their safe and speedy return.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the citation given Captain Bisantz upon receiving the Army's third highest award:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
HEADQUARTERS U.S. ARMY VIETNAM,
APO San Francisco, July 13, 1966.

General orders No. 4613.

AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR

1. TC 320. The following award is announced.

Bisantz, Anthony E., OF102410, captain, infantry, United States Army, Co. A, 1st Bn., 35th Inf., 3d Bde., 25th Inf. Div., APO 96225.

Awarded: Silver Star.

Date action: 28 May 1966 to 29 May 1966.

Theater: Republic of Vietnam.

Reason: For gallantry in action: Captain Bisantz distinguished himself from 28 May 1966 to 29 May 1966 while serving as a commanding officer during a heliborne mission to reinforce a company in the central highlands, Republic of Vietnam. During the course of action, Captain Bisantz's company perimeter was attacked by an estimated two Viet Cong battalions. In this and subsequent attacks throughout the night, he repeatedly changed his location and exposed himself to hostile fire as he coordinated and directed his unit's defense, resupply of ammunition, and supporting fire. While sweeping the area immediately forward of his company sector on the following morning, a platoon from his unit was pinned down by a large Viet Cong force. Captain Bisantz immediately organized, directed, and led a counterattack that drove the Viet Cong from the area. As a result, pressure was relieved on the trapped platoon and his company reestablished its assigned sector of the perimeter. During an air strike, a misinformed aircraft dropped two napalm tanks into the task force command post. Captain Bisantz quickly contacted the forward air controller to divert a second aircraft and undoubtedly saved numerous lives. Through his outstanding leadership and determination, he contributed immeasurably to the defeat of the Viet Cong force. Captain Bisantz' extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

Authority: By direction of the President under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 9 July 1918.

Fino Introduces Bill To Give Education-Seeking Breadwinners an Income Tax Break

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to permit a taxpayer with children who is a full-time student to deduct the cost of tuition paid to an educational institution or a vocational school.

I believe in aiding education without imposing Federal controls over education. Recently, I exposed the administration's Equal Educational Opportunity Act of 1967 which proposes to subsidize education, but at the cost of extreme Federal control. I believe in local control of schools.

Therefore, I am proposing a measure to subsidize our schools and colleges by subsidizing our students. Under my bill, any taxpayer with two or more dependents who is a full-time student, in daytime or evening, at a educational or vocational institution, would be permitted to deduct the cost of his tuition from his taxable income. At present, only those educational expenses which are necessary for one to keep a job are deductible. This puts a premium on the status quo. I believe we ought to put a premium on progress, educational and otherwise. My bill would give a tax break to the family man or woman who is studying long, hard hours, often while holding down a job, to get ahead.

If the Government spent more time helping those who help themselves instead of coddling those who sneer at pulling themselves up by their own bootstraps, the country would be better off.

Political Automation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. C. GATHINGS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor of Friday, September 30, carried a most knowledgeable article written by Richard L. Strout entitled "Political Automation." Something has to be done in this country to aid a person of ordinary means to be elected to public office. The laws affecting campaign contributions should be completely overhauled so that a reasonable donation to a candidate for office could be an income tax deduction. Good government demands action in this field. Early attention is needed in solving this long-delayed problem.

This most timely article follows:

POLITICAL AUTOMATION

(By Richard L. Strout)

WASHINGTON.—Want to be governor?

Borrow a computer, start taking polls, and hire a professional campaign consulting agency. You will need lets of money and you may win.

Automation in politics is proliferating over the nation. It is scaring the wits out of local politicians and revolutionizing campaigns. It is also electing candidates. It is time for the country to take a hard look at what is going on, and perhaps revive the campaign spending reforms proposed in President Johnson's state of the Union message last January. Virtually nothing has been heard of them since.

The theory in American life is that a poor man can be elected president. Whatever the disadvantage of birth or position, it is argued, the political posts of the great democracy are open to everybody.

A forgotten book "Coniston," by the American novelist Winston Churchill, tells how the town meeting system of a homogeneous New England village was overthrown by the introduction of boss-rule and political manipulation. For better or worse those simple, rural days are over.

But now comes a sophisticated new era in hired campaign consulting firms. These are not bosses, they are political packaging firms. They cost plenty and an increasing number of candidates feel they are worth it.

The sievelike Corrupt Practice Act of 1925, and the Hatch Act, 1940, paints a pretty fairy tale! Individuals are limited to $5,000 contributions; interstate political spending to $3 million.

This is so preposterous against present-day reality as to make its solemn retention on the statute books almost a scandal. The loopholes are wider than the law. It doesn't cover primaries. It doesn't bar bogus satellite committees (so the $5,000 gift can be repeated many times). It doesn't require a check on reports when they are made. (The Justice Department has never prosecuted anyone). It doesn't, of course, cover state campaigns.

The late Clem Whitaker Sr., and his wife Leone Baxter, started the campaign consulting business in California in the '30's. The state's direct primary and referendum laws diminished political organizations. So the professional consultant came in. Another firm, Spencer-Roberts, helped elect Republican Sen. THOMAS KUCHEL; it is now managing Ronald Reagan for governor. Facing them is the rival campaign firm, Baus & Ross, running Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown.

Two years ago, Spencer-Roberts was on one side, Baus & Ross (the winner) on the other in the famous Rockefeller-Goldwater primary battle.

In Connecticut, a firm, Campaign Consultants, Inc., of Boston, is managing a Hartford businessman's effort to unseat Gov. John N. Dempsey, (D). Many other examples are available.

Most attention centers presently on the spectacular, automated drive of Milton Shapp, a hitherto little-known Philadelphia businessman, to become governor. Maverick Mr. Shapp is quoted as saying that he spent $1,400,000 of his own money in the recent primary, when he stunned the Democratic organization by defeating their candidate. In the main party battle now shaping each side may spend an additional $2,000,000.

The manager behind Mr. Shapp is a professional—37-year-old Joe Napolitan, who managed Endicott Peabody's successful race for governor in 1962. He has introduced jet-age techniques, constant polling, television, an elaborate filmed documentary, brochures, and the like. He had his candidate avoid handshaking, and paid little attention to astonished court-house politicians.

The new technique is like marketing a new breakfast cereal. A candidate needs presence, of course, but he does not need past political experience. He does need money. The technique surprises some people the way Jethro Bass surprised Coniston.

Persident Kennedy appointed a special Commission on Campaign Costs in 1961, and incorporated its recommendations in bills for the next two years. Chief of these was to give a tax credit to encourage small donations.

Last January, Mr. Johnson unexpectedly revived the proposal, and urged wholesale revision of the Hatch Act. This, of course, wouldn't directly affect nonfederal elections.

But it might offer moral guidelines against extravagant state contests. So far Congress has done nothing.

Poland's Millennium of Christianity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES M. HANLEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, today Polish-Americans throughout central New York are gathering at Syracuse to celebrate Poland's millennium of Christianity. The high point of the 1-day observance will be the visit of Bishop Ladislaus Rubin, personal delegate of Stephen Cardinal Wyszynski, the primate of Poland. As a member of the honorary committee of Poland's millennium celebration in the diocese of Syracuse, I would have been privileged and proud to join in this commemoration, but the business of Congress keeps us in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to pay tribute to the people of Poland and to Poland's 1,000 years of Christianity. Syracuse is honored with the visit of Cardinal Wyszynski's personal delegate, and I join with all of those who today are giving thanks to God for Poland's Christianity and who prayerfully look toward the day when the citizens of Poland can once again enjoy full political and religious freedom.

Today's program involves a millennium dinner at 6 p.m. at the Hotel Syracuse followed by a procession to the Onondaga County War Memorial where a Mass of Thanksgiving will be concelebrated by the Most Reverend David F. Cunningham and four priests. Bishop Rubin will deliver the sermon.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the brochure prepared by the Poland Millennium Committee of the Diocese of Syracuse for the celebration:

ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF CHRISTIANITY IN POLAND

One thousand years ago, in 966, Mieszko the pagan ruler of the *Polanie*, received the sacrament of Baptism at the hands of Catholic missionaires. The Polanie were the strongest and most influential of the pagan tribes of the geographic area now called Poland. Mieszko had a year before, taken as his bride: Dabrowka, a fine Christian princess and niece of St. Wenceslaus.

Christianity was already flourishing to the West and South of Poland and some within these boundaries had already become Christians. But it was by this Baptism of King Mieszko, Poland's first historical ruler, that the stage was set for the entry of the Polish people into the Catholic Faith. Now, in 1966, the whole Christian world has been called upon to celebrate the Millennium of Christianity with the Polish people.

These 1000 years of Christianity have fostered the growth of a distinctive Catholic culture among these people. As a nation, religion is at home among Poles and their Christian Faith is an integral part of their lives. A non-Polish scholar has stated: "For nearly a thousand years his Roman faith has been one of the marks of a Pole's identity as a Pole."

POLISH CHRISTIAN CULTURE AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

Since her Baptism, Poland has given the Church hundreds of thousands of priests, bishops, monks, friars and nuns; twelve of these are canonized saints, sixty-two are numbered among the Blessed and 33 holy men and women now await Beatification. Poland has given 76 religious congregations to the Church, led Lithuania to the Catholic Faith and was instrumental in bringing the Uniates and Armenians to a reunion with Rome. Schisms and heresies have never broken Poland's loyalty to the Faith. Never waging an aggressive war, she has nevertheless been called the "Bulwark of Christianity" for defending the Christian West against the Tartars in 1241, the Turks in 1683 and the Bolsheviks in 1920. Her artists, painters, educators, musicians, architects and scientists have always reflected Poland's Christian heritage and from earliest times, the works of her poets and literary men have been characterized by a great devotion to the Mother of God.

THE MILLENNIUM IN THE SYRACUSE DIOCESE

It is for these reasons that Poles throughout the world give thanks to Almighty God for 1000 years of Christianity. They ask their Christian neighbors, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, to rejoice with them as fellow-members in the Mystical Body of Christ!

During the past year, larger Polish-American communities have commemorated this Millennium by some religious, social or historical program. On Tuesday, October 4th, 1966, all Christians of the Syracuse-Utica-Rome-Binghamton-Fulton-Oswego area are invited to join their Polish-American neighbors at the War Memorial in Syracuse for the culmination of the Millennium Year activities.

It is the hope of the Millennium Committee of the Syracuse Diocese that Stephen Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate of Poland, will be permitted to join us on that occasion.

Leonard Beard Heads SASPDA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, we in Alabama are extremely pleased with the increasing industrial development of our State. All elements of the various communities are working diligently to provide much-needed jobs for the people.

One of the key workers in the development of new industries is a longtime friend of mine, the Honorable Leonard Beard, who is director of planning and industrial development for the State. He has recently been elected president of the Southern Association of State Planning and Development Agencies.

Leonard Beard has been a tireless civic worker in his home town of Sheffield, Ala., where he served as mayor before assuming the State position. His work for the State was recently recognized in an editorial in the Florence Times. I want to include that editorial as part of my remarks at this point:

LEONARD BEARD RECOGNIZED

With Alabama's upsurge to the top among industry-gaining states of the Southeast, one of the men responsible for this increase, has been recognized.

Sheffield's Leonard Beard, who serves as Director of the Planning and Industrial Development Board, has assumed the office of President of the Southern Association of State Planning and Development Agencies.

Alabama has led the Southeast in two of the last three years in industrial growth and the influx of new and expanded industries continues to gain impetus under the industry-luring efforts of the Wallace Administration.

Wallace made two key appointments from the Muscle Shoals Region to high administrative posts before taking office. One went to Florence Attorney Frank Potts as administrator of a cracking down Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control agency. The other went to Beard.

Many close to state government have acclaimed these two appointments as among the best made by the incumbent Governor.

Beard has worked tirelessly and energetically in his post, and although subject to some criticism as would be anyone in such a job, he has weathered the storm strongly and thus gains this added recognition from those in similar capacities.

Beard's election to this office by the SASPDA, shows how solidly the Alabama industrial growth has influence men throughout the Southeast.

It would be a boon to Alabama if Beard could remain four more years in his present job.

He is the type of man who doesn't give up easily on any project, small or large, and his bulldog tenacity should be appreciated both locally and in Alabama.

Denver Broncos Congressional Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY. H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday at the Bronco Stadium in Denver, Colo., the Denver Broncos, of the American Football League, first and most importantly, defeated, 40 to 38, the Houston Oilers in one of the most exciting football games I have seen.

Second, but of equal interest, the Denver Broncos celebrated Congressional Day at Bronco Stadium in what has now become an annual event. I think it is only fitting and proper that this custom be brought to the attention of my colleagues. The officers and owners of the Denver Broncos, who make this special recognition, brought to the attention of thousands of fans who attend and to those millions who either watch on TV or listen on radio, the following message, which was printed in the official program:

JOSEPH MARTIN once said about the United States Congress: "In this forum is worked the will of the people, a forum that we must ever strengthen, never weaken—here lies the true citadel of the Republic."

It is in this context that the American Football League and the Denver Broncos has set aside today as the second annual Congressional Day to honor Colorado Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

We are also proud to salute these men for their great contribution to a prosperity unparalleled in the history of the world, and for the world wide respect their actions has created for our Nation.

In adding stature to our Nation and to our State they have added dignity and worth unto themselves. We welcome the opportunity to acknowledge their labors on behalf of us all.

Red Square, Black Market

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday I introduced a series of articles by Bob White, editor of the Mexico, Mo., Evening Ledger, and former president and editor of the New York Herald Tribune, containing his observations on the U.S.S.R. Today I include the next four in the series, as follows:

A TRIP INSIDE RUSSIA: NO. 5 OF SERIES—RED SQUARE, BLACK MARKET

(By Robert M. White II)

Russians eat late, the service is slow.

We finished dinner at the Leningradskaya Hotel at 11:30 p.m.

That's 3:30 in the afternoon in Mexico, Mo. Our minds and bodies were still on American time zones. We weren't sleepy.

After a wild taxi ride through deserted, dark streets we pulled up at the National Hotel—Moscow's most famous hotel.

It was quaint, Victorian, unimpressive, quiet, half-lighted and anything but jumping.

We walked into the bar on the second floor.

A few Americans, a South African couple, a couple from New Zealand, a couple of Africans. Maybe the bartenders were Russian, we didn't stay to find out.

Back down stairs and out in front of the hotel, we paused. There ahead of us was a view we'd never forget.

Across the wide, dark reaches of Manejnaya Square, past the dark shadows of the Lenin Museum was the wide, empty brick street leading into Red Square. The street slanted up and across the top of it, brightly lighted, multicolored, were the domes of St. Basil Cathedral—certainly one of the most dramatic buildings in the world.

We cross through the subway.

Behind us was the silhouette of the National. Only a few windows were lighted. The National—Lenin lived there when his revolutionary government moved from Leningrad to Moscow in 1918. Mrs. Roosevelt had stayed in Room 115.

There were no other people on the street.

We walked up the hill into Red Square. This was Russia, now we were there, we had arrived. Red Square was breath-taking.

High ahead was St. Basil's riot of color, angles, domes glistening in the brilliant spotlights reaching up from the Square. To the right the long, foreboding brick walls of the Kremlin climaxing in the high Spasskaya Tower topped by its blood-red star against a black sky. The clock in the tower read 12:40 a.m.

There were a few other people walking in the square. There were no cars. Gum Department Store—it is pronounced Goom—bulked its heavy pile on the left side.

Red Square. The scene of so much of Russia's history. St. Basil dating back to the 1500s was built by Ivan the Terrible in thanksgiving for the defeat of the Tartars.

Before the Tartar invasion in the 13th century, Russia "was a nation of cultural achievements rivaling France," Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times wrote in his book "Russia." He adds that Russia today still suffers from the ruthless rule of the Mongols which lasted 300 years.

There is an old saying, "Scratch a Russian, find a Tartar."

Lenin had Mongol facial characteristics, Stalin less so, Khrushchev very much so.

I met Khrushchev during his first visit to New York. His short stature, his slanting, beady, pig eyes were, of course, Mongol.

Stalin, many Russians told us, was "a murderer."

(Khrushchev, they added, "was not cultured.")

However, Stalin based the reason for his ruthless rule on the need to overcome the Mongol set-back.

"We are 50 to 100 years behind the advanced countries," he said. "We must make good this lag in 10 years. Either we do it or they crush us."

Well, nobody has crushed Russia and it is still decades behind the world in many ways . . . not including their space program, not including their ballet, not including heavy industry, not including the amazing achievement of making literate an estimated 90 percent of her 230 million people.

But I'm getting ahead of my story.

Red Square with its St. Basil's, the high Kremlin wall echoing the shot and shell of many invaders including the Bolsheviks, Gum Department store and, of course, the Lenin Mausoleum.

We walked toward the Mausoleum. We didn't talk. The dark square was awesome. It cast a spell.

A young man walked out of the shadows and said, "You American-neets?"

We said we were.

"You have dollars," he said. "Give you two rubles for each dollar."

We had been warned against this approach. The official exchange is $1 for 90 kopecks. He was offering 200 kopecks for $1.

We walked on.

The black market in money can be dangerous business. If the young man was merely a student trying to buy a few dollars at two rubles each for personal business, that was one thing. But he could represent something bigger—an organized ring. Or, still another possibility, he could be a government agent interested in you for still other reasons.

As we walked on I remembered the black market in money under Hitler in Germany. There, families trying to escape couldn't take their money out. So travelers were offered many different deals. One I had turned down in Vienna at that time, was the offer of several thousands of dollars in cash if I would deposit half of it to a certain name in a New York bank.

In Hitler's days prison was a distinct possibility if you were caught in such money deals.

That night in Moscow, we didn't care to find out whether the young man was merely a student, or something else. We walked on through the shadows of Red Square, not knowing that a few minutes later the same young man would be doing us a favor.

A Trip Inside Russia: No. 6 of Series—Changing Red Square Guard

(By R. M. White II)

It was past midnight in Red Square.

We walked through the shadows toward Lenin's Mausoleum—a low, glistening pile of red granite beneath the high brick walls surrounding the Kremlin.

There were a handful of other people walking across the cobblestones there in the vastness of the square. There were no cars.

Red Square . . . Public executions had been held here under the czars . . . In 1917 the revolting masses—red soldiers who had deserted, revolutionaries, and armed workers had stormed across the square, overwhelmed the Kremlin guards and entered the Kremlin itself.

Red Square where now the great May Day and Revolution Day parades are held—hours long lines of troops, tanks, mobile missiles passing before the leaders of the USSR.

An old truck with a water tank pulled up in front of the Cathedral. An old woman with a cloth over her head and long skirts climbed out. The truck sprayed water across the cobblestones. She took a twig broom and swept. The man in the truck shouted. She climbed in and the truck drove off.

We were to see many old women with twig brooms sweeping streets during the next few weeks. Sweeping streets, digging ditches, cleaning sewers, working on the iron girders of new construction, swinging picks.

We started back across the square to leave.

The young man in shirtsleeves who had tried to buy dollars from us came near, said the guard would be changed in a few minutes, pointed to Lenin's Mausoleum.

We hadn't liked his effort to involve us in blackmarketing money. He had offered us a rate of two rubles for each dollar—better than 100 per cent more than the official exchange.

We didn't know then that during the rest of our stay in Russia, probably not a day passed during which somebody tried to buy dollars from us at a blackmarket rate.

Just as not a day passed when somebody didn't try to buy some of the clothes off our backs. But more of that later.

We thanked the young man and walked back to the mausoleum.

In all, there were about twenty people standing there watching the uniformed guards standing on each side of the entrance. They stood still, not at full attention. The German SS guards Hitler used in Munich at his memorial stood like statues in the classic pose of "attention" chest out, stomach in, eyes straight forward, never the slightest movement. They were so good they were eerie.

These lads weren't. They just stood still, even slumping slightly.

The time was less than a minute before 1 a.m.

We heard the sound of marching feet. Off to the left came the guard detail. There was the officer in charge and two soldiers marching in line. They waved their half-bent arms shoulder high, they marched with a high kick—almost pocket-high but not with the stiff legs and pointed toes of the German goose step. Their knees were slightly bent, their toes stuck up.

The square was now still, quiet, except for the sound of their marching feet. The detail neared. A shirt-sleeved young Russian standing behind me in the cluster of spectators, laughed coarsely and shouted, "Stop". Several people shushed him.

I was embarrased. By being rude in English he had discredited us—the Americans there. Most of the other people were Russians, two couples of Japanese, and a few other scattered foreigners including an African.

What I didn't know then was that the Russian word for halt is "stoi", pronounced "stawp". He hadn't tried to discredit us, he was just harassing the guard.

The guard detail was letter perfect.

They halted. . A small, low gate was opened by the officer, the guard—holding their rifles "at trail"—snapped into position beside the old guard detail. In short, quick movements the new guards took the positions of the old guard.

At the precise moment the new guard popped into position, the clock in the tower struck one. The timing was perfect.

The guard marched off. Slowly, the door of the mausoleum opened, an unarmed, shirt-sleeved military guard with his hat on the back of his head casually looked out. Slowly, almost scornfully, he looked each of the new guards up and down. Slowly he looked out at us. Then he closed the door. His lack of military precision was exactly the opposite of the guards.

We walked back across the square.

The young man wanting dollars moved ahead of us. He went down some subway steps, turned and waved for us to follow.

We cut across the street to get a taxi.

Other people were there waving at cabs.

One stopped, a Russian said something and the driver shook his head.

We said, "Lengrad-ski Hotel."

A Russian came over and said to the driver what we later learned was the proper way you say it: "Len-in-graad-ska-yah guhs-T'EE-n'i-tsuh."

The driver shrugged, we climbed in, he drove us home.

Later, we discovered we had been rude, ourselves. The people there were roughly in line. They had been waiting for cabs. We had stepped forward and asked before our turn. Those waiting Russians had every right to be angry with us. Instead they helped us with the driver and sent us along while they continued to wait—at 1:15 a.m.

Again, throughout our trip we found the Russian people courteous, friendly, gracious, and helpful. Particularly when they discovered we were Americans.

Meanwhile their newspapers, radios and tvs daily denounced the Americans as "pirates, murderers", etc. in Viet Nam.

But more of that later.

Russia: No. 7 of Series—How Russia Prints Papers

(By Robert M. White II)

The reason we were in Russia was to study their newspapers.

From July 3 to July 20 we visited various Russian newspapers almost every day.

The largest newspaper was Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper published in 34 plants throughout Russia. We visited several of those plants.

The smallest papers we visited were in Yerevan in Armenia, a few miles from the Turkish border.

In all, we visited newspapers in Moscow, Leningrad, Sochi—actually, with the staff there and not the plant itself—Krasnodra and Yerevan.

While we dug deeply into the technical details of the writing, editing, production and distribution of the newspapers we saw, there are some over all impressions which may be of general interest.

The basic newspaper in Russia is four pages.

On special occasions, it runs six pages.

A shortage of newsprint is the reason the newspapers are so small in size. That, plus a government policy decision to keep newspapers small in order to make individual copies available to as many people as possible.

Mechanically, the four-page newspaper is produced as an eight-page package. When the press run is completed all the newspapers are trucked to the local post office. There postal workers pull the eight page papers apart—into two four page papers; and start distribution.

For example, the first mail delivered in Moscow every morning is at 7 a.m. Morning newspapers make up this delivery.

In all, there are five mail distributions during the day. The last one is from about five to seven p.m. It is basically afternoon newspapers. Newspapers, themselves, have no carrier boys.

A part of each edition of Russian newspapers is delivered by the post office to newsstands for retail sale at a price of two kopecks (2.2c) each. An immediate sell out is usual.

We saw long lines of people waiting for newspapers to go on sale.

Our picture was published in the Sochi paper. We tried to buy extra copies and were unable to buy them anywhere. Later the director-general of the newspaper was able to get each of us one extra copy.

Right now a total of ten newsprint mills are under construction. This means that the newsprint situation will be greatly eased and six and eight page newspaper will become usual.

Needless to add, the newspaper people and the readers look forward to that day . . . probably by 1970.

Who owns the newspapers in Russia?

The same people who own everything else—the state under the Communist Party.

The most important and biggest newspaper in Russia is the party's newspaper, Pravda.

Incidentally, the Russian word Pravda means "truth."

The paper was started by Lenin who was its editor.

We were given copies of Volume 1, Number 1—a historic relic and, certainly, a generouse gift by our Russian hosts.

The control of Pravada works this way:

As the official publication of the Communist Party, the party officials name a Board of Editors. It varies in size up to but is never more than 11 people.

This board is responsible for editing the newspaper.

They report directly to the party.

Meanwhile, the party names a Committee For The Press. The responsibility of this committee is to produce the newspaper—to print it. The committee reports directly to the party officials.

The system in practice works this way. The Committee For The Press sets up a printing house. In this printing house—we would call it a printing plant—the newspaper is printed, other newspapers are printed, magazines are printed, books, etc.

In short, the equipment, which is relatively modern, is heavily used.

In America, the average newspaper plant prints its own newspaper and that's all. Its equipment is seldom used as much as it could and probably should be used.

The Pravda plant in Moscow is the largest printing plant any of us had ever seen. And between the five men in our degelation, most of the large printing plants in the world had been visited.

The plants we saw in Russia were mostly good to excellent.

Each was crowded but either being expanded or had plans for expansion. Most of the plants were very clean. Most of the work being turned out was of good quality—there was real attention paid to quality.

Incidentally, the average printer gets paid $220 a month. (The average worker in other industries gets paid $76 a month.)

The publisher of the second most important newspaper in Russia, Izvestia, receives total pay (including fringe benefits) of $550 a month . . . and is proud of it.

If there is a weakness in Russian printing production, it is in engineering. However, keep in mind that labor is abundant and cheap, so extra steps, extra motions, can be tolerated there where we can't afford them here in America.

A Trip Inside Russia: No. 8 of Series—Russian Editors Toast Truth

(By Robert M. White II)

One day while we were in Moscow, Pravda published a news story about the international swimming meet there.

The story was two paragraphs long.

The first paragraph named a Russian and said he had set a world's record.

The second, and last paragraph, named three Russians who had tied or set new all-Russian records.

No mention was made of the swimmers from any other nation.

What really happened?

There were 17 events at the meet.

The Americans won 11 of them.

Yet, not a newspaper in Russia mentioned that the Americans even got wet that day.

On the same day we had dined with Russian newspaper editors and publishers who proposed and drank toasts to truth.

Truth means something different in Russia than it does here.

Just as the word "news" means something different.

News, basically, in Russia is what they want to use for news. Much of it—maybe most of it—is propaganda. However, Russian editors make very much a point in discussing news to differentiate between news and propaganda. They do know there is a difference and my guess is that that difference is being more and more widely recognized and understood.

In discussing the United States magazine "America" with a Russian editor, he complained that it included too much propaganda and "was too complimentary to the way people live in the United States."

Then he added a line none of us expected to hear in the Soviet Union:

"After all," he said, "Truth is the best propaganda."

The editing of Russian newspapers is a responsibility assigned to a Board of Editors.

This board reports to the owners—at the top, the Communist Party, next the state and then various agencies and ministries in the government.

For example, the medical newspaper reports to the ministry of health.

The production of newspapers, and all other publications, is under another board—the Committee For The Press.

On the large national newspapers, the Editorial Board members from nine to 11 people. On the regional and local newspapers, the editorial board totals seven people.

These seven people each are responsible for editing their newspaper one day a week—say every Tuesday, etc. In the incident of a policy decision in editing, then the whole board is consulted.

Our experience in America is that "a camel is an animal which looks like it was built by a committee." In short, committees don't create really good, vigorous, dynamic animals or newspapers.

I would guess the same results are true in Russia.

The best newspapers we saw—this rating is a guess based on appearance, some translations by our interpreters, circulation and claims and discussion with executives—were those newspapers where the Editorial Board appeared to be dominated by one man who took the responsibility and gave the paper obvious leadership.

In the instance of at least one newspaper, this editor was the Chief Editor—a title assigned to all newspapers we were told. He is the administrative head under the Editorial Board.

Throughout our visit to the Soviet Union, we suffered from a lack of understanding of the language.

Russian is almost totally impossible for the untrained. And none of us knew Russian.

We had two interpreters traveling with us most of the time. One Russian and one the Second Secretary from the United States Embassy.

Even so, to achieve understanding with our Russian counterparts was difficult.

First, you would pose a question, then the interpreter would restate it as accurately—you hope—as he could, then the Russians would try to understand the question and give you their answer, then the interpreter would try to understand that answer and put it into your language.

Sometimes, with everyone doing their best to be understanding, to be friendly and to be of good will, we had serious misunderstandings. The words, after going through so many hands, simply meant something different to each side.

And we were professionals discussing our profession.

Obviously, where there was not good will, or sincere effort to understand, or the subject was an unfamiliar one, to achieve understanding would be still more difficult.

Pro Football in One Big League

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on September 30, I introduced legislation, H.R. 18124, which would enable the American Football League and the National Football League to merge into a single professional league without the fear that they might be in violation of the Federal antitrust laws.

This bill is similar to legislation which was approved by the Senate on September 26. I would hope that the House could consider this legislation in the very near future.

I have been assured that the 24 existing football teams will continue to operate in their present cities and that additional teams would be given franchises after the merger. I am told that the merger would not adversely affect present professional football players, but that future bonuses paid to college players entering the professional league would be reduced. This reduction in bonus payments would enable professional teams to raise minimum salaries and remove certain inequities which have been adversely affecting the morale of established professional players.

In view of my sponsorship of this measure, I was delighted to read an editorial in the September 28, 1966, issue of the Chicago Tribune, urging prompt House action on the legislation. I commend the editorial, entitled "Pro Football in One Big League," to the attention of my colleagues:

Pro Football in One Big League

The Senate, without debate, has passed legislation approving the proposed merger of the National and American Football leagues. The bill would exempt the merger from provisions of the anti-trust laws, but would not grant complete anti-trust immunity once the expanded league is established.

We feel that it would be in the interests of the game if the House acted promptly on the legislation. Rep. EMANUEL CELLER, chairman of the House judiciary committee, has indicated a cautious approach, but previously had told Commissioner Pete Rozelle of the N.F.L., who is to become commissioner of the unified league, to go ahead with the merger. Mr. CELLER said that the plan had been challenged by the justice department.

The merger, however, cannot be accomplished if a legal cloud hangs over it. When agreement was reached between the leagues in June, the justice department announced that it would take a close look at the arrangement. Since then a suit for injunction to block the merger has been filed in federal

District court here by a group of Chicagoans seeking an A.F.L. franchise for Chicago. They also seek damages of 12 million dollars from the two leagues.

Rozelle has said that without congressional approval it could be hazardous to proceed with the merger. Rep. William C. Cramer, ranking Republican member of the House judiciary committee, has pointed out one of the risks. He said that without specific legislative approval the question of whether the merger would be in violation of the anti-trust laws as an agrement in restraint of trade would remain uncertain.

Cramer said the combined league would be exposed to the threat of accumulated treble damages in the event of a successful court attack, and that any such liability would exceed the combined income of all the franchises and wipe out professional football, a sport which has millions of followers in the grandstand and among television viewers.

This is reason enough for the House to vote the approval already granted by the Senate.

The merger offers many other advantages. It would eliminate ruinous infighting between rival leagues, especially in the acquisition of new stars, some of whom have drawn bonuses of several hundred thousand dollars since the A.F.L. came into being in 1960. The new league benefited from the pioneering work of the N.F.L., which dates back to the 1920s, when George Halas of the Chicago Bears and others launched the new league on a sea of uncertainty.

Crowds were skimpy and the pickings slim for a long period, but by the late '30s and early '40s the league was solidly established. In 1960, when the A.F.L. was organized, the huge success of the N.F.L. with its capacity crowds had brought the cream to the top of the bottle and the A.F.L. moved in to skim it off.

The merged league would offer 24 teams in 23 cities, with eventual expansion to 28 teams. Fifteen of the present teams are in the N.F.L. and nine in the A.F.L. One big league would give professional football a national character. Scheduling and competition would improve, and the major cities of the nation would have an opportunity to see all of the best teams in action.

The merger has all of these advantages and will improve the game. It should have the support of both houses of Congress.

Criteria for Detection and Study of Problem Drinker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my bill H.R. 14197, for a comprehensive program for the control of alcoholism and my statement with respect thereto appears at pages 6973 to 6975 of the Congressional Record of March 31, 1966.

Since that time, I have made reference to the problem and to the organization in my district with the aim of doing something about the problem, like ACCEPT of Alcoholism Center Coordinating Education, Prevention, and Treatment, Appendix, page A3173, Congressional Record, of June 13, 1966; and New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, Inc., and the Physician's Alcohol Newsletter, Appendix, page A3262, Congressional Record, of June 16, 1966; and Herald Counseling Center: "To Save Families Disintegrating Under the Effects of Alcohol," Appendix, page A3939, Congressional Record, July 26, 1966; and Christian Herald Bowery Mission: "Your Man on the Bowery," Appendix, page A4166, Congressional Record of August 8, 1966; and National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association of Washington, D.C., which supports my bill, Appendix A4437, Congressional Record of August 22, 1966.

In the New York Times of Tuesday, September 6, at page 28 is an interesting article datelined Madrid where the Fourth World Psychiatry Congress took note of the alcohol problem.

As a contribution to the understanding and hoped for attempt at the solution of the problem, I commend the article to my colleagues:

SEVEN CRITERIA OFFERED FOR DETECTION AND STUDY OF PROBLEM DRINKER

(By Tad Szulc)

Madrid, September 5.—Any individual who has been intoxicated four times in a calendar year "has an alcohol problem," a leading United States specialist on alcoholism told the fourth World Psychiatry Congress in a paper here today.

Dr. Morris E. Chafetz, who is director of the alcohol clinic at the Massachussets General Hospital in Boston and is a professor of psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School, listed seven criteria for early diagnosis of the alcohol problem.

The congress, attended by 4,000 psychiatrists from 60 countries, opened here this morning.

Dr. Chafetz said in an interview later that these criteria were being presented for the first time as a contribution toward what he described in his paper as "the major goal of early diagnosis and prevention of alcoholism." He made it clear, however, that the alcohol problem was not tantamount to alcoholism, though he said it could lead in that direction.

The Boston psychiatrist told his audience of international experts that while "the size of alcohol problems continues to grow," the attitudes of modern societies toward alcohol—including widespread confusion over drinking, varying patterns of alcohol ingestion and guilt feelings about imbibing—militate against adequate treatment.

TREATMENT DELAYED

"As a consequence," he said. "It seems society and its caregivers must wait until late-stage diagnosis is made and treatment is introduced."

Earlier this year Dr. Chafetz stirred a controversy with a proposal that responsible drinking behavior should be taught to young people in schools and homes. Dr. Chafetz suggested the following criteria for early diagnosis of the alcohol problem.

Any individual who by his own personal definition or by the definition of his immediate society (his family) has been intoxicated four times in a calendar year has an alcohol problem.

Any individual who goes to work intoxicated has an alcohol problem.

Any individual who must drink in order to get to and perform his work has an alcohol problem.

Any individual who is intoxicated and drives a car has an alcohol problem.

Any individual who sustains bodily injury requiring medical attention as a consequence of an intoxicated state has an alcohol problem.

Any individual who comes in conflict with the law as a consequence of an intoxicated state has an alcohol problem.

Any individual who, under the influence of alcohol, does something he contends he would never do without alcohol has an alcohol problem.

Dr. Chafetz recognized, however, that most people would not give up drinking. He suggested therefore that "there are ways of drinking that do not result in alcohol problems."

CULTURAL ATTITUDES

These ways, he explained, might be found both in cultural attitudes towards drinking and in what amounts to techniques of drinking.

Culturally, he noted in his paper "the social acceptance of intoxication implicitly or explicitly as a part of drinking behavior contributes to a high incidence of alcoholism."

Expanding on this point in the subsequent interview, he suggested that in Anglo-Saxon societies this acceptance of intoxication was related to an underlying guilt complex over drinking that, in turn, stems from inherited puritanical attitudes.

Dr. Chafetz told the Congress symposium that responsible drinking behavior was another way of combating alcoholism.

"Cultures which use alcohol with a low incidence of problems drink in a definite pattern," he said. "Alcohol is sipped slowly, consumed with food, partaken of in the company of others while sitting in relaxed, comfortable circumstances and alcohol use is taken for granted and given no special significance, and no positive sanction is given to prowess at amounts consumed, while intoxication is abhorred."

While Dr. Chafetz did not say so, this description perfectly fitted Spain—the Congress's host-country. At lunchtime, his listeners had the opportunity to test it in the Madrid restaurants in the area of the modernistic Labor Unions Palace on the Paseo del Prado where the convention is being held.

As is the custom here, people took their aperitives with bits of shrimp, cheese or ham and then adjourned for leisurely lunches with wine.

"Those cultures with a high incidence of alcohol problems," Dr. Chafetz said, "drink quickly, often without food, consumed when in a solitary and often in an uncomfortable circumstance. In a society where alcohol use has special significance, with guilt conflict and ambivalence prevailing as attitudes, prowess for drinking is supported, intoxication is sanctioned."

A Significant Mission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in fighting, such as is going on in Vietnam today, we often overlook the fine work being done by the so-called support people. Highly motivated professional individuals in all services are exerting a great effort to support the men fighting in Vietnam. Flying support missions such as the one described in the following U.S. Air Force News release is not a routine or glamorous business. It is hard work and it is dangerous. I know Captain Fellers, who is mentioned in the news release, and he is typical of the dedicated professional people who make up our Armed Forces.

The news release follows:

SAIGON.—An Air Force C–130 Hercules crew, flying a night run in Viet Nam Sept. 3, battled an electrically caused fire in the cockpit while the pilot guided his aircraft around thunderstorms and a combat air strike.

The aircraft, with Maj. Henry Detwiler, 41, of Tampa, Fla., in command, had just taken off from a forward base with 66 passengers aboard. The first broke out as the plane was 20 miles out and climbing to cruising altitude.

S. Sgt. James Boyles Jr., 26, of Reno, Nev., crew chief, extinguished the blaze in about three minutes, but at one point the entire shield over an electrical power source was engulfed in flames.

With the fire out the cockpit remained filled with smoke as the pilot turned his aircraft around for an emergency landing.

Detwiler had to maneuver around storms. Along with the lightning there were other flashes—flares and tracer fire lighting a large ground operation with Air Force strikes in progress.

Detwiler circumnavigated both and made a safe landing less than 10 minutes after the fire broke out. After they were out of the aircraft, the passengers learned of the fire for the first time.

"I think this was handled in a real professional manner," says Capt. Roy G. Fellers, 37, of Riverside, Calif., the navigator. "They didn't even give me time enough to think about it until after the plane was on the ground."

Air Force C–130s move troops around in Viet Nam at an average rate of more than 100,000 passengers per month, and have sustained no accidents. The fire is one of very few reported "incidents"; an Air Force flying safety term for a situation which could develop into an air accident.

The co-pilot aboard the C–130 was 1st Lt. Delbert G. Schwab, 25, of Shattuck, Okla. With the passengers during the emergency was the loadmaster, A.1.C. Glen M. Kemac, 23, of Seneca Falls, NY.

Grand Opera and the New Met

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday night, I attended the performance of Verdi's La Traviata at the new Met at Lincoln Center in New York City and although I have heard this opera many times before, it took on a new splendor and enjoyment in this new setting. Anna Moffo, a delightful, lyric coloratura soprano, sang the title role, supported by Robert Merrill, one of our best baritones, and an excellent cast. The orchestra was under the baton of Georges Prètre.

As I listened to the lovely arias, which I have known since childhood, I thought of the wondrous power of music. Indeed, music is a universal language that needs no translation. The audience, as I surveyed its faces, seemed of many races, hailing from many climes. Yet, all understood the colorful and enchanting arias. They needed no liberttos to appreciate the music—music that washes away the dust of everyday life.

The thrill of the performance was enhanced by the surroundings of the new opera house. Its architecture, spaciousness, decor, appointments, curtain, proscenium arch, automatic stage, and lighting can only be described by borrowing from Hollywood such superlatives as "superb," "colossal," "stupendous."

This new home of the Metropolitan Opera does great credit to the city of New York. I have attended operatic performances in other cities in the United States, in West Berlin, East Berlin, Tel Aviv, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Naples, Milan, London, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, but no house can compare with the new Met. The bifurcated grand staircase, originating on the concourse, the murals by Marc Chagall, which flank the Grand Tier, the comfortable plush seats, the Eleanor R. Belmont Room, the crystal chandeliers, all are breathtaking.

The omnipresent general manager, Rudolf Bing has accomplished wonders with this new opera home. He deserves unlimited praise for marshaling the diverse forces that made this enterprise possible. He has assembled a roster of talented singers to be found nowhere else in the world—Tibaldi, Milanov, Moffo, Peters, Nilsson, Price, Rysanek, Elias, Della Casa, Merrill, McNeil, Corelli, to name but a few. The conductors like Böhm, Cleva, Rosenstock, and Schippers are preeminent and the chorus under Kurt Adler is unmatchable.

I doff my hat to the architect, Wallace K. Harrison and his general building contractor, Lous R. Crandall. For their indefatigable efforts, I offer my plaudits and thanks to Lauder Greenway, chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Association, Anthony A. Bliss, president of the Metropolitan Association, John D. Rockefeller III, chairman of the board of Lincoln Center, and William Schuman, president of Lincoln Center Corp.

My parents were opera devotees and I was spoon-fed on opera as a child. Many were the hours I practiced on my violin the operas of Puccini, Verdi, Rossini, Mozart, and Wagner. Small wonder I am enthralled with the new Met. May it go from strength to strength and may the support for this grand enterprise expand, widen, and deepen daily.

It has been said:

> Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast,
> To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.

Music works wonders. In "Aida," we hear the blast of trumpets as soldiers rush forward to war and again, upon their triumphal return. A peal of the organ in Manon tempts us to bow down and pray. In "Tristan and Isolde," the Liebestod plays upon the strings of our hearts. Four staccato notes betoken the cruel rapping of fate in Verdi's Forza del Destino. In Gounod's "Faust," we hear the voices of invisible angels sing of Marguerite's redemption. The Pilgrims Chorus in "Tannhauser" recalls Job, chapter 36: 7:

> When the morning stars sang together,
> and all the sons of God shouted for joy.

All hail grand opera and the new Met.

The No. 1 School Job

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News carried an excellent editorial which illustrates a great deal of deep understanding of the problems confronting Chicago's schools.

While this editorial addresses itself to Chicago's problem, its sound philosophy can provide guidance to school districts throughout the Nation.

I am privileged to place this editorial in the RECORD today:

THE NO. 1 SCHOOL JOB

Dr. James F. Redmond takes over Chicago's schools in a time of turmoil—but turmoil is an enduring condition in the education scene these days. Integration is a part of the problem, to be sure. But there is much more to it.

The schools have been given far more taxing duties than they ever had before. Sputnik had a hand in this. The arrival of the atomic age had a bigger hand. But even without these, the swift contraction of the world and the momentum of science and technology would have thrust staggering burdens upon American education.

While sharing all of these burdens, a big city school system like Chicago's has its special problems. For many of the citizens who used to be counted on to lead and support the fight for academic excellence have gone to the suburbs, where the struggle is easier. And the people moving into Chicago are mainly lacking in education itself, and therefore in the understanding that is so important to the support of a fine school system.

The results are measurable. A single suburban high school—New Trier—had as many semifinalists in this year's National Merit Scholarship competition as all the Chicago public high schools put together.

This does not mean that education in Chicago is all that bad; among big cities, it holds a respectable reputation.

It's when measured against the need that Chicago schools show up badly. And a case could be made that the need is growing faster than the schools are improving.

Some schools are far worse than others, of course, and in general those in the Negro districts are worse than those in the white districts. But it remains to be demonstrated that a drastic redistribution of Negro and white students will contribute materially to improving the quality of education. And it remains to be demonstrated that Negro families have any widespread desire for their children to be moved around.

The key to integration is to prepare the Negro for a better life, and much of the responsibility for that preparation lies with the schools.

Thus, the superintendent's main job in the months and years ahead will not be to work out racial quotas and "clusters" and patterns of racial interchange, but to get better teachers and put them in a better position to teach.

Fortunately, a part of Redmond's legacy from his predecessor, Benjamin Willis, is a first-class physical plant, and another part is a well-organized administrative operation.

These are essential to high quality education, but something more is needed—the strong, sure hand of the educational philosopher, the humanitarian. If Dr. Redmond can provide the element of purpose—and get the "why" across to the people of Chicago—the city's schools will enter an era of increasing excellence.

The Bankrupt-Welfare State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, after reading the following editorial from the Bristol Virginian-Tennessean, it occurred to me that the welfare state is probably synonymous with the bankrupt state.

Therefore, before we go any further down the path to these two "states," it is my hope that this article will be read by my colleagues and the readers of the Record.

I insert this editorial at this point in the Record, as well as an editorial from the Citizen Tribune, of Morristown, Tenn.:

[From the Bristol Virginian-Tennessean]

FIXED INCOME NOT THE ANSWER

Supporters of the idea that the federal government should provide a guaranteed annual personal income are no longer just talkers but full-fledged promoters. A Guaranteed Annual Income Newsletter is now being put out by a group at the University of Chicago. So far, the advocates of a government allowance are campaigning on the premise that it would do away with poverty. They reason that since poverty is essentially caused by the lack of money, giving everyone an income on which to live will help cause poverty to go away.

It is one thing to say poverty will go away when everyone is guaranteed a specific income. But, it is quite another thing to overcome the economic reality that it would not work. Those who advance the theories of giving something for nothing overlook one simple fact: the government can only give to the people what it first takes away from the people. And the amount of additional taxes necessary to sustain a guaranteed dole for everyone and the accompanying inflation that would result would be enough to bankrupt the United States. A great many more citizens classed as "poverty stricken" would be the unfortunate by-product of a guaranteed dole as dependency replaced self-reliance in the United States.

History supplies ample proof that no theory has ever provided more moral and material rewards for the poor than is available through U.S. freedom of opportunity.

[From the Morristown (Tenn.) Citizen Tribune]

WAGE VERSUS WELFARE

Predicting that the next great political debate would be over the merits of a guaranteed annual wage versus "our undignified, bureaucratic welfare system," Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith struck the first blow for the annual wage. He favored a guaranteed annual wage to replace public assistance and said it would not cost much more than public welfare.

If Galbraith's figures are accurate, the debate will be full fledged. For there is no question that, as he put it, the bureaucratic welfare system is undignified and irritating to the recipients.

However, his statement that the guaranteed annual wage would provide more incentive for indigents to seek employment needs to be spelled out. Undignified and irritating though public assistance may be, it has not inspired many to leave its assured income to seek employment. How much less would a guaranteed annual wage move them to go to work?

That the guaranteed annual wage would pump more money into the cities and relieve the urban centers of some of their financial burdens in caring for the poor is self-evident. The big question is whether the taxpayer can afford to subsidize the millions of poor who do not turn a hand in return.

Another Federal Takeover

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow morning several hundred members of the National Employment Association will be visiting the Hill, paying their respects to their Members of the House and to the Senators prior to the official opening of their annual convention. I hope that they will receive a warm and cordial welcome.

These are the men and women whose job it is to find employment for tens of thousands of Americans who are in the job market, and to help employers recruit the kind of people they need in their work. They are independent businessmen, hard working and dedicated and they perform a service of immense value to our economy.

They are also unique in that some of the most powerful figures in the Federal Government are intent upon driving them out of business. I do not know of any other legitimate private enterprise that is suffering this kind of direct attack. Other private enterprise is faced with Government competition and sometimes with onerous regulation, but this is the one example of an industry that would be destroyed if the Department of Labor is successful in its effort to make the USES the sole manpower agency of the United States. I am one who will resist this power grab and all it implies to the freedom of American men and women with all of his power.

In this connection, I include with my remarks an excellent editorial recently broadcast by station WHIO at Dayton, Ohio:

ANOTHER FEDERAL TAKEOVER

It is amazing how little information is available about federal legislation that may drastically change our entire way of life. One such bill has been passed by the United States Senate and is now in a Subcommittee of the House and ready to come before the House Labor Committee. Approval by this group will bring it to a vote on the floor shortly after Labor Day. It is House Bill 13037.

Some 33 years ago, when the country was trying to work its way out of the depression, Congress authorized the United States Employment Service to try to find jobs for about 13 million unemployed people. This organization had come into being in World War I to mobilize manpower for munitions factories, with the budget limited to $1 million per year. Little by little the agency now has grown to 2200 offices with a budget of $200 million. From attempting to place the primarily untrained person in a job, the agency is now involved in placing the skilled and professional worker as well, and conducting training programs. Their services are advertised as being "free", but, of course, the taxpayers are supporting the $200 million per year operation.

The bill already passed by the Senate and presently waiting House consideration, H.R. 13037, provides for a fantastic increase in the coverage and authority of the United States Employment Service. It would authorize the agency to take over every phase of employee placement and soon run out of business the 5000 or so private employment services. It would mean many thousands of additional federal employees, the establishment of a huge punch card record of employees, where they are working and where they have worked in the past and what they are capable of doing. It would authorize these federal agencies to recruit employed persons working for one company to go to work for another, commonly known as "pirating". It is obvious that soon every employer would have to depend on the federal bureaucracy to obtain employees, and individual workers would be at their mercy as well. This proposed huge expansion will again be billed as a "free" service, but it will be as "free" as the war on poverty and the Vietnam war.

The danger in this bill is first in the expansion of government control over individual employment and the control over employment by business and industry. An even greater danger lies in the authority to decide where you may and may not be referred for employment. Since the proposed bill authorizes the federal agency to pirate an employee from one employer to work for another, what would stop this agency from deciding to keep an employee in one particular job? A fantastic idea? The entire proposal is fantastic, but it can easily become law unless our Congressmen are flooded with protests.

One Ohio Congressman, Representative Frank Bow, is against this bill, but it will take more than one. We suggest you write them at once to express your objection to this federal take over of employment.

Presidential "E" Awarded Durapak-Vac Pac of Baltimore

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to bring to the attention of the Members, an article in the Department of Commerce weekly of October 3—International Commerce—on the initiative and ingenuity of Durapak-Vac Pak of Baltimore, which won for them the Presidential "E" for export excellence award.

In view of our unfavorable balance of payments, and the need to expand exports, it is gratifying to note the excellent method followed by this firm to expand its markets. Not only the research and development, but also the splendid job done in advertising, training of distributors, and participation in international trade fairs, contributed to the success of this new method of polyester film packaging. The success of the sales in France has led to expansion of sales to other European countries.

Another aspect which is noteworthy, is the fact that all shipments are made by U.S. vessels and ocean freight is paid for by overseas agents, thereby benefiting also our U.S. merchant marine.

I know this success story will be of interest to all Members and take pleasure in inserting it in the Appendix of the RECORD:

TWO MANUFACTURERS HONORED—PACKAGING, TOOLS WIN "E"

A Baltimore food packaging manufacturer and a Massachusetts metal-cutting tool maker have been awarded Presidential "E" for export excellence awards.

Durapak Co., Inc.-Vac Pac, Inc., Baltimore, and the du Mont Corp., Greenfield, Mass., both successfully entered European markets through well-planned foreign marketing programs which featured multi-lingual promotion.

Durapak is the developer of heat-shrinkable contour polyester film bags used for meat, poultry and cheese wrapping and was the first U.S. company to sell them overseas.

U.S. trade press coverage of Durapak's package technique attracted the attention of a meat industry supplier in France who was interested in introducing the product to France.

To market test the bags Durapak and the French firm arranged regional meetings throughout the country and invited all food processors in the meeting areas. Active interest in the technique resulted in initial sales, which, while slow at first, showed monthly increases. By the fall of 1963 a solid foothold was established in the French market.

Close management liaison, including visits to France by top level company officials, was established between Baltimore and Paris. This relationship and direct program supervision plus technical assistance, engendered confidence in all participating personnel and facilitated quick solutions to sales problems.

To supply instructions to French clients the firm inserted mimeographed instructional sheets in French into each carton of bags. This original instruction sheet is now printed in 12 languages.

TECHNICAL MANUAL IN FRENCH

A major communication problem was that no technical reference material on polyester bags existed in any language other than English. The company prepared a 68-page manual of condensed instructions on the subject and published it in French. As its export market expanded the firm published the manual in each country's language. It now is printed in six languages.

Durapak's success in the French market led to its entrance into other European markets. A sales office was established in Paris and the firm applied its original marketing plan for France to other countries.

Prospective meat industry suppliers were listed for each country; detailed information was obtained for each prospect; the field was then reduced to one or two leading firms and exclusive distributorship was offered to one in each country; instructional seminars and technical manual translations were made and sales training, sales aids, visits with salesmen to prospective customer were arranged; and technical assistance facilities and liaison were established with the Paris office.

AGENTS MUST ADVERTISE

Durapak obligates every agent to spend set sums in national advertising and emphasizes trade show participation. The firm supplements its European publicity program with advertising in U.S. trade journals.

All Durapak agents are well-established and financially stable concerns. Because of this most shipments are usually on open account and all billings to such accounts have been paid promptly and in full.

Ocean freight is paid by the overseas agents and arranged aboard U.S. vessels, thus bringing additional dollars back to the U.S. and helping the Nation relieve its balance of payments problem.

The Baltimore firm had exports totaling more than $800,000 in 1965 and exported to 17 European countries including Yugoslavia, and to Kenya, Venezuela and Israel.

CONGRESSMAN PRESENTS AWARD

Durapak's introduction into the export market of its packaging method through multi-lingual promotions thus led to the "E" award event in Baltimore Sept. 22. U.S. Representative EDWARD A. GARMATZ made the presentation to S. J. Perlman, company president.

Jean Sousanna, the French meat industry supplier whose query moved Durapak into exporting and who is now the firm's overseas sales manager, was among those attending the presentation.

Patriotism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, we have seen so much disrespect coupled with disinterest for our Government, our flag and our national aims, that it was with pleasure that I recently read a letter addressed to the editor of some Brooklyn weeklies.

Those who feel as the writer of this letter feels about our country are undoubtedly the overwhelming majority; that they are usually less vocal does not make them less sincere.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following letter of Mrs. Domenica Montaperto:

PATRIOTISM

To the EDITOR:

Since when has patriotism been regarded as natural and expected in men of military or political rank, but degraded as corny, square or some other derogatory slang expression when manifested by an average citizen? How have we become so incredibly conditioned as to consider patriotism out of style and whose and what purpose does it serve to have it so?

A major part in the diabolical scheme of those outside forces using deterioration of the American way as a prelude to the eventual demise of the American government is an attempt at the slow, steady slaughter of American ideals. In the malicious, vindictive plot to lullaby Americans into slavery a most essential beginning is to undermine feelings of patriotism, loyalty and love of country, not in the statesmen, politicians or dedicated men serving their country in the armed forces, but in the average person leading an average life in an average American community.

With the subtlety of a creeping fog, these forces have convinced many Americans that it is unsophisticated to feel or declare a love of country or flag, and all too frequently people are actually embarrassed by any open personal demonstration or expression of patriotism.

The instances and examples of this have become so commonplace that we actually fail to recognize them when they appear. If the true meaning of the words of the Pledge of Allegiance suddenly plucks an American's patriotic heartstrings and he unexpectedly finds himself not reciting, but actually declaring his allegiance with sincerity, should he, if moved to speak about the experience, speak of it with embarrassment?

When an American pridefully displays the American flag, must he invent weak excuses to offset the teasing of his neighbors? And actually, why should he be so teased by them when he should, in fact, be imitated?

Despite the fact that indifference to flag and country is rapidly becoming the fashion, indicating that this cold, premeditated murder of our patriotism is realizing incredible success, the purpose here is not to indict the doers. Nor is it intended that all Americans should suddenly start wearing the flag on their coat sleeves.

Rather it is desired that the average man be shaken into an awareness that, while ridiculously extreme expressions of patriotism would deservedly evoke scorn and criticism, he need feel no guilt or embarrassment for normal, natural love and concern for his country.

Yours truly,

MRS. DOMENICA MONTAPERTO.

What One Person Can Do

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell you about a series of events which occurred over a period of years. I would like to tell you about the life of Joe Holdcraft, a Frederick Countian who died several weeks ago, and whose life shows what one individual can accomplish, even in this crowded, regimented, and mechanized century.

Before World War II, Joe Holdcraft had enlisted in the Maryland National Guard. When the guard was called to active duty after the outbreak of war, Joe served with distinction for the duration, and rose through the ranks to the rank of major. After the war, when so many men returned to civilian life, it would have been easy for Joe to hang up his uniform and put away his citations—but he did not. Instead, he wanted to remain active in the guard, and to do so, set aside his rank of major and accepted a position as a sergeant. For the next several years, Sergeant Holdcraft contributed a great deal to the reorganization and revitalization of the Maryland National Guard.

Joe Holdcraft showed his initiative and civic pride in many ways. One day he came to me to express his concern about the unkempt and overgrown condition of the Civil War monuments on the Monocacy Battlefield, monuments which had been placed there by various States years before and had fallen into disrepair. Many people would not have noticed this problem at all. Others, having seen the need for work, would have complained to their local, State, or Federal officials and asked for public help. Instead, Joe mobilized his friends in the Francis Scott Key Post, American Legion, and they did the work themselves, so that the monuments were restored to good condition through the interest and labor of private citizens.

In his job, as well as in his avocations, Joe Holdcraft gave that little extra effort which made such a difference to everyone who knew him. He was a rural mail carrier, and happened to deliver the mail to my farm on New Design Road near Frederick. But he did not just deliver the mail. He always had some candy or lollipops to give to my young sons when they met him. Gradually he trained our dog, Impy, to carry the mail from the mailbox to the house. In these and other ways, Joe brought extra good cheer to everyone along his route, and showed that he regarded carrying the mail as more than just a job.

Many of us will miss Joe Holdcraft, for he was an extraordinary man—a good friend and a good citizen. His contributions to his community and country will not be forgotten, and I hope that each of us will take heed of the many ways in which this man was able to make other people's lives much better and happier.

Roy Wilkins on Adam Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, is a widely respected thinker and activist in the field of human rights. He is presently a contributing columnist to several newspapers in America.

Recently, he wrote a column on the Education and Labor Committee's efforts to strip me of my powers as chairman. I enclose a copy of his column which appeared this week in the Los Angeles Times for my colleagues to read:

WHY PICK ON POWELL?

(By Roy Wilkins)

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., the dapper Democrat from Harlem, has had his wings clipped, but nobody seems sure of the extent of the operation.

The House Education and Labor Committee, of which Adam is chairman, voted 27 to 1 to limit his powers. The sins which brought on this purification were said to be his "misuse" of his powers on the movement of legislation, his arbitrary hiring and firing of staff and his obscure manipulation of finances. Tossed in for public cud-chewing were Powell's absentee record and his perambulations about the fun centers of the world.

However, as is the case with most Congressional procedures, the picture is not complete. The overwhelming vote leaves a suspicion that some understanding was reached. This lends a measure of credence to Powell's claim that the changes voted were not really restrictions upon him. Wearing his most charming manner and mixing airy conversation with the finest of potables, Harlem's suave Representative snatched victory from defeat.

Of course, the voted restrictions do hamper his free-wheeling, but, in Powell's words, the committee was "reaffirming" the House rules which Powell (and nearly every other chairman) has flouted these many years.

And this wholesale flouting is the rub for most Negro citizens—and for political party leaders who dread an emotional personality issue in a campaign. Negroes ask: If all chairmen are arbitrary, if all of them play tricks with the scheduling of legislation in accord with either personal designs or partisan planning, why pick on Adam?

Now, say Negroes, if Congress really seeks revision, let it clean up all the chairmen. Unless it does so, a suspicion that Ole Debbil racism is present will persist. Adam, of course, will do nothing to dissipate this black-rag waving.

Other Congressional chairmen do not have Adam's flair in extra-curricular activities. An unknown number has its adventures, but under protective cloaks. Many white Americans condemn Adam's goings-on and the vast majority of Negroes do not approve, either. Sure, they say, he is inconsistent. Sure, he is a rabble-rouser. Sure, he has ducked the New York courts.

But, they say, he is handsome. He wears his immaculate wardrobe elegantly. He is smooth, cool, audacious. One wag holds that American whites can take any kind of Negro except an audacious one.

This audacity can stem from knowledge and skill as well as from amorality, from egomania, from arrogance raised to the ninth power. Since Adam's chairmanship has produced 56 pieces of good legislation, his flitting about has been undergirded with solid—even brilliant—competence.

In this age of computers and predictable monotony, must we have Congressmen who are pieces of blotting paper or clusters of ball-bearings, identical to within one ten-thousandth of an inch?

If Adam is truly a "disgrace," as some maintain, and if his alleged financial derelictions can be proved, boot him out. But if he is just colorfully unorthodox, let's keep him along with our sanity as Americans.

Congressman Frank Annunzio's Speech to the 761st Tank Battalion Association

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 1966

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a speech made recently by the Honorable Frank Annunzio of the Seventh District of Illinois. On September 3, 1966, Congressman Annunzio had the honor of addressing the 18th annual reunion of the 761st Tank Battalion Association and Allied Veterans of World War II, a distinguished group of Negro-American veterans.

I commend Congressman Annunzio's speech to my colleagues because it tells part of the too little known story of the role of the Negro-American soldier in World War II. The 761st Tank Battalion was the first armored unit in the history of the American Army to enter combat with Negro-Americans manning its weapons and vehicles.

Because of Congressman Annunzio's strong feeling that the gallant war record of Negro-Americans should be given due recognition, he is taking the lead in obtaining recognition for the 761st Tank Battalion. Last June Congressman Annunzio introduced a bill to authorize a Presidential unit citation for the 761st Tank Battalion. I have been proud to follow his leadership in working for passage of this measure before the Congress adjourns.

Frank Annunzio has a long and outstanding record of fighting for equal rights for all Americans. In 1951 Frank Annunzio, who was then the Illinois State Director of Labor, issued an order instructing his department to place all job applicants without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin.

He further ordered his department to refuse to even accept requests for the department to refer job applicants if the jobs were not open to all regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin. This initiative on his part won Frank Annunzio universal praise and numerous awards from various labor, civil rights, and religious groups in Illinois including the Chicago Council on Religious and Racial Discrimination, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Frank Annunzio's voting record during his first 2 years in Congress speaks for itself. Frank Annunzio voted for the 1965 Voting Rights Act, the 1966 Civil Rights Act, including the fair housing section, and the 1966 Equal Employment Opportunity Act. As someone who was involved in the Mississippi challenge, the effort to deny seats in the House of Representatives to the five members from Mississippi because of massive voting discrimination against Negro-Americans in Mississippi, I particularly remember Frank Annunzio's votes in support of the Mississippi challenge on two separate rollcalls in 1965.

Congressman Annunzio's speech to the 761st Tank Battalion and his efforts on the unit's behalf are consistent with his long record of working to advance the cause of equal dignity for all.

The speech follows:

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE FRANK ANNUNZIO BEFORE THE 18TH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE 761ST TANK BATTALION ASSOCIATION AND ALLIED VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II AT THE GRAMERCY INN, WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 3, 1966

It is an honor and a pleasure for me to be here tonight at the 18th Annual Reunion of the members of the gallant 761st Tank Battalion and Allied Veterans of World War II.

I want to welcome all of you to the Nation's Capitol, and to express my particular appreciation to Mr. Richard A. Carter, your national president and a resident of the 7th Congressional District of Illinois which I have the honor to represent, for inviting me to your banquet this evening to speak to the 761st Tank Battalion Association and Allied Veterans of World War II.

It is with real pride that I address all of you because of the outstanding contributions you made during World War II which led to the ultimate victory of the Allied forces. You gave your blood and your lives in the service of your beloved America, and the certificates of merit, the purple hearts, the silver stars, the bronze stars, and the commendations awarded to you are overwhelming evidence of your courage and your bravery. A total of almost 400 battle awards and the high praise of the War Department were bestowed on the men who served with the 761st Tank Battalion. You compiled a truly impressive record and you are a credit to the more than 20,000,000 Negroes of America. The example you have set is one which the younger generation of America can follow with respect and pride.

As you know, the 761st Tank Battalion was the first armored unit in the history of the American Army to enter combat with Negroes manning its weapons and vehicles. The Battalion was activated in April 1942 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. General Leslie J. McNair was the one who first conceived and advocated the idea of Negroes in the Armored Forces. Many were at first opposed to the idea, but General McNair won out. Orders were issued to organize the first Negro Tank Battalion in our history. Unfortunately, General McNair did not live to see the tremendous success of the project he initiated for he died in the bombing raids over Normandy, France, in 1944.

In October 1944, after two years of concentrated effort to build an effective fighting machine, the 761st Tank Battalion landed in France on the Normandy peninsula. The momentous day had arrived, and true to their battle cry, the brave boys of the 761st "came out fighting!"

In their first encounter with the enemy, the 761st took three towns from the Germans. The Battalion lived up to the highest expectations. The men fought gallantly in extremes of climate and terrain. Their ingenuity and ability carried them through the grimmest and most difficult situations.

In December, 1944, after the 761st had been in combat less than two months, the Commanding General of the Headquarters XII Corps. issued an official commendation. In a special memorandum to the Commanding Officer of the 761st Tank Battalion, Major General M. S. Eddy, stated:

"I consider the 761st Tank Battalion to have entered combat with such conspicious courage and success as to warrant special commendation.

"The speed with which they adapted themselves to the front line under most adverse weather conditions, the gallantry with which they emerged from their recent engagements in the vicinity of Dieuze, Morville le Vic, and Guebling entitle them surely to consider themselves the veteran 761st."

It is a matter of record that in the Battles of Morville, Metz, Obreck, Dieuze, Guebling, Tillet, and countless others, the men of the 761st conducted themselves admirably under stress and the relentless fire of the enemy.

You will recall vividly, I know, the rugged fighting at Tillet, the heavy casualties sustained by both sides, and finally, the retreat of the crack German 13th SS Panzer Division as the 761st pushed forward and turned the tide.

Such moments as this should not be forgotten. Courage and bravery of this high caliber deserves to be remembered. Indeed, the pages of American military history would not be complete without official recognition of the 761st Tank Battalion, which fought with valor in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Germany, and Austria.

It was through the suggestion of my good friend, Honorable Vito Marzullo, the distinguished Committeeman and Alderman of the 25th Ward, that your preesident, Mr. Carter, first wrote to me about his efforts to secure this recognition for the 761st Tank Battalion.

I was delighted to have the opportunity to be of service, and immediately conferred with Congressman L. MENDEL RIVERS, the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, about the introduction of legislation to honor your Battalion. Then, on June 15, 1966, only eight days after I had received Mr. Carter's letter, I introduced H.R. 15715 to authorize and request the President of the United States to award a Presidential Unit Citation to the 761st Tank Battalion.

Subsequently, I wrote to Chairman RIVERS, and urged that early action to taken on H.R. 15715 in order that it may be enacted into law prior to the adjournment of the 89th Congress.

On August 29, Chairman RIVERS replied to me as follows:

"In accordance with the rules of the Committee, your bill was referred to the Secretary of Defense for his views and recommendations on June 17, 1966. We are awaiting this report and until it is received, no action can be scheduled on the proposal."

The Chairman also assured me that I would be furnished a copy of the Defense Department's position as soon as it is received. I want to assure all of you here tonight that I shall continue my vigorous efforts to secure enactment of H.R. 15715 in order that the extraordinary heroism of the 761st Tank Battalion may be officially recognized.

I would like to say in closing that the Negroes who served in World War II and in particular those who served with the 761st Tank Battalion made not only a magnificent contribution in the defense of our Nation, but also made a profound, more significant contribution to the social advancement of our great country.

Once and for all the shining example of the 761st broke down all barriers and all myths about the American Negro. It demonstrated beyond any doubt the true potential of the American Negro and led to national recognition of his worth as a responsible citizen and asset in our society.

Negroes have always distinguished themselves in the service of our country. Five thousand Negroes fought in the Revolution and this led to the emancipation of Negroes in the North. Three thousand Negroes fought in the War of 1812 and this resulted in the enfranchisement of the Negro in many Northern states and the beginning of a strong movement for general emancipation. Four hundred thousand Negroes fought in the Civil War and this resulted in the emancipation of 4,000,000 Negroes and the vote was given to all of them. Ten thousand Negroes fought in the Spanish-American War, and more social and economic gains were made by the Negro. Over four hundred thousand Negroes fought in World War I and more than five hundred thousand fought in World War II.

The record of loyalty and courage of the American Negro to his country in time of war and peace is unbroken. Yours was not the first page in that record, but it was one of the most glorious pages written in American military history.

I shall do my utmost to insure that your contribution is officially recognized, and if hearings are scheduled on my bill to authorize a Presidential Citation for the 761st Tank Battalion, I plan to personally testify before the Committee in order to make the officials in Washington aware of the magnitude of your contribution during World War II.

I know that you will continue in the future, as you have in the past, to live up to the great traditions you have established in the service of democracy and of America.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you so much for your kind attention this evening.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat Publisher Richard H. Amberg Honored by 110 St. Louis "Women of Achievement" for Award Program Affording Recognition to Outstanding Women

---

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, for the past 11 years, Publisher Richard H. Amberg, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has been the moving force behind an unusual award program in St. Louis honoring outstanding women of the community for their achievements in all fields of human endeavor. It was one of the great moments of my life to be among the 10 selected in 1956 for the Woman of Achievement Awards, particularly since the newspaper does not always agree with my politics. In the 11 years in which awards have been made, 110 women have been recipients of this distinctive honor, and I know that all of the others treasure this designation, just as I do.

It was most fitting therefore that the 110 "women of achievement" honored by the Globe-Democrat over the past 11 years should want to find an appropriate manner in which to express our thanks to a man who has done so much to encourage women to strive toward excellence in careers which challenge women's abilities and require their best efforts.

On Sunday, September 18, at a reception sponsored by the women who have been honored by the Globe-Democrat, a fine portrait of Dick Amberg, painted by Fred E. Conway, of the Washington University School of Fine Arts, was unveiled, a gift of the women the Globe-Democrat has honored. Unfortunately, my duties in the Congress prevented my being in St. Louis for this delightful case of "turnabout"—honors for a man who has contributed so much to the advancement of full recognition for women in all fields. As 1 of only 11 women Members now serving in the House of Representatives, I am particularly conscious of how much encouragement qualified women need in order to work in fields in which they are often a tiny minority.

INITIATED WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS OF SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD

Dick Amberg first developed the Women of Achievement Award program as publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard in 1949, according to an editorial I have just seen from that newspaper commenting on the ceremonies in St. Louis on September 18. When he later came to St. Louis as publisher of the Globe-Democrat, Mr. Amberg brought this fine idea with him.

Giving the background of the highly successful Women of Achievement awards in both Syracuse and St. Louis, and joining in the congratulations to

Dick Amberg on the honor he was accorded by the women he was instrumental in having honored, the following editorial from the Syracuse Post-Standard of September 22, 1966, is herewith submitted for inclusion in the Congressional Record as part of my remarks:

[From the Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard, Sept. 22, 1966]

Congratulations, Dick

Richard H. Amberg, founder of The Post-Standard's famous Women of Achievement awards when he was publisher of this newspaper in 1949, has just been honored by 110 Women of Achievement in St. Louis, where he is publisher of The Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Amberg adopted The Post-Standard award ceremony to St. Louis when he went there 11 years ago, and it has been the same outstanding success there that it has been in Syrcause. The recipients of the St. Louis honor had a portrait of him painted and presented it to Mr. Amberg at a reception last Sunday.

"Dick Amberg has probably extended more constructive influence on the minds and affairs of the people of Missouri than anybody who has come to this state in many decades," Mrs. William A. McDonnell commented as the portrait was unveiled by Miss Katharine Law Amberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amberg.

"He has set an example of unparalleled courage in controversy and crises as well as leadership where there might be indecision and uncertainty. His integrity and crusading temperament are always aligned for the greatest good for the greatest number.

The Post-Standard joins in congratulating our good friend and former boss.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided*, That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further*, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorised bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed poverty bill, passed four sundry bills on calendar call, and took up foreign aid appropriations.

House passed the Financial Institutions Supervisory and Insurance Act of 1966; and the State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary appropriation bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 24077–24111

Bills Introduced: Two bills and two resolutions were introduced as follows: S. 3878–3879; S.J. Res. 197; and S. Con. Res. 111. **Page 24077**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

The following bill was reported during adjournment on October 3 under prior authorization:

S. 3046, proposed Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966, with amendments (S. Rept. 1674).

The following bill was reported today:

S. 3712, relating to the adjustment of the status of certain Cuban refugees, with amendments (S. Rept. 1675). **Pages 24076, 24077**

Bills Referred: 13 House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. **Pages 24077, 24167**

Secretary of the Senate: By unanimous consent, it was ordered that the remarks made by various Senators in tribute to the retiring Secretary of the Senate, Emery L. Frazier, be printed as S. Doc. 111. **Page 24077**

Calendar Call: On call of calendar, four bills, one of which was private, were passed as follows:

Without amendment and cleared for President:

Service Academies: H.R. 9916, to increase the number of cadets appointed to the military service academies by the President; and

Private bill: One private bill, H.R. 5912.

With amendment, to be sent back to House:

Armed Forces: H.R. 16646, authorizing issuance, under certain circumstances, of exemplary rehabilitation certificates to persons who have received military discharges other than honorable.

With amendment and cleared for House:

Milk: S. 3834, to provide for price adjustments in contracts for the procurement of milk by the Department of Defense. **Pages 24089–24093**

Post Office Leasing: An original bill, S.J. Res. 197, to extend authority until April 30, 1967, for Postmaster General to enter into leases of real property for periods not exceeding 30 years, was passed without amendment.

H.R. 14548, companion bill, was by unanimous consent recommitted to Committee on Public Works. **Pages 24112–24113, 24167**

Theft From Pipelines: Senate concurred in the House amendments to S. 3433, making it a criminal offense to steal or embezzle property from a pipeline. This action cleared bill for the President. **Pages 24093–24094**

Poverty: By 49 yeas to 20 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Senate passed with amendment H.R. 15111, proposed Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966, after having substituted for its text the amended language of S. 3164, companion bill. Prior to this action, the following actions were taken on amendments to S. 3164:

Adopted: By 38 yeas to 34 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Prouty amendment to earmark 36 percent of authorized funds for community action programs for Operation Headstart (aid to preschool age children); Mansfield amendment as amended by adoption, 45 yeas to 27 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), of Dirksen amendment as a substitute therefor so as to reduce authorized appropriations in the bill to the House-passed figure of $1.75 billion (Mansfield prior to adoption of Dirksen substitute therefor would have reduced the authorized appropriations to $2.1 billion); Javits amendment respecting agreements with the Secretary of Labor as to special experimental projects under youth programs; Murphy amendment providing that a volunteer under the Vista program shall be deemed to be a person employed in the executive branch of the Federal Government; Bible amendment to qualify certain Indian tribes and reservations for coverage in the bill from a population standpoint; Clark amendment of a technical corrective nature; and by 38 yeas to 32 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), modified Byrd of Virginia amendment barring aid to any individual who incites a riot

Appendix

Martha Lee Poland, of Morgantown, W. Va., Represents Finest Qualities of American Youth—4-H Club Program Praised

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, last Friday I had the privilege of meeting with Martha Lee Poland, a young lady from Morgantown, W. Va., who was one of six 4-H'ers from throughout our Nation selected as 4-H reporters to the Nation for 1966.

Miss Poland traveled in various sections of the United States and with a dedicated zeal told the 4-H story—its past and its future. Currently, 35,000 young people in West Virginia, in both urban and rural areas, are living and learning through 4-H club work.

The 4-H is the youth education program of the Cooperative Extension Service and is conducted through the joint efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the land-grant universities, and county governments.

The 4-H movement in West Virginia is one of the best of its kind and has been capably administered by State Extension 4-H Leader C. P. Dorsey, who retired from that post in September.

Jackson's Mill, the State 4-H camp, is one of the finest camps anywhere and is under the direction of Harley V. Cutlip, State extension program leader. Various county camps are also impressive, the foremost being Camp Caesar, in Webster County, under the supervision of County Agent H. A. Burton and County 4-H Agent Thelma R. Pickens. These camps, and others throughout West Virginia, enable urban and rural youth to participate together in constructive programs of self-enrichment and service.

Miss Poland has had a rewarding experience representing 2.2 million young men and women. She was received at the White House last week by President and Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. President, this alert and attractive girl presented me with her impression of 4-H Club work, and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the original material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARTHA LEE POLAND—4-H REPORTER TO THE NATION FOR 1966

The 4-H Hymn begins, "Give to me the 4-H to guide my ways." And so it has. 4-H has directed me in the development of the skills of my hands, instructed me in the application of the wisdom of my mind, strengthened my belief in the building of a healthy body, and increased tenfold the depths of my heart. A spiced cake for dessert, a red rug for my bedroom, a new pair of slacks for a picnic, an arrangement of homegrown tulips for a friend, a balanced budget for the summer, or keeping a dentist appointment on Tuesday. These have been the tangibles of 4-H in my life.

The internal, intangible qualities developed have also been a part of my 4-H development. Feeling inside the achievement of the 4-H'er you have worked with, be it a first year member's first public demonstration or a sixth year member's blue ribbon wool outfit, is a true mark of self-development.

4-H has been the reassurance and helping hand of my first club leader when I remade my pin cushion the morning of my first exhibit. My heart holds warm memories of adult leaders from June Throne to C. P. Dorsey who through the years encouraged us to make our "best better." Yet each one is just an example of the half million capable volunter leaders who form the backbone and outreach of the 4-H movement.

4-H has been the practical homemaking skills I missed in my scientifically oriented school program, the development of extra interest projects, the example of concerned adults. It has directly influenced the choice of my career in working with young people either in secondary education or in coordinating young programs in the extension service.

4-H has truly been the guide to my ways, having guided my head, heart, hands, and health to a life of service to others and thereby serving myself.

Report on 2d Session, 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERT BANDSTRA

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, last year at the close of the 1st session of the 89th Congress I summarized the accomplishments of the session, reprinted them at my own expense and mailed them to the people of the Fourth Congressional District.

At the time of the writing of this report, the second session of Congress has not adjourned. For the most part, this summary includes legislation that has already passed both Houses of Congress and has been signed into law by the President. In some cases, however, I am listing major bills still pending at one stage or another in Congress, but which are almost certain to receive final approval this year. In order to inform as many as possible what has taken place in Congress during the past 10 months, I plan to have this summary reprinted at my own expense as I did last year.

This has been a long and grueling session. Legislation is becoming more complicated each year and complex legislation must be dealt with in a careful and deliberate manner. As it appears now, each session of Congerss will be longer until we reach the point that Congress is in continuous session.

Every bill enacted into law this year cannot be included, but I do want to list and briefly describe the legislation that is significant nationally and to the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Iowa.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Food for Peace Act, approved by a House-Senate conference committee, establishes a 2-year program for the sale or donation of available U.S. farm commodities to aleviate hunger abroad. Included is a provision barring benefits to nations shipping strategic materials to Cuba or North Vietnam.

Congress provided funds to continue the food stamp program, which helps low-income families obtain an adequate diet by utilizing our free enterprise system of distribution. A total of 13 Fourth District counties are now approved for the program.

EDUCATION

Congress amended the Library Services and Construction Act, continuing for 5 years the grant-in-aid program for improving public library facilities and adding a program for services to the physically handicapped. Iowa's grant-in-aid allocation for library services and construction this fiscal year is about $1.1 million.

Amendments to the Higher Education Facilities Act, approved by the House, extend for 3 years the program of Federal grants and loans to aid in construction of buildings at colleges and universities.

Amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, pending before the House, continue the Federal aid-to-education program for local school districts, add a provision for aid to pupils in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools and extend assistance to State-supported schools for neglected and dependent children such as the State Juvenile Home at Toledo.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Children Nutrition Act, pending in a House-Senate conference committee, authorizes a 2-year program of breakfasts for pupils living in low-income areas or who must travel long distances to class. Also, Congress restored budget cuts which would have curtailed the regular school lunch program.

Congress passed legislation providing monthly payments of $35, beginning October 1, for all persons 72 or older not currently eligible under the social security system.

Congress extended through May 31, 1966, the initial period for those 65 or older to enroll in the supplemental medical-care-for-the-aged program. Enrollment in the Fourth District totaled 49,147, or 95 percent of those eligible under the program.

Congress passed legislation to prevent the use of stolen dogs and cats for medical research and to provide for their human care treatment, and transportation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act, as approved by the House, authorize continuation of the antipoverty program, increase slightly the overall funding authorization, put increased emphasis on the Headstart and Neighborhood Youth Corps programs and provide aid for placement of older workers in community service jobs.

Included is a provision which I proposed to close the "information gap" in the antipoverty program by requiring the Office of Economic Opportunity to make prompt distribution of rules, regulations and guidelines to State and local officials.

The Sales Participation Act, designed to place increased reliance on private rather than public credit, authorizes the sale to private investors of pools of Government assets held as security for Federal loans.

Congress increased the FNMA's borrowing authority to lessen the shortage of mortgage capital needed for homebuilding.

TRANSPORTATION

The Traffic Safety Act, aimed at reducing the rising highway death toll, authorizes Federal safety standards for new motor vehicles and for tires. The first standards will apply to 1968-model vehicles.

The Highway Safety Act, in a further effort to cut traffic deaths, authorizes a Federal-State highway safety program and encourages States to establish an approved program by December 31, 1968.

Amendments to the Federal Airport Act, cleared with minor differences by both Houses, continue for 3 years the grant-in-aid program for building and improving local airports.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act includes a 2-year authorization of funds to continue work on the Interstate Highway System. Iowa's allocation for interstate construction during the 2 years totals about $86.4 million.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Congress increased the lending authority of the Small Business Administration and created a special SBA disaster loan fund to ease the burden on SBA's regular business loan fund.

The Tax Adjustment Act establishes a new system of graduated withholding for individual income taxes and accelerated payment schedules for corporate taxes.

Congress passed legislation authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to take steps to end the recurrent shortage of freight cars, a program which has troubled many Iowa business firms.

The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, passed by both Houses in a different form, prohibits unfair and deceptive packaging and labeling of consumer goods.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Bail Reform Act establishes procedures to insure that no person regardless of financial status, is needlessly detained pending trial in a Federal court.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Foreign Assistance Act authorizes a 1-year program of economic and military aid abroad, places a limit on the number of nations eligible for U.S. aid and also continues the Alliance for Progress for 3 years.

Congress continued the Peace Corps Act for 1 year and included provisions for a school-to-school program, under which a U.S. school can help build a sister school in a less-developed nation.

Congress approved U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank, established to promote economic development among peaceful Asian nations.

GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

A new Cabinet-level Department of Transportation, now awaiting conference committee action, was established to coordinate Federal policies for highway, air, and rail travel. A similar measure was recommended by the Hoover Commission.

Congress passed a freedom-of-information bill requiring Federal agencies to make records publicly available, except in cases involving national security or individual privacy.

LABOR

Congress passed legislation to increase the minimum wage to $1.40 an hour, effective February 1, 1967, and to $1.60 an hour, effective February 1, 1968. The new law also extends coverage to an additional 8.1 million workers.

Congress approved an across-the-board pay raise of about 2.9 percent for 1.8 million Federal workers.

CONSERVATION

Congress provided authority for planning of 100 watershed projects and construction of 80 or more during fiscal year 1967, thus rejecting Budget Bureau efforts to sharply curtail the program. The Budget Bureau's proposed limitations, as I pointed out to the House on March 22, would have cut in half the scope of the SCS watershed program.

Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, awaiting conference committee action, continue the grant-in-aid program to help local communities build sewage treatment plants and add a new program to plan and build treatment plants on a river basin basis.

The Clean Air Act, approved by both Houses in a slightly different form, authorizes a 3-year program of grants to State, regional, and local agencies for expansion of efforts to control air pollution.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND VETERANS

Congress passed a cold war GI bill of rights establishing a program of benefits, including educational, home loans, medical, and Federal job preference, for veterans serving in the Armed Forces since January 31, 1955.

Congress approved a pay increase, averaging 3.2 percent, for members of the Armed Forces.

PUBLIC WORKS

Favorable congressional action was taken on the following Fourth District public works projects.

The Three Mile Creek watershed in the Union County area received final approval by the House and Senate Public Works Committees.

A $6 million appropriation was made to continue work on the Rathbun Dam, which will form an 11,000-acre reservoir covering portions of Appanoose, Monroe, Wayne, and Lucas Counties.

Congress approved $9.5 million in funds for the Red Rock Dam and Reservoir on the Des Moines River, which will provide downstream flood protection to Eddyville, Ottumwa, Eldon, and other communities.

Appropriations totaling $930,000 were made to finance highway relocation and planning for the Ames Dam and Reservoir, needed for flood control in portions of Jasper, Marion, Mahaska, and Keokuk Counties.

Congress appropriated $100,000 for engineering and design work on the Marshalltown flood control project, authorized last year to protect areas along the Iowa River and Linn Creek.

A $70,000 appropriation was made to continue the Iowa-Cedar River flood control survey, which includes a study of flood prevention on the Cedar River near Vinton.

Congress appropriated $350,000 for a 70-bed general medical and surgical unit at the Knoxville Veterans' Administration Hospital. The unit will qualify the VA facility for use as a general hospital.

FEDERAL BUDGET

In an effort to reduce expenditures to the minimum, Congress spent much of its time this session carefully scrutinizing the appropriation requests submitted by the administration.

Final action has not been taken on a number of budget requests and it is therefore impossible to show an accurate and detailed breakdown on each appropriation bill.

The latest figures, however, show that thus far this session Congress has appropriated $594,249,156 less than was recommended by the administration. The final reduction is likely to be even greater.

National Teachers Corps Will Help Ease Teacher Shortage Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, on August 30, the Associated Press released the results of a survey indicating that the United States is suffering its most critical teacher shortage in a decade.

According to the Associated Press report, this shortage is the worst in history in some States, including Wisconsin, Missouri, North Carolina, Illinois, and New York. Among other States reported to have disturbing numbers of vacancies were New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, California, Montana, Kentucky, Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

On Tuesday, September 6, the Wall Street Journal expounded further upon the distressing teacher shortage, as follows:

> Ohio still lists 2,000 unfilled teaching jobs. After a last-ditch effort to recruit an additional 1,530 teachers in August, New Jersey still lacked 1,019 last week, and schools are to open today. In Illinois, where school officials thought earlier they were just managing to get on top of their personnel problem, schools are expected to open this month short 5,000 teachers, 10 times the number of vacancies last fall.
>
> For many schools, the pinch means that teacher standards are being lowered. Indeed, in some cases teachers whose qualifications are so poor that they wouldn't ordinarily be hired are being snapped up by school officials. Prince Georges County, Maryland, is hiring substitute teachers with some college education but no degrees; a few, in fact, have only attended high school.
>
> Los Angeles is preparing to call up substitute teachers for full-time duty if it can't ease an impending shortage by the time school opens on September 19. Many of the substitutes can't pass the standard qualifying exam for teachers, says Ralph Richardson, president of the Los Angeles Board of Education.

While this serious teacher shortage continues to grow, with no relief in sight, the National Teachers Corps, a federally sponsored teacher training program administered by the Office of Education, is about to die before birth. If Congress does not soon recognize the need for the $20 million requested to continue this unique program, congressional apathy or corps attrition could kill the National Teacher Corps.

Unlike other Federal teacher training programs, the National Teacher Corps, proposed by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and cosponsored by myself and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the NTC will bring promising college graduates who had not previously considered a career in teaching into the ranks of certified teachers.

To date, 1,600 corpsmen have been recruited from a volunteer list of over 13,000. These 1,600 corpsmen, representing 300 experienced teachers and 1,300 college graduates, have already received 3 months of intensive teacher training. They are poised and prepared to enter 135 of our school districts which have reqeusted Teacher Corps aid for their most impoverished schools.

I submit that if the Congress were to appropriate the necessary funds, the National Teacher Corps could serve as one—possibly our most effective—means of attracting intelligent, imaginative young people into the honored teaching profession.

Although the Federal Government has introduced several teacher training programs designed to help rejuvenate the diminishing roster of qualified teachers, none has been equipped to provide a pool of teachers for national use. The Teachers Corps, however, offers a full force of committed and competent prospective teachers to supplement local teaching staffs across the country.

If we of Congress have at our disposal the means to make a contribution to public school education; to call up more people to face the challenges of the public classroom, let us not fail to meet this urgent responsibility.

Mr. President, I ask the unanimous consent that a New York Times article, published on September 4, discussing the national teacher shortage, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Teacher Scarcity in Public Schools Worst in Decade—Critical Shortage in Nation Follows Recent Gains—Officials Are Surprised—Draft Cited as a Cause—Competition From Industry, Federally Aided Programs and Pay Also Blamed

(By Fred M. Hechinger)

The most critical teacher shortage in a decade confronts the nation's classrooms at the start of the new school year.

The scarcity, which is reported from Maine to California, has taken local school systems and state education authorities by surprise. It comes after several years of steady improvement in the supply of teachers.

In contrast with indications in recent years that teacher shortages were a thing of the past, a check by the New York Times found public schools desperately trying to staff their classrooms.

Many states are resorting to the use of greater numbers of teachers without full professional credentials. Emergency calls are also being made to enlist college-educated housewives and to bring teachers out of retirement.

TWELVE THOUSAND NEEDED IN STATE

"It's the most serious shortage we have had since the nineteen-forties," said Dr. Harry M. Sparks superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky.

Dr. Vincent Gazetta, chief of the Bureau of In-Service Education in the New York State Education Department, said the situation had become serious. The state is short 12,000 fully certified teachers, about 8 per cent of the total.

"Areas that we thought were well covered in terms of people available—male physical education teachers, elementary school teachers and industrial arts instructors—are short," Dr. Gazetta added.

Despite the generally gloomy outlook, New York City, which employs 50,000 of the state's 150,000 teachers, is "cautiously optimistic" and hopes to have the schools fully staffed on Sept. 12, the opening day.

DRAFT HURTS IN TWO WAYS

Anticipating staffing problems, the city's school authorities signed up 2,000 prospective teachers for a special summer training program, hired 5,000 others through a stepped-up recruiting program that included trips to the South as well as newspaper, radio and television advertising campaigns and hired 50 Negro teachers who were displaced by desegregation of Southern schools.

Nobody appears to have clear cut answers as to why the national situation has changed so suddenly. Among the most frequently cited reasons are the competition for trained personnel by federally supported education programs, competition by industry and the inroads made by the draft.

The effects of the draft are felt not only by the induction of potential teachers into military service but also by the attempts of many to avoid the draft by attending graduate school.

Also, the mushroom growth of the two-year community colleges, which frequently recruit instructors from the high school level, has added to the shortage.

A spokesman for the United States Office of Education denied that there was a shortage of qualified teachers. The only shortage he insisted, is one of persons willing to go into classrooms at the going rate of pay.

"If the salaries were raised, there would be plenty of teachers," he said.

He estimated that about one million trained teachers were not in the schools and were not seeking employment there because they could find better-paying jobs.

Public school officials admit that Federal funds have helped to improve education by paying for greater numbers of teachers, especially for disadvantaged students, and for more specialists in such fields as remedial reading, guidance, science and other fields. Paradoxically, however, the officials blame the availability of Federal funds for much of the teacher shortage by paying for the greater numbers of teaching positions without supplying the teachers.

In addition, there are new educational programs outside the schools that compete for teachers, such as the Job Corps, the various antipoverty projects and even the Peace Corps.

The total professional staff in the nation's schools and colleges of every description is estimated at 2,850,000 by the National Education Association. About 1.9-million are in the public elementary and secondary schools, employed at an average salary of $6,011 for the 10-month school year.

SHORTAGES FROM PROGRESS

Progress made in the drive for greater educational quality brings with it the prospect of teacher shortages. For example, over the last 10 years, the ratio of elementary school pupils per teacher has decreased from 30.7 to 27.6.

While the number of pupils per classroom has been steadily reduced, the total enrollment in the nation's schools has established new records in each of the last 22 years. In the last five years, the number of children 5 to 17 years old has risen by 5 million to just below 50 million.

In addition, again with the aid of Federal funds, preschool education for children below the age of 5, such as Project Head Start, has become a popular addition to schooling. This, too, competes for manpower out of the total teacher reservoir.

This can be particularly serious when there is a salary differential between the locally and federally financed programs. For example, Toledo, Ohio, reports that its substitute teachers get $20 a day for six hours of instruction while Head Start pays $18 for four hours in much smaller classes.

Reporting an estimated shortage of 1,000 teachers for New Jersey, a spokesman for the New Jersey Education Association said:

"Many supervisory positions with attractive salaries are opening up under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This has taken some of our best and most experienced teachers out of the classroom."

In Connecticut, the number of unfilled vacancies—a total of 422 one week before school opening—is about twice that of the same time last year. The state has 24,000 teaching positions.

EMERGENCY LICENSE IN USE

Dr. William H. Flaherty, Deputy Commissioner of Education, said the trouble, seemingly alleviated in the last five years, was worse this year. There are fewer candidates for most positions, except in social studies and men's physical education, he added.

Maine, which employs 10,000 public school teachers, reported 501 vacancies at the last preopening inventory, with English, science, mathematics, industrial arts, music, guidance and—for the first time this year—social studies among the critical fields.

At the request of local school superintendents, the State Commissioner this year authorized a "temporary emergency license" for persons with only two years of post-high school education.

In Illinois, with 110,000 teachers, including 25,000 in Chicago, Verne Crackel, deputy superintendent of instruction, reported that local school superintendents call this "the most critical year in the last 8 to 10 years."

Illinois is urging housewives and others with bachelor's degrees to enter teaching to alleviate the emergency.

When Martin Essex, Ohio's State Superintendent of Instruction, called together local school leaders last month, he was told that between 1,500 and 2,000 teachers would have to be recruited before schools open.

A spokesman for Ohio said that about 2,000 teachers were being used for instruction under the Federal programs provided by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, including 1,500 elementary school teachers who have been hired for remedial programs.

Ohio's education authorities are trying to overcome the shortage through several steps. They have appealed to retired teachers, they are trying to find 17,000 former teachers who have left to raise families, they are trying to persuade college seniors to go into teaching and they are issuing emergency calls through the news media.

Ohio experts estimated that almost one-third of all those who leave college with full preparation for teaching never actually enter the teaching field.

Missouri reported "the situation is pretty bad"—with a shortage of about 1,600 at last count. Indiana, which faced a serious shortage a month ago, has averted the crisis by calling back retired teachers, enlisting housewives and raiding neighboring states by instituting high salary schedules.

EMERGENCY IN KENTUCKY

"The [manpower] shortage is general, not only in teaching, but in our region there is a shortage in every line, even in the department stores," William E. Wilson, Indiana State Superintendent, said.

Kentucky, with a shortage of about 1,000 teachers, is issuing emergency certificates to persons without a completed college education.

"Many young men would be available to us if it were not for the Vietnam War, and many more are staying on in college for graduate work because they feel that if they started to teach, they'd be called up in the draft," said Dr. Harry M. Sparks, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

But he conceded that salary remained the major roadblock.

"Business and industry are getting the college grads before we can, at $1,000 more a year, even though we have raised our salaries by $500," he added.

Underlining the nationwide shortage of industrial-arts teachers, Wisconsin's State Superintendent, William C. Kahl, said that city school systems would have to run larger classes in that field, while small school systems might have to drop industrial-arts programs entirely. The Job Corps has drained off many of the teachers, he added.

A spokesman in Texas estimated that Federal funds for the aid of schools with large numbers of disadvantaged pupils had created positions for about 10,000 teachers, often "draining off" the surplus that existed in the metropolitan areas.

Dr. Max Rafferty, California's State Superintendent, said:

"Call us any year and we have a shortage." But he expected things to be worse this year. He said between 800 and 1,200 provisional credentials would have to be issue this year, compared with 400 a year ago.

Other states reporting shortages were North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Montana, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Georgia, which loses teachers to higher-paying Alabama and Florida, reports the worst shortage in its educational history.

Salary differences, often between neighboring states, also add to many local or regional problems. For example, the average teachers salary in Ohio is $6,550, but in neighboring Michigan it is $7,200 and in Indiana $7,300.

Nationally, average salaries range from $8,600 in California and $8,400 in New York to $4,300 in Mississippi, New York City's scale now ranges from $5,400 for beginning teachers to $11,950 at the top.

Mrs. Elizabeth McGonigle, president of the New Jersey Education Association, said that "although teacher income has gone up, in economic status teachers are still behind the other professions requiring equivalent preparation."

U.S. Committee on Human Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in all parts of the world where there are men of good will, 1968 will be observed as International Human Rights Year. In order that the United States as a leader in the preservation and advancement of human rights might conduct an appropriate series of activities and events in commemoration of this occasion, my respected friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York, Seymour Halpern, has introduced legislation to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights.

As envisioned by Mr. Halpern, this committee would be composed of 11 members, 7 chosen by the President and 2 each chosen by the respective bodies of the Congress. It would then be the task of the committee to conduct studies and formulate plans that would make the U.S. observance of Human Rights Year an effective and productive undertaking.

Recently, there appeared an article in the American Examiner which describes in detail the nature of Mr. Halpern's proposal. I commend this article to every Member of Congress who desires to do his part in the advancement of human rights:

[From the New York American Examiner, Sept. 22, 1966]

Capital Comment

(By Milton Friedman)

Washington.—To spur United States ratification of the United Nations genocide convention, Rep. Seymour Halpern, New York Republican, is pushing for action before adjournment on his bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights.

Hearings on the Halpern Bill, H.R. 12306, underscored the need for such committee to prepare for United States participation in the observance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year. Rep. Dante B. Fascell, Florida Democrat, who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of International Organizations, conducted the hearings and acknowledged that Rep. Halpern "introduced the original legislation in the House."

Rep. Halpern told the Subcommittee that his bill fulfilled a recommendation made by the Citizens Committee on Human Rights of the 1965 White House Conference on International Cooperation. The committee was under the chairmanship of Prof. Louis B. Sohn, of the Harvard Law School, who stressed to Rep. Halpern the need for enactment of his bill.

A Senate version of the Halpern bill was introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania Democrat, co-sponsored by 25 other Senators.

In a letter to chairman Thomas S. Morgan of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Department said the proposed legislation "demonstrates the continuing concern of the United States for U.N. efforts to advance human rights in line with our support for the Universal Declaration in 1948."

Rep. Halpern wants a representative U.S. committee appointed as early as possible to implement a program of activity at the local, state and national level. He hopes that such a Committee would, through a compelling report, motivate President Johnson and the Congress to achieve ratification of the long-pending genocide treaty. The measure, designed because of Nazi mass murders, has been ratified by most civilized nations but not by the United States.

Action has been deferred because of fears in Washington that the Soviet Union would invoke the treaty at the United Nations to embarrass the United States on the domestic problem of Negroes.

The Department of State now supports the concept of a committee as envisaged by Rep. Halpern. "A committee established by Act of Congress will attract immediate support and cooperation from the many U.S. organizations and institutions already interested in advancing human rights," said the Department. It was noted that the U.N. resolution designating 1968 as International Human Rights Year urged intensification of domestic efforts and educational programs.

Rep. Halpern told the Subcommittee that the Bureau of Budget voiced no objection to the legislation from the standpoint of the Administration's program. The proposed committee would consist of 11 members. Seven would be appointed by the President. Two would represent the Senate, and two would be designated by the House.

As originally drafted, it was Rep. Halpern's intention that the seven would be chosen from private life, preferably from the academic community. But the State Department thought the President should have greater discretion to appoint members and be left free to choose from Government and semi-public sources. The chairman would be appointed by the President.

The main task of the committee would be to conduct studies and formulate plans that would make U.S. observance of International Human Rights Year an effective undertaking. The committee would be authorized to initiate human rights meetings and seminars throughout the nation. It would study the past and present the official role of the United States in the human rights field. The committee would report to the President not later than July, 1967, for transmittal to Congress, recommending steps whereby the United States could advance human rights internationally.

Rep. Halpern informed the Subcommittee of the vigorous support of his proposals by Morris B. Abram, U.S. representative to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. The International Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization of lawyers that enjoys consultative status with the U.N., termed the bill an "excellent initiative."

Support also came from such leaders as Sol M. Linowitz, chairman of the executive board of the American Jewish Committee, and Arnold Forster, general counsel of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The Elderly and Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the Special Committee on Aging recommended earlier this year that the war on poverty be directed more effectively to help Americans who are both elderly and poor. The report was based on extensive hearings and research called for by the committee chairman, the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS].

Our committee report made 12 specific recommendations intended to make the Office of Economic Opportunity more responsive and effective in programs for the elderly.

The report also said:

> Already the OEO has shown that it can generate national enthusiasm over headstart opportunities for youth. Now it can take genuine leadership—if it will—to help create the same kind of enthusiasm and help for those born a few generations earlier.

In other words, we felt that the Nation should not be forced to choose between assistance for the young and assistance for the elderly. We felt that any program against poverty worthy of its name would have to provide for both young and old in need.

The OEO has, within the past year, established several promising programs for older Americans, including Foster Grandparents, Medicare Alert, and Operation Green Thumb. A home health aids program is in its early stages. OEO has also established a permanent advisory Committee on Poverty and the Elderly.

Such efforts are encouraging, but I feel that most Americans still have as yet little real understanding of the need for greater action for help to the elderly poor, not only from the OEO, but also from all other Federal agencies involved in the overall war on poverty.

Senator SMATHERS, by ordering a full study of the problem, has given the Nation much to ponder. I recommend that anyone concerned about poverty in their own communities should read the committee report, "The War on Poverty as It Affects Older Americans," printed on June 16, 1966.

Fortunately, a distinguished Associated Press columnist, Martin E. Segal, has provided a good summary not only of the report but also of the need for action. His article, published on September 28, is well worth the attention of all Americans. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECURITY FOR YOU: NEEDS OF ELDERS ARE OVERLOOKED

(By Martin E. Segal)

We have to face some unpleasant facts.

Nearly 5½ million Americans over the age of 65 live in poverty.

Six out of 10 older Americans who live alone are poor.

Out of every four families in which the head of the family is over 65, one family doesn't have enough money to buy the basic necessities of life.

The Special Committee on Aging of the United States Senate, which reported these facts, did face them. It decided that the war on poverty wasn't fighting enough battles on behalf of the elderly poor.

Why are the elderly being neglected in this much publicized campaign to end poverty in America? For one thing, the elderly poor aren't easily seen. As the Senate Committee report says, "They are to be found in the rooms of rundown hotels of the central city, in old homes and apartments, in mining and railroad towns, in shacks in rural areas."

They do not offend our eyes. They are not crowded into slums through which we must ride on the way to work. One witness told the committee, half in jest, that older people would get more attention if they were willing to break some windows.

MOST ARE HELPLESS

But not only are the elderly poor invisible, they are the most helpless of all poor people. Their health is often poor; their education is often limited. They can not find new jobs. While only 55 percent of poor people aged 25 to 45 will remain poor, 80 percent of those over 65 who are poor will be poor for the rest of their lives. Worse, they will be a burden on their children, who probably have hardly enough to go around as it is.

Congress has passed an amendment to the poverty act which specifically states that the elderly are to receive the greatest possible consideration by the Office of Economic Opportunity, which is in charge of the war on poverty. But, even after this amendment, only $1 out of every $100 that the Office of Economic Opportunity spends will be spent to aid the elderly.

What can be done to correct this situation? The Senate Committee has made several specific recommendations. First, existing programs can be expanded. For example, the Foster Grandparents program, in which elderly people are paid to provide personal care for children in orphanages and institutions, has been extremely successful.

This program should be expanded to include retarded and invalid children who live at home, yet who are often alone for much of the day. This would benefit additional thousands of children and provide both employment and enjoyment for an equal number of older people.

AIDS COMMUNITY

Next, the Office of Economic Opportunity, in co-operation with the Social Security Administration, was very successful with Medicare Alert, a crash program to encourage people to sign up for Medicare.

The same high priority, with adequate advertising and promotion, should be given to other programs for the elderly. Special attention should be paid to programs which will provide employment for older people who want to work to supplement their incomes. Special workshops should be set for older people so they can work at their own speed.

And the promotion that went into Medicare should also be applied to nutrition programs such as Operation Loaves and Fishes, which provides low-cost and healthful meals for the elderly.

These programs may cost money, but in the long run the community will save both money and, more importantly, lives. For example, there's the experience of a senior center in a major city. Doctors found that after 7 years, not one member of the center had been admitted to a mental hospital because of senility. Ordinarily, 40 or 50 would have been admitted.

Thus, it is in the community's own interest to place more emphasis on helping its older citizens—particularly the poor who have no other place to which they can turn. We have the resources to do it.

Inflation Dangers Exaggerated?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. HANSEN
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, there have been constant allusions made by the Republican side that fiscal policies being used by the administration were inadequate to stem the inflationary trend and that increased taxes should be considered. This talk went on through the month of April. On May 12, the distinguished minority leader said:

> This administration has set the brakes too severely.

This comment temporarily slowed the discussion regarding this problem. Then little by little the discussion commenced to increase.

In late August I made a statement based on the July letter of the First National City Bank in New York in which they held that inflationary pressures were no longer as acute as was being alleged by the men of the Republican side. The next day my Republican opponent accused me of being a "star gazer." Now a month later the First National City Bank confirms and agrees with the viewpoint of the earlier letter. This viewpoint is quite succinctly explained in an editorial published in the Des Moines Register and Tribune of September 27.

I present it herewith for the information and enlightment of my colleagues:

INFLATION DANGER EXAGGERATED?

Assuming that Congress passes the Administration's proposed suspension of the 7 per cent tax credit for investment in machinery and equipment and the fast writeoff for depreciation of buildings, are further tax boosts necessary? Many business men and economists believe they are, and there has been an assumption in business circles that the Administration would go to Congress after the first of the year for an across-the-board boost in personal and corporation income taxes.

However, the National City Bank's Economic Letter warns that there is a danger of "overreacting to increases in widely publicized price indexes." It says a dissection of the official price indexes indicates that "most of the rises in prices have not been of the sort that are readily controllable by changes in demand without dangerous side effects."

This means that the editors believe a further tax increase may not be needed to curb aggregate demand and hints that such a move might push the economy into a recession.

The Economic Letter points out that farm and food price increases accounted for nearly half of the total increases in the wholesale price index since July, 1964. These price boosts were caused largely by the downswing in cattle and hog supplies in 1965 and early 1966. Prices of grains and soybeans have risen because of extraordinary export sales and food aid. The bank letter editors think supplies are beginning to catch up with demand in farm products and in industrial raw materials.

"It is one of the ironies of the postwar price history that plain bad luck on food prices has been a key factor in the current inflation scare as well as in the last one during 1956–57," says the Economic Letter. "One of the key lessons offered by our 1956–57 experience is that an inflation largely attributable to food supply factors cannot be effectively suppressed by limiting over-all demand without creating even worse disruptions elsewhere in the economy . . . Restrictions on demand aggravated the cost-push inflation in that period." (Cost-push inflation is the jacking up of wages and prices by unions and businesses with monopoly power to set rates.)

The Economic Letter concludes that "present evidence does not support the idea that demand is now growing at an excessive rate."

This is an argument against further deflationary measures designed to restrict total demand—such as a tax increaes or further tightening of credit.

Since bankers are supposed always to favor tight money and stopping inflation at all costs, this analysis from one of the nation's leading banks is interesting. It supports President Johnson and his economic advisers in their cautious approach to tax increases. And it reminds us that there is a danger of "over-doing" inflation control, as in 1956–57, and precipitating a recession.

It is quite evident that our present economic situation is one which requires extremely deft handling. In the opinion of many of us, the administration is fully aware of the dangers and pitfalls that face our economy. As Secretary Fowler has said:

> Any dolt can manage reasonable price stability in a stagnant and sluggish economy. Separation of the men from the boys takes place in the army of economic statesmen only when the goal of full employment growth has been achieved.

Past performance and the opinions of sophisticated financiers all point up the fact that this administration is handling the problem in expert fashion.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, October 16 to the 22d will mark the annual observance of National Business Women's Week by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. This week has been observed every year since 1928, and dramatizes the role of women in the business and professional life of the Nation.

During this week, the 177,500 members of the BPW salute the achievements and accomplishments of all business and professional women throughout our country.

This organization was founded in 1919, and is now in operation in all the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The growth of this organization is exemplified by its emblem, the Nike—Winged Victory of Samothrace, which symbolizes progress.

Its noteworthy objectives are fourfold:

First. To elevate the standards for women in business and in the professions.

Second. To promote the interests of business and professional women.

Third. To bring about a spirit of cooperation among business and professional women of the United States.

Fourth. To extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific and vocational activities.

At this time I would like to add my voice in commendation for the excellent work performed by this organization, particularly for elevating the standards and increasing the opportunities for all business and professional women.

Ellery Sedgwick, Jr.: Quality Tells

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasant surprise to open this week's issue of Forbes magazine and recognize the familiar face of my longtime friend, Ellery Sedgwick, Jr., looking out from the pages.

The article accompanying his picture relates the success he has brought to the Medusa Portland Cement Co., in Cleveland. Ellery's brilliant performance as chairman of the company is tribute to his tremendous drive and business perspicacity. The article in Forbes does a fine job in profiling this aspect of the man.

We who have known and admired Ellery over the years also can tell of his personal warmth, his sincerity, his outstanding service to our Cleveland community, his congeniality and loyalty as a friend, and I would be remiss if I did not add that dimension to the fine Forbes story detailing his accomplishments as an industrialist.

It will be of interest to his many friends on Capitol Hill to read the following article:

QUALITY TELLS: SHREWD STRATEGY CAN SUCCEED EVEN IN A SICK INDUSTRY—LOOK AT WHAT MEDUSA HAS DONE IN CEMENT

Plagued by weak prices and overcapacity, nearly all the well-known cement companies—even such former standouts as Ideal Cement and Lone Star—will fail to have an earnings gain in 1966. Only smallish Cleveland-based Medusa Portland Cement Co. is bucking the trend. Medusa's earnings should be up 15 percent this year to a record $3.10 on record sales of about $50 million, up 10 percent.

Once Medusa itself was an industry laggard. Fourteen years ago, ex-banker Ellery Sedgwick Jr., now Medusa Chairman, took over the company's reins from an 80-year-old president. Sedgwick faced an uphill fight since his tired company had old management and even older plant. It wasnt' until 1965, when the company earned $2.70 per share, that it exceeded 1958's $2.52.

Sedgwick credits much of Medusa's new found prosperity to the boom in its four-state area—Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, where construction is particularly heavy. Says Sedgwick, "When capital expenditures in heavy industry are up, we're up. When they're down, we're down."

Pay Off: But Sedgwick is being moedst. Medusa's recent record is due to more than simply good fortune. It is also due to Sedgwick's imaginative strategy. For one thing he insisted that the company expand only into contiguous markets. Often, cement companies jump, say, from Chicago to Seattle, whenever a market begins to simmer—only to find that after they have built new facilities everybody else is in there. The result: more overcapacity and weak prices.

But by operating only on a next-door basis, Medusa holds down transportation costs, one of the biggest factors in cement prices. Explains Sedgwick: "Frequently cement plants break down. When you are out of cement, you'll lose the customer. But we can supply him from another plant that is never too far away."

By modernizing plants, Sedgwick has also made Medusa a very low-cost producer for several big metropolitan markets such as Chicago and Milwaukee. Spending more over the last decade per sales dollar than any other company on plant, Sedgwick has modernized over 65 percent of Medusa's plants. "We keep our dividend payment low, and depreciation high," he says. "Seventy-five percent of our capital expenditures comes from cash flow. Other companies reinvest perhaps 25 percent, and 75 percent goes into dividends."

Putty-putty. It is marketing, however, where Medusa has really left the rest of the industry with its feet stuck in wet cement. Most cement companies long ago convinced themselves that cement was a gray, stony commodity and could be sold as nothing more. Medusa didn't buy this.

Sixty years ago it pioneered high-priced white cement, which forms a pure white surface that architects like. It now accounts for 14 percent of the company's sales as compared with a small fraction for the whole industry. White cement consists of pure white limestone and pure clay, which is relatively hard to find and tricky to manufacture. "Only four producers are in it," says Sedgwick. "It isn't worth it for any new outfit to come in at this time."

In 1964 Medusa opened another market introducing colored masonry cement used in churches and universities and a crack-resistant cement.

Admittedly, Medusa will confront new problems as it drives toward its five-year plan of $100 million sales. Like the rest of the industry, it could be hurt if construction slumps or if rival materials, such as steel, make new inroads into its markets. But these are problems everybody faces in a competitive economy. What Sedgwick and Medusa have proved is that even in a depreseed industry, good management makes a big difference.

Voting Record, 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, as the 89th Congress nears adjournment, the time arrives for me to submit my usual end-of-Congress report on my votes and activities to the people of my district—and submit my voting record on the bills that have been passed by the 1st and 2d sessions of this Congress.

My district, Mr. Speaker, is composed of 443,747 people in 24 counties in mid-Missouri and presents a diversity of interests; namely, small business, farming, educational, labor, and mining, including an area suburban to St. Louis County. This complexity of interests and myriad of pursuits makes it impossible for anyone to agree with every vote I have cast. Surely, I do not except that all of my constituents will agree with my position all the time, but what is important to me is that I have voted in a way that I believe best serves the district I represent, the State of Missouri, and the Nation as a whole.

The record covers the major bills enacted by the 89th Congress, both sessions, and have indicated my vote on the following chart:

Public law or bill No.	Description of bill	I voted
Public Law 89-358	Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act, to provide a program of educational benefits and others for the cold war veterans	Yes.
Public Law 89-171	Foreign Assistance Act of 1965—authorizing foreign aid program	No.
Public Law 89-273	Foreign aid funds for 1966—appropriating $3,218,000,000 for 1966 program	No.
Public Law 89-321	Omnibus farm bill, extending for 4 years existing wheat, feed-grain agricultural programs, and others	Yes.
Public Law 89-240	FHA loan ceiling—increasing the annual gross ceiling on FHA-insured loans to help develop water supply and waste disposal systems in rural areas.	Yes.
Public Law 89-6	Inter-American Development Bank—authorizing $750,000,000 increase in U.S. contributions to the Bank's Fund for Special Operations	No.
H.R. 7984	Rentsupplement amendment to the Federal Housing Act	No.
Public Law 89-562	Urban Mass Transportation Act—authorizing a program of Federal grants to States and cities for planning, engineering, and designing urban mass transportation projects.	No.
Public Law 89-10	Elementary-secondary education benefits, authorizing funds for general use in elementary and secondary schools including grants to low-income school districts, text and library books, education centers, etc.	Yes.
Public Law 89-329	Higher Education Act—authorizing funds for Federal scholarships for college students, federally guaranteed low-interest loans to college students and aid to small colleges and community service programs.	Yes.
Public Law 89-97	Medicare—establishing a social security medical care program for the aged	Yes.
Public Law 89-97	Social security increase—providing a 7 percent across-the-board increase in old age survivor's disability insurance retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965	Yes.
Public Law 89-74	Drug controls—expanding Federal controls over depressant and stimulant drugs (barbiturates or "goof balls" and "pep pills") to reduce illegal distribution and use.	Yes.
Public Law 89-109	Health program extensions—to extend and strengthen programs of grants for immunization of children against polio, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, and other infectious diseases.	Yes.
Public Law 89-333	Vocational rehabilitation—to expand existing vocational rehabilitation programs to train from 120,000 to 200,000 trainees annually	Yes.
Public Law 89- (H.R. 15111)	Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966—to extend and authorize the poverty programs	No.
Public Law 89-564	Auto safety—establishing Federal safety performance standards for motor vehicles and tires	Yes.
Public Law 89-41	Disaster legislation—to provide more comprehensive and rapid disaster relief in the case of natural disasters and price support payments to farmers who were unable to plant crops because of floods.	Yes.
Public Law 89-236	Immigration—revising the immigration laws to eliminate the national origins quota system which has been in effect since 1925 and to establish general priorities for admitting immigrants.	Yes.
Public Law 89-110	Voting rights—to enforce 15th amendment to the Constitution (right-to-vote) and to suspend the use of literacy tests or similar qualifications voting devices.	Yes.
H.R. 14765	Civil Rights Act of 1966—including open occupancy provisions on the sale and rental of housing and Federal controls over jury selection	No.
Constitutional amendment.	Presidential continuity—providing specific procedures for presidential succession and to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President becomes unable to perform his duties.	No.
Public Law 89-141	Assassination of the President—making it a Federal crime to kill, kidnap, or assault the President of the United States	Yes.
Public Law 89-197	Crime—Law Enforcement Assistance Act with training programs for local law enforcement personnel	Yes.
Public Law 89-504	Federal employee pay raise—providing salary increases for Federal workers	Yes.
Public Law 89-214	Insurance for servicemen—making available group life isurance for all servicemen and authorizing death gratuity payments to survivors of servicemen.	Yes.
Public Law 89-132	Military pay—providing 1st pay increase for enlisted men since 1952, including reenlistment bonuses for critical skills, extra "hostile fire" pay for men in combat zones.	Yes.
Public Law 89-44	Excise tax cut—a graduated elimination of all excise taxes except user and regulatory levies, cigarettes and liquor taxes and the 1-percent manufacturer tax on automobiles.	Yes.
Public Law 89-81	Silver coinage—to revise the Nation's coinage by eliminating all silver from dimes and quarters and reducing silver content of half dollars to 40 percent.	No.
Public Law 89-601	Minimum wage—to increase the minimum wage from $1.25 per hour to $1.60 by Jan. 1, 1968, and extending minimum wage coverage to workers not previously covered.	Yes.
Public Law 89-387	Uniform Time Act—to establish uniform dates for commencing and ending daylight saving time and to allow each State to enact State law to exempt itself on a statewide basis from the provisions of the act.	Yes.
H.R. 14929	Food for Freedom Act—a broad expansion of old Public Law 480 of shipping our food surpluses to more than 100 foreign nations to be paid for in local currency not redeemable in U.S. dollars—a new program of foreign aid.	No.
Public Law 89-152	Draft card burning—amending Universal Military Training and Service Act to make it a crime to knowingly destroy or mutilate a draft card.	Yes.
Public Law 89-285	Highway beautification—providing for Federal control of advertising and junkyards along the highway right-of-way	No.
Public Law 89-583	Foreign Assistance Act of 1966—authorizing foreign aid program	No.
H.R. 17788	Foreign aid appropriations for 1967 program, $3,047,065,800	No.

Crisis of American Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an editorial that appeared in the Los Angeles Times on August 28, 1966, on the crisis of American cities:

CRISIS OF AMERICAN CITIES

"It is men who make a city, not walls or ships," wrote the Greek historian, Thucydides.

It is also men who despoil their urban environment through neglect, greed or ignorance. In the modern American metropolis the effect has been accelerated by technology and aggravated by the extraordinary movement of people to the cities.

Until the 1920s the majority of Americans lived on farms or in small towns. Today more than 70% of the nation resides in urban areas, and their number is growing steadily.

They inhabit cities afflicted by past errors and present indifference. Urban growth too often is measured in terms of proliferating slums and housing decay, increasing crime, worsening waste and pollution of natural resources, bigger traffic jams and the waning financial capacity of local government to deal with the problems.

Even those who flee to the suburbs cannot escape the fallout from big-city problems. Every resident of every metropolitan area is affected directly or indirectly.

The cruelest price, however, is paid by the poor, whose expectations of a better life have been shattered in the impersonal realities of urban poverty. Their violent protest, in turn, has become the cities' most agonizing ordeal.

This crisis of the cities is the subject of current hearings by a concerned but puzzled Senate subcommittee. The crisis is so massive, so diverse, so seemingly insoluble that the subcommittee chairman, Sen. ABRAHAM RIBICOFF (D-Conn.), readily admits that Congress does not have the right answers and that in many cases "we have not even asked the right questions."

Subcommittee members want to know what is wrong and what can be done, specifically by the federal government. The remedy suggested by several mayors is simply a tremendous increase in the federal funds handed out to the cities.

New York Mayor John Lindsay said that $50 billion would be needed in the next 10 years just to make his city "livable." Mayor Jerome Cavanaugh of Detroit urged that $250 billion be spent to aid U.S. cities.

Bigger handouts, however, can never be the cure-all for urban ills. In more reasoned testimony, John Gardner, secretary of health, education and welfare, told the subcommittee, "I think we should be particularly wary of the old American habit of spending a lot of money to still our anxieties."

The fact is that Washington has already spent a lot of money on urban problems—nearly $100 billion during the past 10 years—without achieving many real solutions. More will be needed. But so will more initiative, imagination and leadership be necessary at all levels of government if the cities are to survive.

There is a limit to the size of the federal mortgage that can be put on City Hall if the traditional functions of local government are to remain locally managed. Federal handouts, moreover, must never be an excuse for local citizens to fail to assume their own financial responsibility. More federal spending for the cities will also mean that more federal taxes must be collected from city dwellers as well as necessary local and state levies.

Surplus federal income taxes should be shared with cities like Los Angeles and states like California, which tax themselves heavily yet receive a proportionally smaller share of federal taxes collected.

Whatever the source, the money will be wasted unless there are practical programs and worthwhile projects for its use. Many of the most pressing problems result from lack of adequate planning in the past. Failure to plan now will only compound the errors.

New approaches to solving urban problems such as the proposed "demonstration cities" plan to replace slum blight should be considered by the Congress. Existing programs, such as the anti-poverty war and urban renewal, need to be improved to achieve the most effective partnership of federal and local government.

Cities must seek new ways of meeting metropolitan challenges in conjunction with other municipalities. A critical aspect of urban problems is that they spread beyond city boundaries, requiring common efforts such as the Southern California Assn. of Governments.

The various states must also play a stronger and more creative role in helping their urban areas. California's Legislature, for example, next year should find the means of shifting some of the heavy property tax burden to other revenue bases.

The future of our cities, however, ultimately depends upon whether city dwellers will endure the present ugliness and discomfort or whether they will demand and pay for improvement.

Intemperate Remarks Are a Disservice to District of Columbia Home Rule and to the Cause of Civil Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, an editorial broadcast by WMAL here in Washington during the week of August 21, 1966, brings home the point that intemperate statements do a disservice to the home rule movement and to the cause of civil rights.

I commend the editorial to the attention of our colleagues:

JOSEPH RAUH, JR.

District Democratic Chairman Joseph Rauh Jr. has fought the good fight for the District many times. It appears, however, that he is too emotionally involved with the home rule issue. Closely following last week's flareup of racial violence in Southeast Washington, Chairman Rauh called a news conference. Although he claimed that racial violence need not happen, his entire news conference was studded with remarks like this:

"What is in store for us without home rule is ever-escalating guerrilla Warfare."

There were many other comments of the type you just hear Chairman Rauh make. It appeared that Chairman Rauh was attempting to turn a racial incident into political hay. He seemed to be thrusting a gun at the head of Congress, predicting violence if home rule legislation is not passed.

WMAL believes that if home rule could solve racial problems, there would have been no riots in Watts, Cleveland and Chicago. Commissioner Walter Tobriner's special citizens' committee has set out to settle racial grievances without violence. Chairman Rauh's remarks are a disservice to the committee. His remarks are also a disservice to Washington, to the home rule cause, to the civil rights cause, to Mr. Rauh's party and to himself.

Big Jim Farley Has the Touch

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky., which appeared on Sunday, September 25, 1966, with reference to Hon. James A. Farley, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp.:

GATHERS FLOCK HERE: BIG JIM FARLEY STILL HAS THE TOUCH

(By Paul Janensch)

Big Jim Farley is 78 years old but he hasn't lost his touch.

This politician's politician, who mobilized the Democratic Party behind Franklin D. Roosevelt and became one of the most powerful and beloved figures on the American scene, was in Louisville yesterday to see old friends and make new ones.

Who but James A. Farley could have attracted Kentucky's feuding Democrats to a pleasant little luncheon at the Pendennis Club? The guests included:

Former Gov. A. B. Chandler, former Gov. Bert Combs, former Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt, State Atty. Gen. Robert Matthews, State Sen. J. D. "Jiggs" Buckman, State Highway Commissioner Henry Ward and "Miss Lennie" McLaughlin, den mother of Louisville's Democrats for 19 lively years.

Chandler, Combs, Matthews, Buckman and Ward are all declared or potential candidates for the 1967 governor's race. And, as a Chandler aide mentioned to a reporter, "Things are going to get sticky in the next few months."

But there they sat, smiling at each other over the roast beef and gold-trimmed china. When Farley stood up to reminisce about the old days and comment on current politics, they listened with the sort of respect that the young men of Athens must have accorded Socrates.

Farley, who is now board chairman of the Coca Cola Export Corp. in New York, said nothing startling. But even a phrase like "I really don't know . . ." coming from the lips of the master seemed to carry tremendous weight and prompted his listeners to nod their heads as if to say: If he doesn't know, nobody knows.

"I don't know what's going to happen in the New York governor's race," said Farley in his gentle monotone. "Rockefeller is weak upstate."

Other Farley observations:

On the 1968 presidential election Lyndon Johnson and HUBERT HUMPHREY will beat the Republican ticket, headed by either Richard Nixon or Michigan Gov. George Romney.

On Sen. ROBERT F. KENNEDY. "He's aggressive but I don't like a lot of things he's doing such as speaking against President Johnson."

On the Nov. 8 congressional elections. About 25 or 30 House seats captured by Democrats in the 1964 Johnson landslide are doubtful. On the other hand, a few Southern districts that went Republican for the first time in 1964 might be retaken by Democrats.

On current political issues. The war in Viet Nam isn't a "real issue." Most Americans support the President. But Negro demonstrations in certain cities might be a powerful issue. As for inflation, Farley cited the old Irish expression—"distastrous but not fatal."

On reports that Roosevelt carried on an affair with Mrs. Lucy Rutherford. "An outrage, I don't think any purpose is served by telling a story about somebody's personal life 40 years ago. I could write a book and tell you a lot of things."

Farley did write one book. "Behind the Ballots," which is considered to be the most authoritative of practical American politics.

The old political drummer is as fit as a college athlete. His 6-foot-3-inch frame is erect and trim. His eyes can still look right through a political maneuver. He's as bald as a ball bearing, but so is Yul Bryner.

"I go to bed at 11:30 every night and get up at 7 every morning," he told a reporter. "I walk to my office on Madison Avenue from my apartment in the Waldorf. I travel 50- to 75,000 miles every year and attend about 125 banquets and 75 luncheons.

"I visit a Turkish bath to keep my weight at 205 pounds. If I get up at 207, I just cut out bread and dessert."

At 11 a.m. today, Big Jim will be the guest of honor of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States at the opening of their convention in Louisville.

Story of a Gun

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY], received a well-deserved compliment in an editorial in the New York Times for Monday, October 3, 1966.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include this editorial, entitled "Story of a Gun":

STORY OF A GUN

Congressman PAUL FINDLEY of Illinois deserves high marks for his persistence and thoroughness in probing into the strange history of a 20-mm. gun, first urgently required by the Army almost six years ago and not yet delivered.

The gun—a small financial item in a defense budget of $60 billion—offers nevertheless a case history of what's wrong in the Pentagon. Long delays, in part caused by the layering of command and staff echelons; the influence of international political considerations upon what should have been purely military, technological and procurement judgments; some poor decisions—and then *ex post facto* attempts to paint the lily have cast a long shadow over the new gun.

The weapon in question is the 20-mm. Hispano-Suiza, manufactured in West Germany and now scheduled for delivery in small quantities next spring or summer, many years after the threat it was intended to meet—a new Russian gun—has been in operation. The Army compiled a long "white paper" to rebut and refute the criticism, but as Mr. FINDLEY has pointed out, it contains self-contradictions, half-truths or prevarications and does not answer some of the main criticisms. Most important: Why, six years after an urgent need was stated for a gun superior to a Russian model, is the United States purchasing a gun that is still technologically unsatisfactory and that when delivered will still be outranged and outperformed by comparable Soviet weapons?

Disclosures of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the debate last week on the so-called antipoverty bill brought to light many examples of why the Office of Economic Opportunity has come under such widespread criticism. These and examples in other agencies of Government indicate continued maladministration in the Federal Government. Here are a few examples of what I mean.

CASE I. GOVERNMENT CONSULTANTS

There are 200 consultants on the Federal Economic Opportunity payroll at $60 to $100 a day. This consultant device is being used to pay at a higher level than permitted by civil service standards and a higher level than their qualifications and credentials justify.

CASE II. PRESIDENT'S CLUB

The Office of Economic Opportunity arbitrarily chose Consolidated American Services, Inc., to evaluate Job Corps sites, although this company did not qualify as did other firms. Coincidentally, the one qualification this company had was a $3,000 gift to the President's Club. Involved was a contract exceeding $1 million.

CASE III. EXPENSIVE PUBLIC RELATIONS

It was revealed in the House recently that the Economic Opportunity regional Office in Kansas City, after a Congressman had criticized Sargent Shriver, sent 40 telegrams to newspapers in the area, boosting the boss. The cost of these 40 3½-page messages was $2,900.

CASE IV. JOB CORPS COSTS STATISTICS

The 38,951 Job Corps enrollees cost U.S. taxpayers $160,064 per graduate. It costs more in 1 year to train an individual to clean parks than it would to send 12 students to Harvard for 4 years.

CASE V. VISIT TO MOSCOW

Prof. Stephen Smale of the University of California traveled to Moscow on a $13,000 Federal grant. When he got to Russia, he called a press conference to denounce U.S. policy in Vietnam.

CASE VI. GOVERNMENT SPENDING

A statement in the September 13 Congressional Record points out that this administration is putting this country in debt at the astounding rate of $40,000 a minute, or about $2.5 million per hour on the basis of a 40-hour week.

CASE VII. COST OF LIVING

Between January and August, living costs jumped more than 2½ percent. In the same 7 months, grocery costs increased just under 4 percent according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics latest Consumer Price Index. This same source shows that what $10 would buy in 1940 takes $23.20 today.

CASE VIII. INCREASE IN THE PUBLIC PAYROLL

Last December, at his Texas ranch, President Johnson announced a plan to eliminate 25,000 Government jobs. Between the date of this announcement and July 1, 1966, according to the Joint Congressional Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures, the greatest and fastest increase on record in Federal employment took place. At a cost of $1 billion per year for salaries, the Government added 190,325 new employees to the public payroll.

The Responsibility of the Citizen as a Voter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, every election year since I have been a Member of Congress, I have mailed a copy of Ralph Bushnell Potts' inspiring essay, "The Responsibility of the Citizen as a Voter," to constituents in the 23d District of Ohio.

Because it has always received such a warm response, I am this year sending it to the home of every registered voter in the district, regardless of political affiliation. I think many of my colleagues will find it most timely and I commend it to their attention:

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITIZEN AS A VOTER

(By Ralph Bushnell Potts, Vol. 35, American Judicature Society)

The blood of free men stains my ballot sheet. Whatever others may do, I shall not carelessly make my mark. I vote not because I can, but because I must. Those who died for this, my voice in government, had a right to expect that I would prepare with every faculty to use it wisely, honestly, and courageously. They did not die that fools, blind partisans, or the reckless might make a game of free elections.

Only my secret heart knows whether I justify the definition of "voter" as they wrote it in the reddening sand. If I love my country as they did, I question my qualifications again and again.

I carefully study the issues and candidates to determine what is best, not for me or my minority but for my country.

I will not be confused or deceived by propaganda, slogans or histrionics. I shield my eyes to the glitter of personalities, purge my mind of passion and prejudice, and search diligently for the hidden truth. I must be free of all influences save that of conscience and justice.

I garden for dreams, but with a realistic spade. My test is not of trend or popularity, but of principle and liberty.

I vote as if my ballot alone decided the contest. I may lose my preference, but I will not throw away my sacred vote. For within the booth I hold in my humble hand the living proxy of all my country's honored dead.

Disclosure

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Record the following article from the Chicago Daily News:

DISCLOSURE

(By Charles Nicodemus, of our Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—Rep. PAUL FINDLEY (R., Ill.) Wednesday disclosed the contents of secret defense communications relating West German threats to cancel the purchase of 3 American-made destroyers if the U.S. failed to push its plans to buy a German automatic cannon that FINDLEY charges is substandard.

The Illinois Congressman said the messages explain why Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara agreed to the cannon procurement in the first place. And he said they show why McNamara still insists on going ahead with the purchase even though, FINDLEY contends, the Army's own records show that U.S. weapons experts have been unable to make the gun perform up to American standards.

FINDLEY made his disclosure in a House presentation, appearing in the Congressional Record Wednesday, in which he suggests that the U.S. Government "now has a golden opportunity to back out of the malodorous procurement" of the German-made cannon, designated the HS–820.

FINDLEY noted that West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and his defense minister, Kai-Uwe von Hassel, are now visiting Washington, primarily to discuss German agreements to purchase U.S. weapons.

FINDLEY observed that Erhard wishes to postpone and reduce German purchases under the so-called offset agreement, because of the burden that pact places on the West Germany economy.

He said that since the U.S., in turn, is seeking ways to reduce the outflow of its dollars to Germany, "the obvious move would be to cancel the recent contract for the H.S. 820," since "The gun cannot be made to work."

Under the offset program, which is highly unpopular in Germany, West Germany reluctantly agreed in 1961 to buy $1.35 billion in U.S. munitions every 2 years, to offset the cost of maintaining America's NATO troops in Germany.

FINDLEY said the only reason the U.S. agreed to buy the German-made gun in the first place, in November 1964, was "to give West Germany some American arms business to quiet German domestic complaints about the offset agreement."

The U.S. needed a cannon in the 20-MM. class, FINDLEY related. And Secretary McNamara pressured the Army into agreeing to buy the gun—which the U.S. had been testing unsuccessfully—"to give von Hassel something to show the Bundestag (Parliament)," FINDLEY charged.

The Illinois Republican noted that public announcement of the planned cannon purchase made it appear that the U.S. would not buy the gun unless the deficiencies found in the U.S. tests were corrected.

And he recalled that while the tentative cannon buy and the destroyer purchase agreement were announced in the same joint McNamara-Von Hassel communique, no connection between the two procurements was indicated.

In reality, Findley said, "while the public and the Congress were not informed of it," the United States had made a firm agreement to buy the cannon in return for German purchase of the destroyers.

Findley said that in 1965, when Congress temporarily blocked funds for the further improvement and testing of the German gun, "the West German Government became anguished and angry."

Findley disclosed that in a cable dated in January 1965, the Defense Department was informed that Brig. Gen. Konrad Muehllehner, deputy to a high West German defense ministry official, had expressed his government's extreme displeasure at the U.S. failure to proceed with the final test program that was to precede quantity purchases by the United States of the German-made cannon.

General Muehllehner was quoted as saying that American failure to buy the guns would make it difficult for Erhard's administration to defend its military budget, with its American arms purchases, which was then pending in the Bundestag.

He further warned that failure to go through with the reciprocal agreement to buy the cannons "might affect the deal under which Germany is buying three U.S. missile-firing destroyers," Findley revealed.

In response to a U.S. explanation that "politicians" in Congress were blocking funds for the German gun, in a "flap" connected with the proposed closure of the Springfield (Mass.) Federal Arsenal, Findley said General Muehllehner warned:

"Remember that we too have politicians that we must satisfy."

Findley, a GOP expert on NATO, has been attacking the proposed $150 million procurement of the 4,000 cannons and related equipment for more than 3 months, on grounds that the gun still doesn't work properly.

He said the previously unpublicized communications, which he obtained from sympathetic officials in the Pentagon, "may well be classified, although I do not know that to be the case."

He said he would not be surprised if they were classified, however—"not because national security requires their classification, but because they are an embarrassment to Defense Secretary McNamara."

Findley urged Congress to probe the procurement, demand that McNamara reveal all United States-West German communications dealing with the pending purchase, and "exert pressure" on the Defense Secretary to cancel the 3-year buy after the first year's production, which is already underway.

Pilot Report From Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, an alert constituent of mine, Mr. Robert Sprague, has been kind enough to forward a copy of an article which appeared in the Aviation Week and Space Technology publication.

Comments made by the anonymous author of this article—an Air Force officer serving in Vietnam—are so startling that I feel impelled to call them to the attention of my colleagues:

Pilot Report From Vietnam

(The following letter was written to the Editor of Aviation Week & Space Technology by an Air Force fighter-bomber pilot currently flying McDonnell F-4Cs in Vietnam. We present it to our readers as the unexpurgated views of a pilot on the firing line. Because of its possible effect on the future of this officer's military career, we are withholding his name and rank.—R.B.H.)

I have been a subscriber to Aviation Week & Space Technology since 1960, but this is the first time I have had reason to write to the Editor. I am presently flying tactical fighters in South Vietnam, and it is time that the facts be given concerning our operations here. By "facts" I mean the actualities of daily operations in this theater. Having no political goals, I have no myths to perpetuate as do our "great white fathers" in Washington. The war here in Vietnam has become a political football, an exercise in glowing reports, outstanding new records and promises of the "turning tide."

First, the "non-shortage" of munitions. Looking at three jet fighter bases in Vietnam containing a total of over 12 fighter squadrons, no 750-lb GP (general purpose) bombs are to be found. The bombs used are 250-lb. MK. 81 and 500-lb. MK. 82, the "Snakeye" series, which can be dropped in either high or low drag form.

MK. 81 SHORTCOMINGS

The Mk. 82 is a fine weapon in its high-drag form, being accurate and having a fairly good blast effect. The Mk .81 is, at best, a nuisance charge. Since all the 81s I have seen have been low-drag, they must be dropped by dive bombing, from slant ranges of 4,000–8,000 ft. U.S. Air Force delivery qualifying criteria requires a CEA (circular error, average) of 140 ft. In our FAC (forward air controller) directed attacks, we are usually required to pin-point a small target such as a bunker or a thatched hut. Radio calls by the FAC are often heard such as ". . . nice bomb—put the next one about 10 meters at 12 o'clock . . . ." i.e., a miss, but any pilot, fighter or bomber, can tell you that a 33-ft. bomb is damn fine shooting! A 750-lb. GP would have blast-damaged or destroyed the target at that proximity, a 250 digs a neat hole nearby.

We receive equal amounts of 81s and 82s, but there are no 750s available in Vietnam. They must be well hidden, for I have heard Mr. McNamara state time and again that there is no shortage. This must be one of the "isolated exceptions" he mentions.

Another case in point is 20-mm. HEI (high explosive incendiary). Fighter squadrons have an authorized monthly expenditure of 80,000 rounds. A quick look will show this large amount to be quite small. An F-4C, mounting a gun pod, carries 1,200 rounds, while an F-100D carries a total of 800 for its four cannon. This means that 70 F-4 sorties (seven per day for 10 days—or 10 per day for one week), or 100 F-100 sorties (nine per day for 12 days—or 15 per day for one week) would consume a month's supply if the pilots fired out their guns. Policy, dictates, however, that pilots will be briefed on the shortage of 20-mm. ammunition, and will use it only when deemed absolutely necessary by the flight leaders or the FAC. This places somewhat of a handicap on the weapons systems' use.

SORTIE RATES MISLEADING

Second comes the matter of "filling squares." Newspaper readers in the U.S. often read of our terrific sortie rate, or of the tonnage of bombs dropped. None of the papers, however, have taken the time to equate tonnage per sortie. This manner sheds a new light on the picture. Taking a 200-sortie day, about 300,000 lb. of ordnance might be delivered. This breaks down to an average of 1,500 lb. per aircraft. That means an average load of two napalm, 4 Mk. 81s plus 800 rounds of 20-mm., or 3 Mk. 82s. This still sounds fair, until we realize that an F-4 could carry 18 Mk. 82s plus a gun pod, or 24 Mk. 82s without a gun, i.e., about 12,000 lb.; and an F-100 could carry 4 750-lb. GPs or four napalm, plus its always-loaded 20-mm. Now the true case appears. There is nothing more demoralizing than the sight of an F-4 taxiing out with nothing but a pair of 81s or 82s nestled among its ejector racks.

However, it looks much better for the commander and the service concerned to show 200 sorties on paper, even when 40 or 50 would do the same job. It also helps in Congress when the services are fighting for their appropriations, for the one with the highest number of sorties obviously needs more money.

Taking the F-4 again, we come to another fact. The F-4C is perhaps the best interceptor USAF has ever had. It is a credit to its designers that it performs so well as a fighter-bomber. But why do we risk the lives of two pilots on every sortie? The backseat man, as every F-4 driver readily admits, is basically an RO (radar observer), handling the radar and ECM during intercepts. He has no value at all in the back seat on an air-to-ground mission, where all the work is done by the front pilot. Some of the backseaters on this base have resorted to taking along magazines and puzzles so as not to fall asleep during the mission. It is the addition of a valuable life into the battle zone that is needless. It is a second man to be lost if the aircraft is downed. There has been no reason given, except that "there is a seat there, and it must be filled." Is someone being fed a false bill of goods?

Third, we come to the matter of targeting, the effective use of the available power. When an article reads "structures destroyed" the definition means a straw-thatched hut. "Boat" means anything from a 12-ft. one-man dugout to slightly larger sampans. "Bridge" means a bamboo foot-bridge or a pair of logs felled across a stream: "Pack animal" means a water buffalo, cow or even a pig or goat. Let's face the facts. The VC are not anywhere strong enough to occupy any permanent dwellings, let alone operate any warships in the rivers. Any such would have been bombed long ago.

To be sure, these targets must be hit to keep "Charlie" on the run, but at such cost?

A DIFFERENT TALLY

We are using $300 napalm bombs, $305 Mk. 82s, $250 Mk. 81s, $2.45 20-mm. rounds, and much more expensive, newer ordnance. In addition, an F-4 uses 2,100 gal. of JP-4 per sortie, an F-100, 1,400 gal. Add to this the cost of every aircraft lost in the south, $2,500,000 per F-4, $800,000 per F-100, plus the cost of a pilot's life (not in the Christian sense, an irreplaceable asset), two years of training and a $500,000 investment, and then make another tally sheet.

A VC hutch is worth, at most, $20; a pack animal, maybe $100; a bridge, the sweat to fell a few trees; a VC soldier—two days training plus a solution to the population problem.

The loss of one aircraft or one pilot negates many months' damage to the enemy. And what is the solution given to the pilots? The pilots are briefed to raise their minimum altitudes, bomb from higher up, make fewer passes, drop all at once, back off. The result—missions are refragged because the target was not destroyed the first time.

SAFETY, NOT VICTORY

Flying safety has become the motto, not destroy the enemy. The pilots are briefed that a loss is not worth the cost, and that violations of theater minimums will result in disciplinary action. Is this the way the pilots were briefed for the Tokyo raids, or the Ploesti attacks? I'll venture a "no" for that. Losses hurt then, maybe more than now, but the aircrews knew that the risk was worth the cost, even if it meant 10 lives in a B-17.

Here in Vietnam, and in much of the rest of the Air Force, the true professional soldier is dissatisfied with his job. It is not the problem of pay or advancement, but rather the manner in which he feels he is being used. The students of military strategy, the men who have come here to rain destruction on the enemy by killing and destroying as much as they possibly can during every minute of combat, the men who are seeking a pride in their job, the men who will follow a capable leader to the ends of the earth, and take over for him if need be, these men are leaving the service in ever-increasing numbers. They are tired of flying their aircraft for minimum effect, tired of being told how "not" to fly their aircraft in combat by people who have less experience than they, tired of belonging to a "Fly Safe" Air Force that has let the purpose of their existence fade into shadow, tired of self-styled experts, such as political appointees, college professors, social do-gooders and college students, trying to dictate basic military policy, and succeeding. They are sick of a military service that beat the best the German and Japanese armies could throw at them, today too timid to even demand that the winner of a weapons system competition, chosen best by a team of top generals be the one finally selected, today too timid to even state that the "people's choice" is not necessarily a military leader in theater operations. The men who can see all this are leaving.

ANOTHER ERA

Perhaps these men belong to a bygone era. An era where a military force was an entity led by professionals who merely took a general aim from the amateurs on the home front, but conducted their war as they knew it should be. An era where a country had the faith in the military commander to let him fight his war his way, and not afraid of a "military takeover" because his every decision was not given an OK by his civilian counterpart.

Premier Ky, who has been harshly mocked by several cartoonists and editors, may have an answer. His idea of taking the war to the North has merit. He realizes that only stepping on the fingers of the North Vietnames (and the Chinese) will merely slow their effort for a time. He knows they will never talk peace while they are still in a position to win, and when you are carrying the battle to the enemy, fighting on his ground, you are the one presently ahead. One of our former greats, perhaps the best turned out in the modern U.S. military, did it just Ky's way, by carrying the battle to the enemy. He stated, "From the Far East I send you one single thought, one sole idea, written in red on every beachhead from Australia to Tokyo. There is no substitute for victory."

He did not say ". . . the tide is turning."

—Name Withheld by Request.

God's Plan for Solving the Ghetto Problems—The Problem of Unemployment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, in these days of toil and turmoil in our large cities, we have heard often the strident voices of extreme thought on both sides of the issues of the day: Civil rights, poor schools, inadequate housing, unemployment, and the like. In this din it is rare that one can hear the soft tones of reason from that unimpeachable source of great wisdom, the Holy Scripture.

Such a voice was heard recently in a sermon given by the Reverend J. Franklin Yount of the Concordia Lutheran Church, Akron, Ohio, and entitled "God's Plan for Solving the Ghetto Problems." Under consent I include excerpts from the Reverend Yount's fine sermon in the Appendix of today's RECORD:

GOD'S PLAN FOR SOLVING THE GHETTO PROBLEMS—THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(Excerpts from sermon of J. Franklin Yount at Concordia Lutheran Church, Aug. 28, 1966)

I have already explained to you from a number of Old Testament Scripture passages that God intended man to be a working member of the human family. God himself worked at the time of creation, and thus set the pattern for his creatures. Even though the Creator placed man in a Paradise here on earth, the Garden of Eden, still he instructed man to "dress and keep it." That was an order which required work. Thus He also prescribed for man a meaning and purpose in life. The same principles were applied in the New Testament times. Jesus Christ, God's own Son, testified to this fact when he said: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work". He too came into this world as a working member of society. In this way he also provided a good example for his followers. In spite of all hardships, difficulties, and oppositions, he persevered in his appointed task until his objective had been achieved. That is the reason for his final report to the Father who had sent him: "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do".

The "Epistles" of the N.T. are simply letters from the Apostles of Jesus explaining to the early Christians how to apply the teachings of Christianity to the problems of daily living. Now listen to this admonition written by St. Paul to the Christians of Ephesus, one of the large cities of the world of that time: "Let him that stole steal no more, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing that is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth". He must earn his livelihood by honest toil in a useful occupation, and thus provide for himself and family, and also try to have something left over with which to help other needy people. Now listen to another extract from the letter to the Christians of Thessilonica, one of the cities of ancient Greece, setting up some guide-lines for daily living. "We hear that there are some among you who are walking disorderly, working not at all, but who are busybodies. Now them that are such we command and exhort by our Lord Jesus Christ, that with quietness they work, and eat their own bread." These words were written for city-dwellers of 2000 years ago, but are equally applicable for various groups of our own day and land, such as Watts of Los Angeles and Hough of Cleveland, or any other cities where the so-called Ghettos exist.

Note carefully how the words of the quoted texts fit the present situation to a "T". "Some walk among you disorderly", that is, defying and resisting the lawful authorities; "working not at all", even when they were able and could easily get jobs, "but are busybodies", no doubt marching and counter-marching, loitering and pilfering, breaking and stealing, burning and looting. Now what does he suggest as a solution for the problem? "Now them that are such we command and exhort by our Lord Jesus Christ that with quietness they work, and eat their own bread". He even lays down an ultimatum: "If any will not work, neither shall they eat". No work, no eats; no labor, no houses. The responsibility is placed squarely upon the idle people themselves, and the needed work is assigned to them. That is God's plan. Any modern program; whether city, state, or nation, to obtain the approval and blessing of Almighty God, and to meet with any measure of success, must necessarily obtain those same two elements: personal responsibility and productive labor.

Under the present efforts for improvement of the Ghettos, the pictures which we regularly see on the TV and in the illustrated publications, picture to our view a government worker taking a group of children by chartered bus out into the country so that they may see where the bottled milk which they drink really comes from; or leading the teen-agers through the paces of a twisting dance, so that they can learn how to be sociable; or training the boys and young men how to develop their skills for use on the baseball and football fields; or how to handle their fists and deliver their punches in the prize-fighting arena. Those frills in education may be very good in themselves, especially to get more pleasure out of life, but they certainly do not remove the cause of poverty, or eliminate the dangers of the Ghetto.

We sometimes wonder why we never see any pictures showing those unemployed people how to clean up the filth in their own back-yard; or how to scrub and paint the dirty houses in which they live; or how to repair or rebuild the broken-down steps; or how to beautify the premises in a general way. In that way they could both better their own living conditions, and at the same time develop skills which would enable them to obtain profitable employment from other people.

The great hue and cry at the present time is for housing—bigger and better housing. In our larger cities this ordinarily means mammoth urban apartments, which call for a heap of money and a lot of manual labor. The system of government under which we operate pulls the money from the pockets of the ordinary citizens, and assigns the job of actual building to the big fat contractors, who get all the fatter from government contracts, while the people for whom they build get all the poorer. According to general practice the contractor, in order to avoid strikes and delay, hires only high-priced union labor, while the idle masses of the Ghetto do not get a Chinaman's chance for employment. The contractors try to justify their action for such a policy by saying that "the Ghetto bums do not possess the skills for such work". Such a procedure may well take care of the housing shortage, but it certainly does not begin to solve the problem of unemployment, nor any other problems of the Ghetto for that matter. The only way to solve the problem of unemployment is to give work to the unemployed. High-priced labor can build houses only for those who are in the same income bracket. Any successful program must take into consideration the unemployed people of the community, and have them do the work of building. The only outsiders to be tolerated on the premises would be those who are doing the teaching and the guiding. The ultimatum laid down by the Lord God still stands: no houses for the Ghetto unless the idle people themselves are willing to do the work. If hindrances are thrown in the way of such a policy, no matter whether by politicians, contractors, labor unions, or any other obstructionists, our country ought to be wise enough and courageous enough to stand up again and say, "ours is a government of the people by the people, and for the people", and not for the favored few.

The only way to solve the problem of unemployment is to give jobs to the unemployed, even though we must first teach them the necessary skills. The governor of our own state helped to dedicate and open such a training center in our neighboring city of Cleveland just a few weeks ago. Two days later it was bombed. By whom? Outlaws, of course. What is a system of governmental education for anyway, if not to teach and train our people how to make a living for themselves. Hear the resounding cry of Solomon to his own lazy people: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise". Some say that the only skills that the average negro has for today's work are skills of a domestic nature, for the home and the yard, for the farm and the field, such as cooking and cleaning, laundry, car-wash, etc. And how, pray tell, did they acquire those skills? To tell the truth, they inherited them from their forefathers, who were in turn taught and trained by the slave-holders of pre-civil war days. Surely the politicians, the educators, and the captains of industry of our own age can rise in nobility to the height of the slave-holder of yesterday, so as to teach negroes the skills that are needed for today's world? Here you have the blueprint for a program which has been recommended by the Lord of creation, and which has been successful every time and in every land where it has been given an honest trial. Read the history of the Mormon clan which populated several of our western states a hundred or more years ago. Investigate the record of the pauper Waldensians who settled in Valdese, N.C., just a half century ago. Or go just a little farther south in our own immediate vicinity and study the habits of the Amish people. Many more examples could be cited. No poverty problem there. No idle people there. Practically no vice or crime of any kind. Very little discontent among the people. God bless all America in the same way. And he certainly will if we take his guiding hand, and trust in his never-failing promises.

Rabbi Theodore Ross Aids the Search for Understanding in the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Theodore Ross, of Temple Sinai, in Forest Hills, N.Y., recently made a trip to Egypt in search of a slab of rock from Mt. Sinai. He was aided in his endeavor by the Egyptian Government and forged what we must hope will be one of many links of cooperation between the Jews and the Arabs.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following story of Rabbi Ross' quest which appeared in the October 2, 1996, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune:

A Bridge in the Mideast?

(By Jean Heller)

An American rabbi, in search of a piece of stone, may have punched a small opening through the wall between the Arab and Jewish worlds of the Middle East.

"Nobody believed I could do it," said Rabbi Theodore Ross of Temple Sinai, a Reform Synagogue at 71–11 112th St., Forest Hills, Queens. "My congregation said I couldn't do it. Friends told me I couldn't do it. But I went ahead and did it anyway."

The stone Rabbi Ross sought, found and brought to the United States was a slab of granite from Mount Sinai in Egypt—taken from the spot where Moses is said to have stood to receive the Ten Commandments.

"A lot of granite has been taken from that mountain," the rabbi said, "but to my knowledge, this is the first time anyone has taken a slab for the express purpose of having the commandments carved into it for use in a house of worship."

Because Jewish tourists are not welcome in Arab nations, Rabbi Ross said he "half expected" his application for a visa to be denied.

"But when I told the Egyptian consul here what I wanted to do and why, he liked the idea," the rabbi said. "From there on there never was a hitch."

Rabbi Ross called his expedition "a truly international venture with cooperation from Christian, Moslem and Jew."

Most of his team was Egyptian and for the six days they were at the mountain, they were quartered at a Greek Orthodox monastery.

"I had intended to take stone cutters with me," Rabbi Ross said, "but I decided against it. I felt a sense of delicacy about cutting into the mountain, so I decided to look for a loose piece of granite that could be lifted out."

The slab they found weighed 1,600 pounds and was carried the 8,000 feet from the top of the mountain in heat that ranged up to 150 degrees.

Rabbi Ross said he was sure it had come from where Moses stood, but added that the exact spot is not easy to find.

"Most people think that Mount Sinai is a single mountain sticking out of the Egyptian desert, but it isn't," he said. "Mount Sinai is actually a range of mountains.

"The peak that Moses scaled is known simply as Gebel Musa—Moses' Peak."

Back in the United States, the granite slab was turned over to a stone cutter and was broken into four pieces for two sets of tablets.

"The tablets vary in thickness from two to four inches, and we're going to leave them just that way," Rabbi Ross said.

"The lettering was cut about one-half inch into the stone and the only area that will be polished is the area right around the letters. The original tablets must have been rough stone, and ours will remain so."

One set of tablets will be placed over the pulpit in the temple's main sanctuary and the other will be placed on an exterior wall.

"Our congregation is only 10 years old, and in our first seven years we had no money to build a temple. So the First Presbyterian Church of Forest Hills let us worship there—for the entire seven years.

Asked why the congregation spent several thousand dollars to send its 55-year-old rabbi to Egypt when it still needed money for its temple, Rabbi Ross said:

"Those tablets are worth more to us than $400,000 worth of mortar and brick.

"And if by this endeavor—the international and interfaith quest for these tablets—we have carved even a single handhold into the wall that separates Arab world from Jewish, then all the trouble, and the expense, will have been rewarded handsomely."

Mrs. Edith O'Keefe Susong, Publisher of the Greeneville, Tenn., Sun

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, because of the schedule here in the Congress. I was unable to return to my district this past weekend, and I missed attending an open house for Mrs. Edith O'Keefe Susong, the publisher of the Greeneville, Tenn. Sun. The open house, held Saturday, October 1, honored Mrs. Susong on her remarkable career of 50 years in the newspaper business.

Mrs. Susong's half century of accomplishments is an archive of service which will long be remembered. I wish very much that I could have been there in person to congratulate her and to thank her for all that she has done for us all, but since I could not, I include at this point in the Record several of the letters, including my own, that Mrs. Susong received on her anniversary. I would also like to insert Mrs. Susong's reminiscences and an editorial from the Knoxville, Tenn., Journal.

I again extend my sincerest congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. Susong, and as she looks to the future, it is my hope that she will find continued success.

The material follows:

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., September 26, 1966.

Dear Mrs. Susong: I am delighted to join a host of your many friends in extending my heartiest congratulations on the occasion of your Fiftieth Anniversary in the newspaper business.

Greeneville, Greene County, the State of Tennessee, and the entire Country have indeed been fortunate in having the benefit of your fifty years of wise counsel and unselfish devotion to public service. You have given of your time and energy to the cause of progress and to the betterment of mankind. Your record of service is one that few achieve and one that deserves a sincere word of gratitude in behalf of those you have helped so generously throughout these years.

You have not only seen Greeneville, Greene County, and the First District grow by leaps and bounds, but you have helped to bring about this growth. To know that one's dreams have come to pass is very comforting and satisfying.

Your planning for the One Hundredth Anniversary of your newspaper in 1979 is indicative of your realization that many things are yet to be accomplished. This clearly demonstrates your faith, your confidence, and your vision.

During your tenure as Director of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association and the Tennessee Press Association your ideas and suggestions were gratefully received and widely acclaimed. As a result of your work in these Associations, the whole newspaper industry has benefited.

Another well-deserved honor in recognition of your many contributions was your being named the most outstanding newspaper woman throughout the Country by the Women's Press Club in Washington in 1950.

You are to be commended for taking time out during these busy years to devote yourself to civic and community projects. Your having served as President of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs and as a Trustee of the General Federation of Women are other examples of your untiring devotion.

I am extremely proud of your record and accomplishments. Your honors have been many, and you have deserved every one of them. I am sure that the future holds many more wonderful things in store for you.

I hope to see you Saturday during the Open House in your honor. Again, I extend my sincerest congratulations on this grand occasion.

Sincerely,

James H. Quillen.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
New York, September 22, 1966.
MRS. E. O. SUSONG,
Publisher, the Greeneville Sun,
Greeneville, Tenn.

DEAR MRS. SUSONG: All of your many friends in The Associated Press join in congratulating you as you approach your 50th year in the newspaper business. It is a milestone that should bring you great satisfaction.

The greatest tribute a newspaper can attain is the respect and confidence of its readers. The Greenville Sun has served its community well and has won respect and confidence. This should be a great source of pride to you and should make your 50 years of dedicated service to the journalism profession seem very worthwhile.

We look forward to many more years of association with you and your colleagues.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,
W. GALLAGHER.

TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Nashville, September 16, 1966.
MRS. E. O. SUSONG,
Publisher, the Greeneville Daily Sun,
Greeneville, Tenn.

DEAR MRS. SUSONG: Our mutual friend, John M. Jones, has told me that on October 1, you will complete fifty years in the newspaper business, and that appropriate ceremonies honoring the event will be held.

I wish I could be there to take part, but since I cannot, I want to convey by means of this letter what those years have meant not only to your city and county, but to the whole state and the profession of journalism which you have so ably served.

The remarkable thing is that today, after all these years of dedicated service, you are still looking forward, not backward. In my mother's old scrapbook, there is a quotation from Ralph Barton Perry: "Age should not have its face lifted, but rather teach the world to admire the marks of service."

If you have acquired any marks of service you have come by them honestly for there has been hardly a civic or charitable undertaking in your community that you have not served—hardly a cause that was in the public interest in which you did not willingly enlist and faithfully fight.

The acclaim of the nation's newspapers, of leaders of the field of politics, finance and the arts which have come to you in this busy half-century can hardly match the simple affection of those of us who have come to know and respect you here at home.

May I congratulate you on a remarkable career made rich and full by the lives you have touched.

And may I wish for you many more fruitful years at the publisher's desk.

Sincerely,
FRANK G. CLEMENT.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
October 1, 1966.
MRS. E. O. SUSONG,
Publisher, the Greenville Daily Sun,
Greenville, Tenn.

DEAR MRS. SUSONG: A golden anniversary for any reason is noteworthy, but I believe the anniversary of your 50 years in the newspaper profession is one that is unparalleled—not for the span of time alone, but for the accomplishments and contributions you have made.

Serving as the perpetual "first lady" of journalism in Tennessee for these many years has, again, been an honor based more on service than on longevity. As a lay observer of the journalism profession, I can readily recognize these many contributions; and, as one who is interested in the promotion of the State of Tennessee, I have watched our state benefit from the national recognition your efforts have brought us.

The groups and individuals who have benefited from your untiring efforts are manifold; I'm sure more numerous than you could imagine.

I join the thousands who offer congratulations on this most pleasant occasion. Even more than congratulations, let me say thank you for investing this half-century in Tennessee's development and enrichment.

I'm also happy that the ceremony marking a carere of 50 years isn't marking "30" to that career at the same time. I look forward forward to many more years of beneficial contributions from the First Lady of Tennessee Journalism.

Sincerely,
BUFORD ELLINGTON.

Congratulations, Mrs. Susong

Today the staff of The Greeneville Sun, our neighbor paper, is staging an open house at its plant in honor of Mrs. Edith O'Keefe Susong's entry into the newspaper business 50 years ago.

The Knoxville Journal extends to Mrs. Susong cordial greetings and best wishes for many more years of public service for her newspaper, of which her son-in-law, John M. Jones, is now publisher.

Since every newspaper subcriber naturally feels that the publication for which he pays each week should reflect both his views and individual tastes, we know from experience that the task of no newspaper is easy. Every reader, in effect, feels that he is a member of the board of directors and is entitled to have both his general and special interests reported and even espoused as newspaper policy.

This reader attitude may, by some thoughtless newspaper publishers, be considered a cross which they must necessarily bear. Actually it is this feeling of joint ownership, or participation, through payment for every subscription that becomes a newspaper's greatest source of strength. Any newspaper which succeded in pleasing all of its readers all of the time could be certain of an early and untimely demise.

Thus the 50 years in which Mrs. Susong has savored the joys and the discomforts of newspaper publishing and has seen her newspaper survive and grow attest to her success in pleasing enough of the people enough of the time to gather both size and vigor over the years. This is a fine achievement to contemplate in retrospect and it augurs well for the future of The Greeneville Sun.

We congratulate our neighbor!

Thank You, Greene County

(By Edith O'Keefe Susong)

Thank you, friends and neighbors, for fifty full and fruitful years, years filled with joy and also sadness, years of hard unrelenting labor and tireless effort, years that have been most rewarding.

I have had my ups and downs, but always I have had the happy feeling that all of you were right there along with me, and that we were working together as one for the growth and prosperity and upbuilding of our beloved county. From those first lean years when I could hardly pay my $50 a year rent you constantly renewed my courage and determination by your loyal support.

I wonder if you realize what it has meant to me to hear you say "I'd rather miss a meal any day than a copy of the paper"? That kind of statement has been made to me literally thousands of times and each time it has warmed the very cockles of my heart.

And now as I approach the sunset of life, I look back over five decades and gratefully recall the many manifestations of kindness and friendship you have given me always.

The words of a dear old silver haired friend from the foot of the mountains will ever be engraved in my memory. They were Golden Words to me.

He came into my office one dark day when a new battle was looming on the horizon. I was very despondent and almost hopeless and he must have seen it in my face as he gave me a broad smile and said "I just came in to tell you that all of us have talked it over and have decided to stick by Miss Edith." And that is just what they did and not only his community, but many others throughout the length and breadth of the county. This morale builder enabled me to win not only that battle, but others that were to come. It smoothed many a rough and stony path for me. Small wonder that I think Greene County is the Garden Spot of the World inhabited by the world's finest and am more thankful with each passing day that the roots of my destiny have been so firmly planted here.

The people of Greene County are my people. Shoulder to shoulder we face the Past, the Present and the Future in a world of Fear, Confusion and Challenge. Thank you, my good comrades, for my Golden Yesterdays and the shining faith I hold for Tomorrow.

And the Roses Have Bloomed and Bloomed—Reminiscences of 50 Years as a Newspaper Publisher

(By Edith O'Keefe Susong)

Anyone caught in the heavy "Coming Home" traffic in Greeneville any afternoon in 1966 would find it hard to picture the quiet even pace of the Greeneville of fifty years ago. The difference is as startling as that between the old two page press on which my newspaper was printed in 1916 and the handsome thirty two page offset press with four pages in full color which we are installing in the Sun plant in the near future.

The radical changes that have taken place in this period of time, the buildings that have been torn down, the new ones erected, the real estate transfers that amount to more in a week that were then made in a year are astounding. The whole change of tempo is unbelievable.

Fifty years ago Greeneville was a pleasant small town of 3775 with many picturesque old homes reminiscent of the days when the village was first carved out of the wilderness.

There were still horse drawn vehicles to be seen amid traffic slowly moving through the town. The business section consisted of a comparatively small number of stores on Main and Depot Streets.

The wide spreading Banner Tobacco Warehouse still occupied a strategic spot on Depot Street and the Adams Warehouse was in the next block. There were two banks, the First National and the Greene County, three schools, two white and one colored. The Greeneville Hospital had opened its doors in 1913 and was the only hospital serving the town and county.

The economy of the county depended entirely on tobacco. Everybody waited with bated breath for the opening of the market. If prices were high they paid their bills and made new purchases. If prices were low (some times they were as low as 3 cents per pound) everybody was hard up and debts piled up again.

There was no Pet Milk Company, no Kraft Cheese Company to add to the tobacco income. Farmers sold wheat and corn and hay and chickens and turkeys and eggs. There were no chain stores, no shopping centers, no residential additions, no flourishing plants with big payrolls.

The Austin Company was operating and the Brown Manufacturing Company made pills and calendars. The Lamons Wagon Company was still making fine farm wagons and the Hood Chair Company had been established but there was very little income from industry.

People were careful and thrifty and got along surprisingly well without any kind of government aid. Few of them had luxuries, but the rank and file lived comfortably and well.

In June D. P. Mason who served as mayor for so many years had been elected. The aldermen then on the board were C. W. Allen, L. H. Trim, N. T. Howard and W. H. Thompson. All these men were outstanding citizens of the town with its welfare at heart.

This, then, was the environment in which I launched my newspaper career fifty years ago today. It was, of course, a most important milestone in my life.

October 1, 1916 dawned bright and clear, a typical October day, with the leaves just beginning to turn everywhere, the air crisp and cool with just enough zip to make walking delightful.

I tripped down the two blocks to the location of my "plant" with wings on my feet. I had a mortgage for $4,000 in my hand, but I also had a means of livelihood for my two children and I was ready to go to work with a will.

Nothing could prove more definitely the truth of that old saying, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise" than the zest and enthusiasm I felt on that sunny morning so long ago. I simply did not know!

Had I realized how utterly impossible was the task I was undertaking, I'd have turned at the door and fled, and some one else would be giving Greene County a newspaper today. But since I had no slightest comprehension of what I was trying to do I breezed gaily in, greeted the two employees, and prepared to take over.

The equipment of the weekly Democrat was located on the ground floor in the upper corner of the Wheatly Building on the corner of Main and Summer Streets.

It was utterly and absolutely ante diluvian, a few cases of worn type, two ancient job presses, and a two page Country Campbell press. Power was furnished by a most elderly gasoline engine.

Any person in his right mind would have been too depressed to start even, but I had never been in a newspaper office so I had no means of comparison. It meant nothing to me that both the prosperous opposing papers were in well lighted buildings on Depot Street with efficient type setting machines, and modern fast presses, to say nothing of their having twice as much circulation as I had.

In view of these circumstances it was not surprising that one of my competitors came out that first week with the statement, "The Greeneville Democrat is now being managed by a woman. It will not be alive when the roses bloom again." I think most of the people in the county concurred in that belief though they were too polite to tell me so.

Remember this was before World War I. It was then that the remarkable discovery was made that women were fully capable of doing the work of the fighting men, and doing it well. But in 1916 women were considered too dumb for any kind of administrative work. It was all right for them to teach school or give music lessons or look after children or sew for a living, but for any woman to have the arrogance to undertake to run a newspaper was simply beyond belief.

I soon found that there was a penalty attached to this idea. A man would come in to renew his subscription which was only a dollar a year. He would give me an icy stare and begin looking around and then say, "Hey Sister, where's your Pap," and when Pap did not show up to take the money he would not entrust it to any female. I was subjected many times to the painful experience of seeing that precious dollar I needed so badly walk out of my office.

To say I worked hard is the under statement of the year. I wrote all the news, wrote and sold the advertising, kept the books, did the collecting. When my employees were busy with the job presses I would run two pages of the paper through my lumbering Country Campbell, take it out and run it through again, fold them all by hand, address them by hand, roll them up and take them to the post office alone and unaided. This is not as big a job as one might think since I had only 650 subscribers. In my leisure time I fed the job presses and on occasion I actually "swept out".

I soon realized that if I was to make any progress I must have some new equipment My first purchase was a second hand motor which cost $60. The day it replaced that smelly, cantankerous gasoline engine I was radiant. I felt that at last I was "on my way".

Nobody knows how much I wanted a type setting machine, but I knew if I were going to buy such high faluting machinery as second hand motors and second hand linotypes I had to discover some gimmick to bring in additional revenue, so I decided to get out a special edition for a Shrine Convention that was being held in Greeneville. Can you imagine trying to get out a special edition with a hand set paper? I can't now but I sold a double page spread of advertising and it looked pretty good to me. I gave my five year old son an armful of papers to peddle on the streets. I am sure this was as hard for him as it was for me but we both plowed ahead.

I was eager to get more subscribers so I put my two children in the car and we went up one road and down another. I'll never forget how kind and gracious people were to us. Whether they wanted the paper or not they bought it as they could not bear to cloud the hopes of that ambitious trio by turning us down and we were much encouraged. We also had a lot of fun as we chose lovely spots where we enjoyed the picnic lunch I had prepared to take with us and made many new friends.

Every day was full of activity and time sped by until 1920 dawned. In May of that year I had a real shot in the arm as I heard on good authority that one of my competitors was going to suspend publication and close his doors and exactly four and a half years after I had plunged into the icy sea of journalism that is what happened.

Never in my life had I wanted anything as much as I wanted that plant. I knew I MUST have it. Though I had been carefully hoarding my pennies I did not have nearly enough money to swing the deal, but I borrowed some more and bought it on the installment plan. This enabled me to move to a larger location and have a better linotype and a really efficient press for the first time. I was now in the Smith Building on Depot Street.

Six months later the other paper in town also stopped publication and closed up. I knew I had to have this one also to merge with the other two, but it was nearly two weeks before I could work it out. The purchase price was so high I simply could not reach it, so I induced my indulgent parents, W. H. O'Keefe and Quincy Marshall O'Keefe, to go in with me and buy it. My mother who had always had a yen to try serious writing was all for it, but my father was harder to persuade. He did not think much of the newspaper business and wanted no part of it. Our combined efforts, however, finally wore him down and he agreed to try it for six months only. He came in and our paper became the Democrat-Sun, a name which it bore for some years until we decided to shorten it to the Sun.

My father became business manager and my mother wrote editorials which were much enjoyed and a delightful column which she called "The QMO Column".

On one occasion when we were conducting a survey in regard to features to find out which was most popular QMO tied with one of the comics for first place, and people who liked it still call for extra copies which we unfortunately cannot supply.

This released me from a lot of work I had been doing and enabled me to give more time to improving the quality of the paper and making other changes.

Mr. W. A. Kennon, a newspaper man of long experience, who was operating the Democrat when I first took over became superintendent of the merged newspaper and served in this capacity until his death. He gave me invaluable aid from the first by teaching me rudiments of the newspaper business of which I knew nothing.

With the purchase of the last paper Hugh Smith came into the picture. He took over the advertising and was a tower of strength from the first. Without the very fine help of these two able men who assisted me in carrying on the newspaper story in Greeneville might have been entirely different. Their help and advice gave me encouragement and assurance and I shall be forever grateful to them for it.

In 1922 we built our present building on Main Street which has been renovated and enlarged three times. We are now in the process of knocking out walls and adding space to take care of the big new 32 page press we have bought. This is the sixth press we have owned. The first was a two page Country Campbell, the next a four page Babcock. When we built our new building we put in a Duplex Model A, but growth of the business made the eight page press too small so we replaced it with a sixteen page Duplex. The big Goss press we are now using will take care of 24 pages, and the new Goss Urbanite which is on order will print 32.

Another assistant that came on soon after we moved into our building was Ruth Keller who has been our hard working society reporter and Woman's Editor for a long period of time and added much to the interest of the paper.

We had a most active Chamber of Commerce under the direction of W. H. Kiser, one of the most public spirited men that ever lived in the county. He, W. C. Waddell, and Jimmy Rader and others realizing what a boon the Pet Milk Company plant would be here, set in motion a drive to secure one. They wanted to provide extra income for the farmers and at the same time build up the soil depleted by years and years of raising tobacco.

I was sold on the idea from the beginning and almost stopped work devoting practically all my time to getting it. Meeting after meeting was held throughout the county trying to induce our people to buy fine, expensive cows. Finally the Pet Milk Company built a plant in Greeneville and one of the proudest days of my life was the day it was opened and I was asked to pour the first can of milk.

I soon found that a partisan newspaper had no place in a small town. It serves only to engender bitterness and division among the people who should be working together as one man for the benefit of the community as a whole.

Our merged newspaper has been independent and we have tried to bring the people together urging them to consider that all of us are primarily Greene Countians, rather than urban and rural and democrats and republicans, and that we should all unite and work together.

Our newspaper has always worked tirelessly for the benefit of our town and county and done everything we possibly could for churches, schools, scouting, United Fund, civic clubs, Ruritan clubs, Band Boosters, sports, Little Theatre. Anything that has seemed to promise something worth while for Greene County we have enthusiastically supported.

There are many citizens gone to their reward who should be listed on the Honor Roll of these last fifty years. Such a man was Clyde B. Austin, who as a very young man organized the Burley Association to promote the growth of the Greeneville Tobacco Market and the Greene County Foundation which has been largely responsible for the industrial development of the county. The Tobacco Experiment Station and the Clyde Austin Camp which is so much enjoyed by the young people of the whole area were also due to him, and there are many others. I should like to list all of their names here but there are so many that I might omit one. Unselfishly they gave liberally of their time and energy and means to give every material aid to this community and all of us honor their memory. It was a real privileg to be associated with them.

In 1937 I lost my father and had to return to the drudgery of bookkeeping which is certainly NOT my talent, but I struggled along until 1945 when a fortunate circumstance added my son-in-law, John M. Jones, to the Sun staff. He came to stay a year only, but before the time was out he became an ardent Greene County booster. He believed so firmly in the bright future of the community that he decided to buy an interest in the paper and thus became my partner.

In fifty years our circulation has grown from 65 to 11,410; our press from 2 pages to thirty-two, our staff from two to forty, all wonderful talented young people and Greene County enthusiasts. At the same time the population of the town has gone from 3,775 to 14,060 (with more than 20,000 in Greater Greeneville (counting the people around the edges of the town outside the corporate limits.) Greene County population is now more than 42,000.

As I look over the business section of the town as it was then I realize that most of the names that were there in 1916 have long ago disappeared. The small Humphreys grocery store on Depot Street has become the vast chain of Super Dollar Markets. The Bernard tobacco warehouses are still operating, one in the same place. The Banner and Adams houses are in new locations and under different management. The Waddell Hardware Store, Doughty Stephens, Lancaster's, Rhea Foral Company, Greene County Motor Co., City Garage and Hotel Brumley are still flourishing but all of them are being operated by the second generation of the families that founded them. This is the sad but inevitable result of the passage of time.

I feel that the newspaper I nursed along so laboriously for so many years is now in safe and capable hands. My son-in-law and partner, John M. Jones, and our fine managing editor, Ken Hood, together with an outstanding staff whose loyalty, efficiency and industry have played such a large part in making the paper what it is today have great plans for growth and expansion of which I approve whole heartedly.

In addition I have three stalwart grandsons all of whom have had a chance to study a newspaper by working in the plant. If they should decide to go into journalism the decision would be made with their eyes wide open.

My hope is that they will see in newspaper business a profession that is not only stimulating and inspiring but one that offers unequalled opportunity for stewardship.

I could not ask for them a future more rewarding. Should they become dedicated newspapermen, and I trust that they will, they would probably never acquire great wealth, but they should be able to make a living and what could be more exciting, more challenging than to be always in the thick of things, and a chronicler of current history as it happens?

Today I am looking back over Fifty Years, years of memories of hard days and happy ones, days of discouragement and satisfaction, days of struggle and inspiration. As I review them I am overwhelmed with nostalgia on this first day of October, nineteen hundred and sixty six . . . with eager anticipation I shall begin tomorrow on fifty more.

Sime's of the Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, in the August 24 issue of the West Valley Times, published in my congressional district, Leonard Sime has written a most interesting article under his byline "Sime's of the Times." It gives every American much upon which to reflect and I therefore commend it to the attention of the entire House. The article follows:

SIME'S OF THE TIMES

(By Leonard Sime)

It may just well be that we Americans have allowed the doing of a good deed become a bad habit.

We wanted to help the many nations of the world that were in trouble.

So, since World War II, we have given away $122 billion of our tax dollars to a total of more than 100 countries.

We were the strongest nation in the world, then. We could afford to play the role of big brother.

The tune has changed, however.

Our nation's gold reserves have been depleted by $8.4 billion, from $21.9 billion just 10 years ago, to $13.5 billion today. Ten years ago, the rest of the world held a total of just $14.3 billion in gold reserves. Today, the other countries have $27.3 billion in gold tucked under their mattress.

Our dollar isn't worth what it used to be, therefore. Inflation is running rampant in the states. Even poor India is suggesting a world-wide devaluation of the U.S. dollar.

Charity is a noble virtue, of course. But possibly it's time to practice it at home, else soon we won't be strong enough to give it to our neighbors.

We've lost the respect of many nations, with our big give-away in the attempt to buy friendship for our way of life.

France, biggest recipient of our dollar friendship, having taken $9.41 billion, now looks down her noble nose at us, wants us out of her lands.

Our personal income taxes have risen to fearful heights, endangering the innermost muscles of America, its purchasing power and its ability to save for capital development.

It's time to give ourselves a look in the mouth of our own horse.

We live in a world of two major opposing theories of human society, Communism and Free Enterprise.

There are many differences, of course.

To understand the seriousness of our present plight, however, one difference is enough to talk about here.

Communism is a materialistic system, whereby things, not ideas, are most important. It hinges on the thought that if you divide up all the wealth and dole it out in even portions to all, all will have plenty and happiness will ensue.

In America, happiness is not guaranteed, simply the freedom to pursue it, each of us in our own way.

In America, Free Enterprise offers the incentive of free action to do what one chooses, earn according to his capabilities, according to the hardness with which he wants to work.

Communism puts the emphasis on dividing up the loaves of bread, the shoes, the whatever.

Free Enterprise puts the emphasis on initiative, talent, willingness to produce.

For a couple of hundred years, our way proved to be the finest way in the world. We were winners, all the way, in the competition for achievement throughout the world.

When we stepped into the give-away, divide-up-the-things system of foreign aid, we went into a nosedive that has drained our strengths, lost respect from many other nations and has not cured the ill that was initially the reason for our helping hand.

By giving away food and machines and things, we only convinced many nations (and many Americans) that we were generous and a wee bit crazy.

It's apparent now that we convinced no one that they should model their nation after ours.

Some of these things will be solved if:

We tell the rest of the world they've got, say, just one more year of aspirin to cure their headache. Then, we stop all foreign give-away aid, material and dollar-wise, except for military where the fights still need winning.

We then tell the rest of the world that we believe it is ideas, not material things, that can help men better themselves.

We then tell the rest of the world that we will furnish, say, 10 times as much technical guidance in the form of skilled Americans on the scene anywhere, to teach, to guide, to train. But no more money or things. The other nations would have to stand on their own two feet and produce for their own economies.

The method would create lots of new jobs, at least as many, possibly more, than those lost through the cut-off of the giveaway departments of government.

We could bank most of the salary of each overseas American expert for him here, at home, keeping American wealth to help rebuild America. The forced savings would help develop a few more capitalists out of a few more Americans.

Instead of giving away $3.4 billion this year, as the Administration wants to do, we could simply cut our national budget by a few billion, maybe lower income taxes.

We should demand repayment of all American loans to other countries, with interest. We should demand it in the form of gold bullion.

This method would give other nations the benefit of our truly best, not simply the results of it.

This method would restore respect in the eyes of others, and in our own eyes, too.

This method would keep the aspirin at home to help cure the cockeyed headache we've caused ourselves through an attempt to beat Communism by playing its rules, trying the division of wealth on the basis that material things are of first importance, rather than following our own system, on the basis that freedom to do, courage to do, willingness to learn and work and use brains along with muscles.

This is the year of decision.

We must decide if we still want to be Americans in the American way, giving only of our best to ourselves and to others, or whether we want to keep on with our indulgence and short-sighted muddying of our feet in the Communist way, rob the rich to pay the poor, divide up material wealth, buy happiness with wheat, TV sets and other little things.

For, in playing the game of life, the old rule every poker player knows still holds true:

Never try to beat the other guy at his game.

Music: Wolf Trap Cultural Park Still Has a Chance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on September 19, we considered S. 3423, which would have permitted the acceptance by the Department of the Interior of a gift from Mrs. Jouett Shouse and the American Symphony Orchestra League of approximately 100 acres of extremely valuable parkland in northern Virginia for use as a park for the performing arts and other educational programs.

I was shocked, Mr. Speaker, that we failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority under suspension of the rules to gain unqualified acceptance of this magnificent gift. I am pleased that we now have been granted a rule by the Rules Committee so we can reconsider this measure, and I urge my colleagues who may not have fully understood the value of this gift to our metropolitan area and to the Nation, to reconsider their earlier vote and adopt this measure without delay.

In this connection, I request permission to insert a very good article, by the music critic of the Washington Star newspaper, which appeared in the Sunday Star this week. Mr. Irving Lowens has most aptly described the situation we face, and joins me in urging adoption of S. 3423 by the House.

The article follows in full:

MUSIC: WOLF TRAP CULTURAL PARK STILL HAS A CHANCE

(By Irving Owens)

Last Sept. 19, a Senate-passed bill to provide for the establishment, at Wolf Trap Farm in Fairfax County, Va., of "a park for the performing arts and related educational programs" came up for discussion in the House under a suspension of the rules. The purpose of the bill was to enable the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations from Mrs. Jouett Shouse and the American Symphony Orchestra League of nearly 100 acres of valuable rolling land. Mrs. Shouse also offered $1.75 million in cash to offset the cost of erecting an outdoor concert facility. Wolf Trap Farm Park, which was to be its title, was to be administered by the National Park Service.

Had the bill passed and been signed by the President, the American people would have had its first national park devoted to the arts, an extraordinary idea developed by Mrs. Shouse, member of the executive boards of the Washington National Symphony, the American Symphony Orchestra League, and the Kennedy Center, and long one of Washington's most enlightened music patrons.

Perhaps too much attention has been focused on the auditorium, one of the least novel aspects of the proposed park. In any facility devoted to the performing arts, there should be a place to give concerts. Another aspect of the gift fires my imagination—the fact that at Wolf Trap Farm, there will be modest cottages where composers, authors and all workers in the arts can pursue their creative activity in peace and quiet.

UNIQUE ESTABLISHMENT

In effect, what Mrs. Shouse seems to be offering is a unique combination of the Tanglewood and the MacDowell Colony ideas. At Tanglewood (along with the public concerts, the Boston Symphony Orchestra has its summer headquarters and serves as an educational institution, offering courses and general intellectual stimulation to vast numbers of people; at Wolf Trap Farm, the American Symphony Orchestra League, representing all the country's orchestras, would be the year-round resident organization. One turned down S. 3423. The final vote was 195 yeas and 105 nays; it seems that suspension of the rules calls for a two-thirds majority. Thus the bill missed passage by five votes.

The debate was very instructive. The opposition began with Rep. Gross, R.-Iowa, who objected because the government would have to build an access road to Wolf Trap Farm Road, and failed to see any necessity for "the establishment of a so-called cultural center in Virginia, only a few miles from the new Kennedy Cultural Center that is being built, and in competition with what I understand to be a private enterprise symphony-play center in nearby Maryland."

"I do not see how the Maryland private enterprise operation can continue if there is to be this competition in Virginia in addition to the Kennedy Cultural Center," Gross added.

Rep. Fallon, D.-Md., then could look for valuable enrichments to the area's cultural life from this dynamic organization. At Peterborough, N.H. (thanks to the vision of Edward and Marian MacDowell), creative workers in the arts have found a haven of peace in which to pursue their careers undisturbed by the cares of the world for well over half a century, and the gain in terms of art is incalculable; at Wolf Trap Farm, they would have the same opportunity, and in addition, they would be no more than 30 minutes away from the magnificent research facilities and the rich cultural life of the nation's capital.

Since accepting the gift would cost the government a mere pittance and would give the arts, the city and the nation an invaluable asset, it is difficult to imagine any serious Congressional opposition to it. And there was no serious opposition.

Nevertheless, the House took up the torch. He agreed wholeheartedly with Gross's points and added an additional one: "If it is a gift, it has too many strings attached to it."

Rep. Scheuer, D.-N.Y., amiably suggested that Wolf Trap Farm Park should be given to the National Council on the Arts and not the Department of the Interior, but he voted for the bill.

MORE OPPOSITION VIEWS

Rep. Mathias, R.-Md., objected to the location, asking: "Are we accepting another 'Dulles site' which is going to be inconvenient for people to get to?"

The proponents of the bill, apparently taken aback at the vehemence of the opposition, put up a good fight. Rep. O'Brien, D.-N.Y., for example, in answer to Gross, said:

"I realize it is a very bad piece of casting for me to be speaking today for a cultural center. I do not care very much about ballet. I am sort of a peasant. I do not even like clambakes. However, Mr. Speaker, I have devoted a great many years in this House to supporting legislation which will provide recreation for the American people. I find it very strange at this 11th hour, when we have an opportunity to build something at minimum government expense, to say to the donor, 'We are going to throw your offer back in your teeth because some day we might need a new highway.' "

Rep. Taylor, D.-N.C., speaking for the House committee which studied Mrs. Shouse's proposal noted that he and his colleagues had "paid particular attention to the question as to whether the creation of this cultural park would be justified in view of the existence of Constitution Hall, Lisner Auditorium, and other facilities in Washington and the advanced plans for the Kennedy Cultural Center and the Columbia Center. In view of the fact that nearly 2.25 million people now live in the Washington metropolitan area, it was the opinion of the committee that there is a real need for the new park and that if reasonable care is taken in arranging programs, this park will complement the others and not be a competitor."

As to Mathais' point about the "inconvenience" of Wolf Trap Farm, Rep. Broyhill, R.-Va., pointed out that it is "approximately 13 miles from downtown Washington, in what I believe is one of the most convenient locations in the entire metropolitan area of Washington. It should not necessitate construction of any more highways or access roads. It is located very close to the interchange of the Dulles access road and the circumferential highway, a few thousand feet from Route 66, from Route 123, and the George Washington Memorial Parkway. As I say, we could not find a more convenient location to make it accessible to a large number of people here in the metropolitan area of Washington."

FALLON'S CLAIM DISPUTED

Unfortunately, there was no strong rebuttal of Fallon's claim that "strings" were attached to the offer. What he was referring to primarily was an agreement between the government and the donors executed last May under which the land would go back to its former owners if the government uses it for something other than the proposed cultural park. If the gift was administred according to S. 3423—as it certainly would be if the bill is enacted by the Congress—there would be no possibility of reversion.

And even though the donors would have no right to approve or disapprove the park's policies or the manner in which it would be operated, Fallon stated, without contradiction, that "if the donors decided at some later date that they did not approve of what the government did for improving the site, or if they disagreed with governmental policies regarding its operations, the property would revert to the donors or their heirs," an amazing demonstration of total inaccuracy.

Fallon also objected to the fact that the agreement between the donors and the government calls for action during this session of the Congress, seeing in this some dark plot to bill the government. In actual fact, the provision exists because the deeds to the property have been executed in favor of the U.S. since last May and placed in escrow in order to ensure that the gifts will be effective if Congress accepts them. Unless a time limitation were placed on the adoption of enabling legislation, the property would be tied up indefinitely, an unreasonable thing to ask of any philanthropist.

Fortunately, the House will get another chance to vote on the bill. On Sept. 21, the House Rules Committee cleared the bill for later passage under circumstances requiring only a simple majority for passage.

In view of the 195–105 favorable vote Sept. 19, future passage without difficulty would seem indicated, but there is many a slip betwixt a bill and a law. To my mind, the House acted in an extraordinarily shortsighted manner in turning down the Wolf Trap Farm Park offer, and quite contrary to the best interests of the country.

It is indeed lucky that there is still an opportunity to repair the damage, and this should be done as quickly and as enthusiastically as possible. And while caution is an admirable trait, it is regrettable that a public-spirited and patriotic citizen offering great gifts should be received by our lawmakers with such suspicion and so discourteously.

Statement by Congressman Reuss

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the problem of inflation is one of great concern to every American. Unfortunately, partisan politics has been injected into the situation by some Republicans, who have charged that "Democrats are the party of inflation."

My good friend and colleague, Congressman HENRY S. REUSS, of Wisconsin, has compiled an excellent report which completely refutes this charge. Congressman REUSS' statement should be of interest to every Member of this Congress, and for this reason I am having it made part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

1. Since 1961, U.S. prices have been remarkably stable. During the first half of this decade, wholesale prices remained virtually unchanged, while consumer prices edged up only 1.4 percent on the average. This record of price stability, accomplished during a period when our gross national product was increasing by $100 billion a year, and our unemployment rate was declining from around seven percent to below four percent:

A. Is far better than that of any other leading country. During the five-year period 1960–65, U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.4 percent, and consumer prices rose 1.3 percent, compared to Belgium's 1.7 percent and 2.4 percent; Canada's 1.7 and 1.7 percent; France's 3.5 and 3.7 percent; Germany's 1.4 and 3.0 percent; Italy's 2.7 and 5.0 percent; Japan's 0.4 and 6.2 percent; the Netherlands' 2.3 and 4.1 percent; Switzerland's 1.9 and 3.2 percent; and the United Kingdom's 2.8 and 3.7 percent.[1]

B. Is far better than that of the Republican years. Despite large-scale unemployment and underuse of resources during the Eisenhower Administration, wholesale prices rose 1.6 percent per year during 1955–60, compared with 0.4 percent per year during the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations of 1960–65. Similarly, the Consumer Price Inex rose 2 percent a year during 1955–60, and only 1.3 percent a year during the following five Kennedy-Johnson years.

2. While irresponsible deficit financing can cause inflation, the Kennedy-Johnson national debt bears a far sounder relationship to gross national product than in Eisenhower's day. In 1955, the ratio of the national debt to the gross national product was 76 percent; in 1966, it is only 53 percent. During this same period, state and local debt climbed from about 11 percent to 14.5 percent; personal debt rose from 48 percent to 67.5 percent; and corporate debt rose from 63 percent to 78 percent. Thus, while Federal debt was declining sharply in proportion to GNP, State and local, personal, and corporate debts, in total, climbed from about 1⅕ times the national GNP to over 1½ times. Plainly, the deficit financing was in the State, local, personal, and corporate sectors, and not in the Federal government.

Today, the Consumer Price Index is about 3.5 percent above the figure for the comparable month in 1965. Between early 1965 and early 1966 about one-half the rise came from an increase in food prices, and most of the remainder was from services. Since early 1966, over four-fifths of the rise in consumer prices has been due to increases in the prices of services.

Parts of this 3.5 percent increase are not properly increases at all, but instead represent increases in improvements in quality which are impossible to measure.

Furthermore, the price increases that have occurred—mostly in food and services—are in part due to special circumstances rather than to overall inflationary demand. In food, adverse weather conditions accounted for shortages in production of fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and some bread grains—which naturally led to price increases. Other shortages in farm products appeared because there was a larger-than-normal exodus of farmers from the farm toward newly-created city jobs.

Some price increases were due to bunched defense spending. For example, a sudden concentration of lumber purchases by the Department of Defense last winter caused a run-up of prices.

Services contributed to the consumer-level price increases because, since they typically involve a lot of manpower and little machinery, productivity does not rise rapidly. The costs of staying in a hospital, of hiring a maid, of visiting a beauty parlor, or buying a newspaper are climbing because wages are going up here as well as elsewhere, but productivity rises slowly, if at all. Increased demand for medical care, straining available facilities, has encouraged rises in this area. And more generous damage awards by the courts, together with a higher proportion of younger drivers, have sent auto insurance costs soaring.

4. This serious problem—how to maintain price stability in a growing economy—is receiving a responsible response from the Democratic Congress and Administration. Republicans talk a good anti-inflationary game, but have never done much about it. The strong anti-inflationary programs of FDR in World War II, and Harry Truman during the Korean conflict, were fought tooth and nail by the Republicans.

Today, the Democratic Administration and Congress are acting responsibly to promote price stability while protecting our prosperity:

A. $10 billion excess purchasing power was removed from the economy early in 1966—$6 billion through increased social security payroll taxes, $1 billion through restored excise taxes, $1 billion through graduated withholding of individual taxes, $1 billion through accelerated corporate tax payments, $1 billion through an administrative acceleration of tax payments.

B. On June 16, 1966 the Democratic majority in the House Committee on Banking and Currency brought to the floor a proposal for standby controls over consumer credit. By requiring minimum down payments, and maximum length of maturity on installment sales of consumer durables, this could have provided a means of restraining inflationary demand without constantly tightening money and raising interest rates. While the measure was defeated 275–73, those who voted for it were all Dembocrats with the exception of two Republicans—two out of 140.

C. President Johnson's September 8 anti-inflationary package is well on the way toward enactment. Its principal recommendation—to suspend the seven percent investment tax credit until January 1, 1968—was fought by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, but has been favorably reportedly by the House Ways and Means Committee. The President is also taking strong measures to reduce lower-priority federal expenditures, on the order of $3 billion. Some of the leading Republican "economizers" were strangely silent while the House passed a public works bill containing projects for their areas on September 21. A Republican-sponsored attempt to raise the Mass Transit Act authorization from the $150 million a year requested by the President to $175 million a year was turned back in the House in August.

D. The President signed into law, on September 21, the Democratic-sponsored bill to obtain lower interest rates on certificates of deposit, and thus reduce the squeeze on the homebuilding industry. The Federal Reserve System the same day responded by lowering the interest rate ceiling on certificates of deposit.

E. The President's Council of Economic Advisers has promised a prompt review and reinvigoration of the wage-price guideposts, with full participation by both labor and management in formulating them.

Taken together, these measures will reduce overheating in those areas in the economy where it occurs. By doing so, this should reduce the demand for money and the constant upward pressure on interest rates. This should be particularly helpful to the homebuilding industry, where dwelling-units-started are down to an annual rate of slightly over one million—a drop of almost forty percent since last December.

The Democrtic Administration and Congress are consicentiously trying to achieve price stability and lower interest rates without bringing on heavy unemployment. It took the Republicans to achieve heavy unemployment and price inflation at one and the same time when they were last in power. They did it before and, given a chance, they can do it again!

---

[1] Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, July, 1966.

The 50th Anniversary of Sokol Assembly 162

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 50th anniversary of Sokol Assembly 162 of the Slovak Catholic Sokol of Passaic, N.J.

The Sokol branch, while was organized on October 15, 1916, and is afiliated with SS. Cyril and Methodius Church in the congressional district which I represent, is the largest unit in group 1 of the Sokol organization. The Sokol is a fraternal, gymnastic, and athletic organization with physical fitness as its major theme. I might point out to this assembly that although the importance of physical fitness has only recently been brought to the attention of the American public, the Sokol movement has been stressing physical fitness for a long time.

The Slovak Catholic Sokol has 52,000 members throughout the country, and is recognized as an active and alert organization. I am sure many House Members will recall the postal stamp issued by the Post Office Department in honor of physical fitness, which had been strongly supported by the Sokol movement.

Sokol Assembly 162 will celebrate its anniversary with a jubilee program on October 23, beginning with a mass of thanksgiving in the Slovak language in SS. Cyril and Methodius Church. Msgr. Emil Suchon, who was born in Passaic and is now supreme chaplain of the Sokol, will deliver the principal address. The Reverend Jerome Pavlik, OFM, a member of the Sokol branch, will be the celebrant. The Reverend Lawrance Pollak, OFM, pastor of the parish, will be deacon, while Rev. Anthony Maskulka, OFM, assistant pastor, will be subdeacon.

The golden jubilee committee is comprised of John Kalata, chairman; John S. Domyon, cochairman; John Pavlica, George A. Dluhy, Joseph Glodava, Michael Franek, Andrew Klukosovsky, John Bigos, Joseph A. Kuchta, anl John A. Bigos, Jr.

The Necessity of Lying in the Communist Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, failure is the worst sin a Communist can commit and the penalties for failure in the Communist society are extremely severe.

No wonder then that we find that Communists lie to each other as a matter of course. The lies in the case of the Communist troops in Vietnam ascend the chain of command back to Hanoi where they seem to believe that the war is going very well for their side.

Nothing, of course, could be further from the truth as Joseph Alsop points out in the following column from the October 3, 1966 edition of the New York World Journal Tribune.

I commend his article to the attention of our colleagues:

RED FIELD UNITS LIE TO HANOI WAR PLANNERS

(By Joseph Alsop)

SAIGON.—Much that is mysterious about this war becomes easily comprehensible if you make a single, very simple assumption. You need only assume that the war planners in Hanoi are being rather persistently lied to about the true state of affairs on the fighting fronts.

The instransigence, the insanely over-ambitious military planning, the seemingly genuine cockiness of the North Vietnamese leaders—all these puzzling phenomena are explained on the assumption suggested above. Furthermore, there are quantities of evidence, of many different kinds, to show that Hanoi is being lied to on an enormous scale.

Consider, to begin with, the election-time directive of the Saigon-Cholon-Giadinh Special Zone Committee, which is the Communist high command for this city and the surrounding countryside. More than one copy of this document has been picked up.

The Special Zone Committee ordered all units in its area of command, from the lowest to the highest, to make no less than three attacks before 6:00 a.m. on election day. An intensive and impressive effort was therefore feared here. But what actually resulted was almost exactly like Chinese firecrackers, being noisy but harmless.

A few attacks—but very few—were certainly pressed home. But mostly it was a case of doing something devoid of risk that could be reported as an "attack," such as sneaking up to the remotest outer limits of a village and tossing a grenade into Mrs. X's vegetable patch.

There were enough firecrackers to suggest that all units, from lowest to highest, were indeed able to report three "attacks" as duly delivered on schedule.

The Special Zone Committee, one may be sure, then made a report on "surging struggle" throughout their area to Cosvin, the Communist high command for all South Viet Nam. Yet behind this report lay nothing but Chinese firecrackers, plus the demoralization and/or intimidation that prevented almost all the local V.C. from making serious attacks.

Another good, more purely military case was an ambush of a battalion of our First Infantry Division on Route 13 last summer by a regiment of the V.C. 9th Division. We lost 30 men killed, 60 wounded and two armored personnel carriers, and the enemy left over 200 dead on the battlefield. "Liberation Radio" then claimed over 40 APC's and five tanks destroyed and an entire American battalion "wiped out."

"That was just about what that regimental commander would have had to claim, in order to justify his own losses," was the comment of the shrewd commander of our 1st Infantry, Maj. Gen. William Depuy.

For smaller engagements, a fair number of captured documents actually show the whole process at work. Last spring, for instance, our 101st Airborne Brigade caught up with a considerable enemy force in Yusung District of Phuyen. There was a sharp fight, and enemy losses were very heavy indeed.

Later, the report of the Yusung District V.C. authorities to their bosses at province level was picked up. The report admitted that V.C. losses had been painfully heavy, but it claimed "the killing of 600 enemies, including 150 Americans." The actual American loss was 15 men.

In all Communist societies, this is of course a familiar phenomenon.

Level C dare not report failure to level B for fear of summary punishment. Level B is only too glad to send on word of "brilliant victories" and "surging struggles" to level A, because that serves the interests of everyone working at level B.

Some things, of course, the people on level C dare not misrepresent to levels B and A. Unless General Vo Nguyen Giap is off his head, for instance, the 620th Division in the 1st Corps Area must have been ordered this summer to support the invasion of South Viet Nam across the allegedly demilitarized zone. And the divisional commander must then have reported that his outfit was unfit for combat, no doubt blaming inadequate replacements and the dire toll of disease.

When outfits are unfit for combat, higher headquarters have to be informed in the end. Even so, as the case of the three-attack directive suggests, the Hanoi war planners are probably not even aware of the true state of their own people in South Viet Nam.

Above all, as the documents indicate, they almost certainly believe that U.S. losses here are around 10 times higher than the real figure. And this huge exaggeration of our losses must contribute mightily to Hanoi's hope that the U.S. will lose patience and go away before long.

Aw, Stop Worryin'

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I have recently had the opportunity of reading a book written by my friend, Winston K. Pendleton, of Windermere, Fla. The title of the book is "Aw, Stop Worryin'," published by the Bethany Press, St. Louis, and I would certainly like to commend it to my colleagues for their attention.

This is a short book—only 80 pages in length—and the reading is interesting, practical, and inspirational.

The subject matter may be considered by some as old fare, but then, faith, hope, and charity are as old as Christianity, and, let me add, as new as today and the hope for tomorrow.

As a Member of Congress for 14 years, I find the suggestions by Win Pendleton on how to keep all of us from "stop worryin'" as practical as Benjamin Franklin's comments of decades ago and as serviceable as the old Model T Ford.

My advice is to get a copy of "Aw, Stop Worryin'" and read it through before you put it down. Then, make every effort to follow the suggestions made by the author, and I believe you will discover ways for a more successful and a happier life.

You Can't Half Rescue a City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, soon this body will be considering the merits of the Demonstration Cities Act of 1966. The crises which currently face our cities must be met forthrightly with coordinated programs on the local, State, and Federal levels. In my judgment, the Demonstration Cities Act proposes to begin such a vital program of coordination to meet the cities' needs.

In connection with the upcoming consideration of this important legislation, I wish to insert in the RECORD, at this point, an editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, of Tuesday, October 4, 1966, entitled "You Can't Half Rescue a City," in which the Plain Dealer makes a strong plea for the passage of the Demonstration Cities Act.

The renewal and rejuvenation of our cities must begin now if the quality of life in the city is to be improved in the next decade. The editorial is as follows:

YOU CAN'T HALF RESCUE A CITY

Mayors keep telling Congress: "Piecemeal programs like urban renewal, job training and school aid only tangle up and obstruct each other out here at the local level."

One way to unify diverse programs and coordinate them into the right regimen for a sick city is to be found in the Demonstration Cities bill now before the House.

Instead of a spasmodic, badly timed, no-victory battle plan, this bill promises an all-out offensive to wipe out blight. Whatever the city's ills—bad housing, lack of health services, no jobs, 10th-rate schools or poor welfare work—a good demonstration program could enwrap them all and erase them areawide.

We want this bill to pass. The Senate has already trimmed the original $2.3-billion bill to $900 million, and cut its five-year span to two years. That may have cut it too drastically.

But the Senate also took out one objectionable threat. New York and Detroit had asked for virtually the hog's share of the money promised by the bill. An amendment now in the Senate version puts on a ceiling: No state can get more than 15% of the total appropriated.

A city like Cleveland could get up to 80% matching money for its concentrated attack upon the slum cancer eating at its vitals. A demonstration agency would be set up to schedule the series of assaults on bad housing or transit troubles or street relocation or school construction.

Congressmen voted readily enough for federal aid to build college and university student housing, which benefited mainly middle- and upper-income youth.

They should show the same willingness to salvage citizens pocketed in neighborhoods suffering from illiteracy, high infant mortality, joblessness and immoral living conditions.

The Demonstration Cities idea has the backing of conservative and liberal organizations, of municipal and housing experts.

It has our backing too. If the experiment of renewing cities is worth doing at all, it is worth doing right.

Centennial Anniversary of Ukrainian Leader

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROLLAND REDLIN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. REDLIN. Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its North Dakota branch on September 29 celebrated the centennial of the birth of Mykhailo Hrushevsky—the father of Ukrainian modern histography, world renowned historian, outstanding statesman, and the first president of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1917.

Dr. Anthony Zukowsky of Steele, N. Dak., president of the North Dakota branch of the Ukrainian Congress, was extremely active in the centennial activities and is now attending sessions of the national Ukrainian Congress meeting in New York City.

Dr. Zukowsky was also kind enough to provide me with a brief background of Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

Hrushevsky, who in a relatively short time, became the symbol of Ukrainian national unity, and the spiritual leader of Ukrainian national movement in western and eastern Ukraine, devoted his work to awakening his people, and to the liberation of his nation from these persecutions and mistreatments.

On the outbreak of the World War in 1914 Hrushevsky was arrested by the Russian Government, which deported him to Siberia, and later confined him to Moscow. With the outburst of the revolution in March 1917, Hrushevsky returned to Kiev where he became the head of the Ukrainian General Council—Ukrainska Centralna Rada—the first Ukrainian National Parliament. The following year Hrushevsky was elected the President of the Ukrainian National Republic, which proclaimed the complete independence of Ukraine. Hrushevsky was honored as the founding father of a modern Ukrainian Republic. At this point Hrushevsky as a statesman achieved his aim: his nation was liberated from foreign yoke and Ukraine became an independent democratic state.

In April 1918 the German troops dispersed the Central Rada, and Gen. P. Skoropadsky became the head—"Hetman"—of the Ukranian State. After a short time Hrushevsky left the country and went to Vienna. Ukraine in 1923 became one of the Republics of the Soviet Union. In 1924 Hrushevsky decided to return to Ukraine in order to continue his historical research. Hrushevsky was arrested in 1930 and deported near Moscow. All his works were prohibited in the Soviet Union, and destroyed in public and academic libraries. Gradually Hrushevsky lost his strength and became blind. He was then sent by the Soviet Government for "recuperation" to a home for Soviet scholars in Kislovodsk in the Caucasus Mountains where he died on November 26, 1934.

Danielopol Reports on Eastern Europe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, columnist Dumitru Danielopol of the Copley Press is a journalist who gives special attention to the situation in Eastern Europe. Two of his recent articles of August 10 and September 12 have come to my attention. I feel they are of special interest and should be thoughtfully reviewed.

The articles follow:

[From the Joliet (Ill.) Herald-News, Aug. 10, 1966]

DANIELOPOL REPORTS: FORMER POLISH DIPLOMAT DESCRIBES DISILLUSIONMENT UNDER COMMUNISM

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

MUNICH, GERMANY.—"I felt an irresistible desire to get out of this moral filth, the mutual intrigues, the struggle of the various cliques, mutual spying, tapings and denunciations."

Wladislaw Tykocinski was describing Communist style diplomacy in an interview with Radio Free Europe.

Tykocinski, a former Polish diplomat, defected last year to the United States after serving eight years as head of the Polish military mission in Berlin.

A thoroughly disillusioned Communist, Tykocinski was in an ideal situation to witness the disintegration of many of the reforms which began to liberalize Polish life after the uprisings that are now called the "1956 October Revolution."

The West has apparently been living under a delusion that Poland was one of the countries in which a Communist dictatorship was eroding. The former diplomat scoffs at reports of a freer society.

Nothing can be further from the truth, he says. The hard line, Stalinists are getting into prominent position under the benevolent eye of Wladislaw Gomulka, the Red boss of Poland, whom he describes as an "absolute dictator."

"Gomulka," Tykocinski said, "encouraged the rise of former Stalinists in the face of growing dissatisfaction of the Polish people . . . he has earned himself the reputation of being the most loyal supporter of Moscow . . ."

It was Gomulka who conceived the so-called "Northern Tier," a top secret political plan for integration into one block of Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany with the Soviet Union.

Gomulka believed that he could bring about a regional federation of the northern members of the Warsaw Pact and the Comecon.

This would free Poland of the obligation of bringing about reforms and liberalization. The plan had to be kept secret because of the opposition he would certainly encounter not only from the Polish people but within the Polish Communist party.

"The Polish initiative was to Moscow a gift from Heaven," Tykocinski said, "because it did not come from them but from Poland."

The Soviet Union was all along opposed to any federation in the Communist bloc. Ghiorghi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian Communist paid with his life for similar proposals.

"Quite different is Russia's attitude toward the Northern Triangle propagated by Gomulka," said Tykocinski. "The Russians rightly think that Gomulka's conception was dictated by the desire to help maintain unity within the socialist camp, or at least that part which can still be saved."

Tykocinski debunks President Johnson's "bridge building" program with the satellites of Eastern Europe.

The Administration lives under the delusion that cultural exchanges, East-West trade, will bring about a loosening of the Soviet Union's hold over the captive countries, he said.

The opposite seems to have been the case with Poland.

"Gomulka fears open commercial contacts with capitalist countries for ideological reasons," says Tykocinski.

Gomulka is quoted as having told the East Germans when he visited East Berlin in 1963, that "the future of Poland in the long run lies in trade with the East and not with the capitalists."

Tykocinski accused Gomulka of failing to exploit the Soviet Union's difficulties to gain more freedom for the Poles.

"Gomulka's only concern is how to help Moscow save the unity of the Communist movement," he said. "He covers up this anti-national policy internally with the aura of pseudo-nationalism," he said.

"The Communist system as every other system in the world, has its serious faults and weaknesses," he said.

One could get rid of some of them, he said, only when expert knowledge and common sense win over fanaticism and doctrinarianism.

"In Poland, Gomulka's mentality is an obstacle to this," Tykocinski said.

[From the San Diego Union, Sept. 12, 1966]

DUMITRU DANIELOPOL SAYS: BULGARIA BOASTS OF AID TO NORTH VIETNAMESE

Russia and all her satellite nations are effectively helping the North Vietnamese kill our GIs.

The Reds make no secret of it. In fact, they boast about it.

The help rendered North Viet Nam by Russia and her satellites is being constantly increased.

This was emphasized in the recent statement signed by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R. at a Warsaw Pact meeting.

"We are rendering, and will go on giving the DRV (North Viet Nam) ever increasing moral-political support and every kind of assistance, including economic help and assistance with means of defense, materials, equipment and specialists, needed to repulse the American aggression victoriously," the statement said.

They promised to send "volunteers" whenever North Viet Nam asked for them.

This is no empty promise.

The Bulgarian newspaper Pogled recently gave a detailed account of the kind of help Bulgaria is giving Viet Nam.

Despite the hardships caused by American bombing near Haiphong, it said, Bulgarian ships, continue to bring supplies.

"The Bulgarian ship Georgi Benkovsi recently brought sugar from Cuba into the Port of Haiphong," it boasted. "The Bulgarian Red Cross sent vast quantities of medicines, medical instruments, bandages bedding and clothing."

Money for this is being collected in Bulgaria directly or through the sale of special "Aid for Viet Nam" stamps.

Bulgaria is also sending electric trucks, steam boilers, hydraulic pumps, cables, spare parts, insulators, etc.

It also has undertaken to construct and equip transformer posts, refrigerators, canning factories and engineering workshops.

In accordance with the agreement signed earlier this year part of it is given free of cost and the rest on long term credits.

Similar agreements have been signed with North Viet Nam by Russia and the other satellites.

Bulgarian exports to Hanoi, the paper said, have increased 25 percent over last year.

"Enterprises all over the country," it said, "are completing their orders to Viet Nam ahead of schedule."

The Communists boss in Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, also is stepping up help to North Viet Nam.

He says his government is taking "appropriate steps to increase the material, political and moral support given to the Vietnamese people until the U.S. aggressors are completely smashed."

Colorado River Review

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial "Colorado River Review," appeared in the Washington Post of October 3. Its subject is the Colorado River Basin project bill, which has been of major concern and discussion in the last months. It relates in a very clear and concise fashion the problems which were involved on this legislation during the 89th Congress, and sets forth possible solutions to be considered in the 90th Congress. I believe my colleagues will find this editorial of major interest, and I am pleased to call it to their attention:

COLORADO RIVER REVIEW

The restudy of the Colorado River projects ordered by Secretary of the Interior Udall coincides with a further review of the proposals on Capitol Hill. Both efforts are salutary. It is now obvious that the controversial bill, which calls for new power dams at Marble and Bridge Canyons, will not be passed in the remaining two weeks of the present Congress. It would be foolish indeed not to use the interval between now and next spring for a resurvey of the problem involved.

Despite the approval of the Colorado River bill by the House Interior Committee, it has encountered numerous hazards. One is the unwillingness of the Administration to give it full endorsement. Another is the conflicting views in Congress on the water study which the measure calls for. Still more serious is the vigorous opposition from conservationist groups protesting against any further encroachments on a free-flowing Colorado River.

Secretary's Udall's promise to take a fresh look at every possible alternative to the proposed dams means that his study group will investigate the possibility of constructing nuclear power plants instead. Resort to that alternative would undoubtedly provoke a major controversy of a different sort. It would revive in very pointed form the public versus private power struggle. Because of the perils implicit in this course the emphasis may well be on other possibilities for a compromise solution.

This newspaper has expressed the belief that some means of extending the benefits of the Colorado River system to parched Arizona are essential. We have also strongly urged that every alternative to the proposed dams be explored, recognizing that the dams are designed to produce revenue for a comprehensive Southwest water system and not for the conservation of water. We think there is room for compromise even if the proposed use of atomic power is rejected.

Some months ago we suggested the elimination of the Marble Canyon dam and the addition of this section of the Colorado Gorge to the Grand Canyon National Park. Another possible compromise would be reduction of the height of the proposed Bridge Canyon dam so that no water would be backed into the western end of the park.

It would also be possible to go ahead with the Central Arizona project and postpone the construction of both dams, despite the financial problem that would thus be created. Two arguments for such a course stand out. It would save the Government from embarking on a costly venture, in terms of both appropriations and manpower, at a time of high economic activity because of the war in Vietnam. And it would relieve Congress from making a final decision on the dams until the proposed water study has been made.

In other words, the important items confronting the next Congress in this sphere will be the Central Arizona Project and the water study. If the Administration and Congress should find it feasible to go ahead with these undertakings while postponing a decision on the power projects, the whole country would feel a sense of relief. The ultimate decision on the proposed dams could be made later in the light of the water commission's findings and much more complete knowledge about alternative sources of power.

"Save Those Dunes": Editorial From New York Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, two of our country's leading newspapers, the Washington Post and the New York Times, have both had editorials this week stressing the importance of passing legislation which would establish an Indiana National Lakeshore. I consider this a significant example of the national interest which supports this park proposal. Below follows the editorial which appeared today in the New York Times:

SAVE THOSE DUNES

The bill to protect the Indiana Dunes as a national lakeshore comes up for a critically important vote in the House this week.

Twice passed by the Senate, the bill has favorable prospects for final passage. But if this long-sought victory is to be truly meaningful, it is vital that the House adopt an amendment to restore the West Beach unit to the proposed park. This unit is crucial because it would provide an excellent beach where the ten million people who live within one hundred miles of the dunes can enjoy waterfront recreation. Without this unit, there will inevitably be pressure to transform the dunes into a recreational beach and thus undermine the whole attempt to preserve them.

The beach amendment is a bipartisan effort by Representative UDALL of Arizona and ROUSH of Indiana, Democrats, and SAYLOR of Pennsylvania, Republican. Every Congressman who cares about saving an area of rare natural beauty will rally to their support.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, no piece of legislation gives me more pleasure to support than the Economic Opportunity amendments, which intensify the war on poverty. This is a good and noble war, perhaps the best that we as a nation have ever waged. I think we still have a long way to go before we can call it "all-out" war. We will not win unless we intensify our efforts still more. But we have made a start and I am confident that in the ensuing years we will put more and more of our national resources into this great enterprise—until we have genuinely eliminated poverty. Its critics cite its failures. They would have me abandon the war because some general made a tactical error here, some colonel another error there. One cannot conduct an operation of such magnitude without mistakes. He who would penalize the entire program for a few of its slips is really out to destroy the program. I congratulate the war on poverty for the successes it has already achieved and I look forward to more wondrous achievements.

Several weeks ago, I visited the headquarters of a small antipoverty organization in New York and was struck by the atmosphere of dedication and concern that I found. I asked its director, Mr. Jack Isaacs, to send me some information about the group. The letter I received, and which I here insert into the Record, amply demonstrates what fine things the antipoverty program is doing. In softly-stated fashion, this letter tells a wonderful story.

Movimiento Puertorriquenos unidos,
New York, N.Y., September 21, 1966.
Hon. Leonard Farbstein,
U.S. Representative,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: As a result from your visit on September 2, 1966 to the Movimiento Puertorriquenos Unidos at 734 East 5th Street, and as per your request, I am sending you a brief history of this organization.

The Movimiento Puertorriquenos Unidos (M.P.U.) is a Neighborhood Block Association that has emerged from the neglected needs and frustration of its members. Although by name it seemingly represents those of Puerto Rican descent, it is in fact an integrated organization reflective of the racial and ethnic distribution of its community.

East 5th Street between Avenues B, C & D is populated predominantly by Puerto Ricans (80%), Negroes (15%) and "others." (approximate figures). The organizational "Target Block", East 5th Street between Avenue C & D has on it some 2,000 people, coming from nearly 600 families, with about ½ on welfare and all living in 32 old-law tenements. The block has been known for its high rate of narcotic users, unemployment, crime, family dislocation, poor school achievement and a general sense of despair and apathy. Efforts to relocate tenants into public housing have been thwarted by their own lack of eligibility due to illegitimacy, too many children, no legal marriage, crime, addiction or simple ignorance as to how to apply.

The organizational process was stimulated by a small group of indigenous poor people, residents of the block, who sought advice and assistance from the local school Guidance Counselor and the Director of the local Area Services of the Housing and Redevelopment Board. This occurred some two years ago after it became apparent no direction or leadership was forthcoming from other sources (M.F.Y. or Settlement Houses). The organizational process was difficult and without any source of funds. Suspicion and an underlying hostility were apparent. Difficulty between the Negroes and Puerto Ricans threatened to destroy the new group, but meetings were scheduled and a local dialogue ensued. Without a "storefront" or office the group began to coalesce, scheduled meetings which took place in their homes or in a building basement provided by a local "super." It should be noted that the entire membership and elected leadership all were and are members of the poor with the two above-mentioned professionals providing their time and resources on a volunteer basis. In pursuing its stated goal of "improving the neighborhood and bettering our conditions of life", the group got involved in a variety of projects. Sophistication was accelerated by meetings and conferences with agency professionals, city representatives and other local groups. The ponderous machinery of government and its limitations became real for 5th Street. After one year of letter-writing and meetings, *floodlights* were installed in the local school yard enabling the establishment of safe supervised, *evening*, summer recreation for youngsters who otherwise would have been running at all angles through the streets. The Board of Education was at first reluctant but community need as expressed through this group was persuasive—in this instance.

Petitions for a *Vest-Pocket Park* were collected and a dialogue between the community and the City Planning Commissioner commenced. This official visited the block and talked to the leadership. Further meetings were held in her office. Construction has been promised for next spring. These are but two examples of neighborhood involvement—there were others. Perhaps most important was the insistence by the group on its inclusion on the various committees that professional agencies have established in its area. The people now wanted to influence action that others were taking on its behalf. Thus the group became known to L.E.N.A., M.F.Y., Local Police Pet Youth Council, church groups, etc.

During the spring of 1966, the group submitted a proposal for O.E.O. summer funds. This was approved and for the first time the M.P.U. had a home of its own (rented a local store-front). From this money an education, recreation and community service program evolved. Local people were intensively trained and paid to work as community workers. Nineteen local people secured employment—most of these had previously been unemployed. Their performance was outstanding. They wrote a newspaper, met with welfare workers, organized the landlords into a group for purposes of dialogue and to have them submit a proposal to the city for the rehabilitation of their homes, sat on committees dealing with narcotics and health, initiated discussions with the local police, held public meetings about these issues, held block clean-ups, filled out and pursued public housing applications, secured surplus food for those eligible and democratically made themselves known to public officials. When the O.E.O. evaluated their summer programs, out of some 30, the M.P.U. and two others were refunded. Although the money is small ($6,000 to be used until 12/31/66), the organization can now continue.

The members of M.P.U. remember your visit and are hoping that you will be able to assist them to continue the work that they have started so successfully.

Respectfully submitted.

Jack Isaacs.

I am particularly gratified, Mr. Speaker, that the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966 contains, as one of its provisions, the Farbstein small loan bill. This bill sets aside $8 million as a loan fund for individuals and families who have become victims of economic crises not of their own making. It allows the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to make loans of up to $300 available, at 2 percent interest per annum. I believe this loan program will enable many families to save themselves from economic disaster, without their having to seek charity or relief. I thank my colleagues for supporting this measure. I am sure it will justify their confidence.

You Can't Half Rescue a City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, next week the demonstration cities bill, which could well be described as a model cities bill, is scheduled for consideration by the House. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, in yesterday's editorial, set forth some cogent reasons why this bill should be approved and I recommend its reading to all Members. By leave previously obtained, I include the editorial:

[From the Plain Dealer, Oct. 4, 1966]

YOU CAN'T HALF RESCUE A CITY

Mayors keep telling Congress: "Piecemeal programs like urban renewal, job training and school aid only tangle up and obstruct each other, out here at the local level."

One way to unify diverse programs and coordinate them into the right regimen for a sick city is to be found in the Demonstration Cities bill now before the House.

Instead of a spasmodic, badly timed, no-victory battle plan, this bill promises an all-out offensive to wipe out blight. Whatever the city's ills—bad housing, lack of health services, no jobs, 10th-rate schools or poor welfare work—a good demonstration program could enwrap them all and erase them area-wide.

We want this bill to pass. The Senate has already trimmed the original $2.3 billion bill to $900 million, and cut its five-year span to two years. That may have cut it too drastically.

But the Senate also took out one objectionable threat. New York and Detroit had asked for virtually the hog's share of the money promised by the bill. An amendment now in the Senate version puts on a ceiling: No state can get more than 15% of the total appropriated.

A city like Cleveland could get up to 80% matching money for its concentrated attack upon the slum cancer eating at its vitals. A demonstration agency would be set up to schedule the series of assaults on bad housing or transit troubles or street relocation or school construction.

Congressmen voted readily enough for federal aid to build college and university student housing, which benefited mainly middle- and upper-income youth.

They should show the same willingness to salvage citizens pocketed in neighborhoods suffering from illiteracy, high infant mortality, joblessness and immoral living conditions.

The Demonstration Cities idea has the backing of conservative and liberal organizations, of municipal and housing experts.

It has our backing too. If the experiment of renewing cities is worth doing at all, it is worth doing right.

Election of Representative Monagan to Executive Committee of United States Group, Interparliamentary Union

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the election of our colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Monagan], as a member of the American Inter-Parliamentary Regional Group at the 5th American Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Tehran. I was honored to be the other representative of the U.S. delegation appointed to this group by our president, Senator Herman E. Talmadge.

Representative Monagan is a member of the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and is well versed on the problems of the Western Hempshire and I am sure will make a valuable member of the executive committee.

During the meeting in Tehran this group held one formal meeting and several informal conferences and enjoyed fruitful discussions relating to the role of the United States in fostering hemisphere solidarity.

I am confident that this meeting is a beginning of a movement toward an improvement in hemispheric cooperation and I can assure this House that Representative MONAGAN and I will work strenuously for this objective.

Providing for Consideration of H.R. 13161, Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I think in a very real sense it is unfortunate that at this very late hour in the afternoon we are obliged to embark on the consideration of a rule for this bill, because it does certainly rank as one of the most important measures to come before this body in this or any other year. I shall have some remarks to make, I think, on tomorrow under the 4 hours of general debate that are going to be allotted under this rule when it is adopted, as I am sure it will be.

Therefore, I will reserve some of the comments I might have made otherwise at this time until the general debate begins on tomorrow. I do want to make this comment though at this time. As the majority report of the Committee on Education and Labor states:

> It was not until the 23rd of September last year that funds became available when the supplemental appropriation bill was signed for fiscal 1965.

It was not until that late date that funds actually became available to fund the various titles of this legislation. So the majority admits in their report that when they began the hearings on this bill, on March 7 of this year, I believe, scarcely enough time had gone by to give them a history of the operation under the act so that they could make the kind of intelligent survey and scrutiny that should be made prior to the extension of this bill. Yet, of course, it would expire on June 30 if no action were taken. So, they went ahead with the hearings. This bill will extend the authorization for fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], already referred to the various titles of the bill and the changes that would be wrought in the extension of the legislation that will be made in order by this rule. I think it is important to note the formula under title I, which was a source of great concern to many of us last year, which is now conceded to some extent, I guess, was faulty because some substantial changes are proposed in the formula for the allocation of funds under title I.

There are also increased authorizations under title II for the purchase of school books and library materials. I am particularly concerned about title III of this legislation. It was extremely controversial, I am sure you will recall, when this bill was first enacted last year and promises to be equally controversial if we extend it under the language of this bill for the next 2 fiscal years, because in effect what it does is to provide a green light for federally financed education centers carrying on projects that are determined by the Office of Education, quite outside of the State school system.

I might add, parenthetically, that the Committee on Rules has been conducting some hearings for the last couple of days. It has listened to some extremely interesting and provocative testimony from the gentleman who holds the Office of Commissioner of Education. I will have a little more to say later, if I get the time tomorrow to do it, about his educational philosophy and how I think it may have a very significant impact on the way title III of this bill is carried out.

It may come, I might add, as just a little bit of a surprise to some of the Members of this House.

Finally, the bill also makes some very major changes in the way that the federally impacted school legislation would be handled. Currently, to receive that assistance the school district must have 3 percent of its children federally connected. There are amendments in the bill as proposed that would permit a district to receive Federal assistance if it has as few as 100 of such children. It would expand the aid and add to the cost of the program, and I believe add something like 1,000 school districts to the more than 4,000 which are already covered by this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I think I have said enough at this point to indicate, although I do not oppose granting a rule on this bill, I certainly urge the serious attention of all of the Members to the amendments that will be suggested and offered when the bill is read for amendment under the 5-minute rule, and that amendments will be offered of a very significant nature to do something about the defects that still remain with respect to the allocation formula used under title I and also some of the defects, I think, with respect to the administration, particularly of title III funds provided for or authorized in this bill.

The purpose of the bill is to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and to authorize funds for fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

The committee report appears to have two purposes: to cover up problems within the program with vague generalities concerning well-operated specific projects, and to include a series of tables showing how much of the expanded authorization is earmarked for each State in hopes of quieting some opposition. Both purposes are easily seen through. One example will suffice: on page 3 of the report the committee says "that during the first year funds have primarily been used in special projects in schools with the highest concentrations of children from low-income families." On page 17, Congressman AYERS recalls his charts of last year discussing projected fund allocations under the formula to the 10 richest and 10 poorest counties. His new chart shows the actual expenditures. For the 10 richest counties with 36,186 eligible children a total of $10,089,780 was allocated; for the 10 poorest counties with 48,202 children $6,736,840 was allocated. Considering the fact that the chief purpose of the bill is to make available assistance to school districts serving low-income children, these figures are appalling.

Amendments have been offered to correct this imbalance by Republican Members. They have offered amendments to make the education programs conform to the traditional type of Federal-assistance program, amendments which would authorize State education agencies to develop plans for the use of the funds and permit the States to redistribute these funds, to concentrate them in the areas of greatest need instead of a Washington-determined formula which sends money into rich counties with few poor children and excellent schools when the individual State would favor channeling the Federal funds into poverty areas to assist those who most need it. Republicans point out that such an amendment could help increase funds available for schools in the central cities where much of the real need lies. One such Republican amendment was adopted which will permit the low education expending States to receive payments based on the national per pupil expenditure beginning in 1968. This will reduce the differences between States but not within a State, and this is the real problem as evidenced by the figures available.

The committee has expanded the act to include Indian schools operated under the Department of the Interior, and also included children of migratory workers. Special grants will be available to States to develop programs aimed at such migratory families. The committee has also included under the act children from 5 to 17 who live in public or private nonprofit institutions for the orphaned, neglected, or delinquent.

Planning grants are added to the act. Up to 1 percent of the grants made available to a local school agency up to $2,000 can now be used for the planning of projects, programs and facilities under the act.

The formula under which funds are allocated to the States is modified by the bill. The principal changes will: First, require the use of more recent information as to the number of low-income children; second, raise the low-income determination factor from $2,000 to $3,000; and third, use whichever is higher as a formula factor in determining a State's share, its per pupil average expenditure, or the national average.

The authorizations for fiscal 1967 and 1968 for these assistance programs, the core of the act, are based upon the number of low-income children in the United States. For each such child, a State is entitled to a dollar amount based upon the formula in the bill. The total estimated amount of the entitlements in fiscal 1967 is $1,363,962,696 and in 1968 is

$2,216,567,713. Such sums as may be necessary are authorized in the enabling legislation.

Title II covers assistance in the purchase of schoolbooks and library materials. The authorizations for 1967 and 1968 are $105 million and $175 million respectively.

Title III, extremely controversial last year, continues to be so in 1966. This title is, in effect, a green light for a system of federally financed educational centers carrying on projects determined by the Office of Education outside the State school system. Local school officials have objected to this provision as it places in the Commissioner of Education sole authority to determine the educational needs of a local area. Republican committee members offered amendments to place this authority in the State educational agencies where it properly belongs.

The title, promoted last year as a way to make such things as remedial instruction, specialized counseling, preschool and kindergarten programs available to more children, has been redirected this year. It is now to be a vehicle for school construction to deal with overcrowding, racial imbalance and similar problems. Its funding authorization is for $150 million in 1967 and $575 million in 1968. Funds will be distributed by the Commissioner of Education as he determines without any guidelines. Such decisions, involving economic, social, and fiscal factors should be made at the State, not Federal, level. Any school district which he determines is making a reasonable tax effort and is unable to meet educational needs because of overcrowding, obsolete or unsafe physical plants, racial imbalance, or any other condition causing trouble is eligible for special consideration under title III.

The program of grants to develop national and regional educational research laboratories, begun last year, is continued and enlarged. Ten such institutions are in the planning stage. The title permitted support for such operations to come from universities, colleges, State and local educational agencies, and other nonprofit organizations. The committee has amended this section to provide educational research training through contracts with profitmaking organizations.

Last year the act provided $17 million in grants to be made available to State departments of education to strengthen their staffs, and so forth. This year this program is authorized for $30 million, and in 1968 the figure is $50 million.

Finally, the bill makes major changes in Federal impacted schools legislation. Currently, to receive such Federal assistance, a school district must have 3 percent of its children federally connected. Committee amendments will permit a district to receive Federal assistance if it has 100 such children. This will further expand impact aid and will cost about $35 million annually, adding some 1,000 districts to the 4,200 now covered. Republicans point out that no showing of need is required; that this amendment is a sop to the big cities, replacing the funds lost due to the repeal of the unworkable incentive grants program by the committee.

A number of separate and additional views are included in the report. Messrs. AYRES, QUIE, GOODELL, and ERLENBORN's views are the basis for comments for Republican viewpoints expressed throughout the report. They support the bill, but see great need for amending it. They are particularly worried about the increased powers of the Commissioner of Education provided in the bill to the detriment of the several States.

Messrs. BELL and REID also support the legislation and praise the inclusion of the Indian schools and migratory family children grants in the bill. They point to a problem discussed before Rules during the poverty bill hearings, that Head Start funds come partly from OEO and partly from HEW, causing confusion among school people. They regret the deletion of Mr. BELL's title VII, which would have added a new program of elementary and secondary education for adults. This type of program is now lodged in OEO. Mr. BELL seeks to transfer it to the Office of Education and greatly expand its operation.

Mr. ASHBROOK opposes the bill because it extends the Federal control over education. He proposes instead a program of tax remission by Washington to the States to be used to finance the educational systems.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield to me at that point?

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. What is the nature of the defects in the formula in title I to which the gentleman from Illinois is objecting?

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Well, I shall be very glad to answer the question of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Last year, as I recall, when this bill was being debated, the ranking minority Member, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. AYRES] pointed out the fact that under the formula used in title I it would be quite possible for 10 of the wealthiest counties in this country to receive almost double the amount of funds that would be available to the 10 poorest counties in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the additional information that has now been made available with respect to fiscal year 1966 bears out that fact and there is a table in the report accompanying this bill showing that the 10 wealthiest counties in this country will receive in excess of $10 million; whereas, the 10 poorest counties in the United States will receive an allocation of something like $6.7 million, or a little more than half the amount received by the wealthiest counties.

Mr. Speaker, this is a part of the objection which I rise to the allocation formula that is used in title I of this bill.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I may say to the gentleman that the formula is not perfect, but it does get funds into every needy school district where we have the educationally deprived children in the Nation.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Kentucky will permit me to pursue the point, the point is simply this:

There are, of course, thousands and thousands of counties in the United States, and there are more than 20,000 school districts, as I remember. There are educationally deprived children in every district. Even the wealthiest districts have a few of these children. Yet, they are attending classes and going to school, and these districts are taking care of their own situation.

They finance it through the tax base which is necessary to take care of the situation. But yet, under the formula which you have contained in the bill, and the formula on which you continue to insist upon, even in view of these facts, you are still going to be spraying money into those districts which do not need the money.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the district may not need the money for its regular school program but the educationally deprived or handicapped child needs the special program title I provides. We have also provided a formula change for fiscal year 1968, whereby we substantially increase payments to the poorer school districts in the Nation. We do not take any money away from any district but we put a minimum per pupil payment which will assure that poorer school districts in the country will have additional funds to provide effective programs.

Does that satisfy the gentleman?

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. I think the gentleman is moving in the right direction, but not until 1968 did you begin to move in this direction. You should have done this a long time ago.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the reason we do not do it in 1967 was because it involved the expenditure of many millions of dollars but we did make that change for 1968.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as I have previously stated, I shall not oppose the granting of the rule on this bill. But I do believe there are some very important amendments that must be discussed on tomorrow, amendments which will serve to improve this legislation and which are designed to make it a much better bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. My distinguished and able colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON], mentioned the fact that the Committee on Rules this morning, or this afternoon, concluded a second day of hearing the Commissioner of Education and Members of the House who wished to be heard upon the so-called guidelines, guidelines issued by the Commissioner of Education.

At least, Mr. Speaker, I express my own observation and sentiment, if not that of others who I think expresses a similar attitude, that the Commissioner of Education made a very favorable impression upon those who observed him and who heard him, to the effect that he was not trying in any way to change the public school system of this country.

He expressly said that he does not want to do so, even if he could, and he has no aim whatever to destroy the neighborhood school, or had any thought of trying to do so.

He seemed to those of us who heard him as disposed toward carrying out his duties under the law and in the spirit of the law, and with due regard to the sentiment of the authorities operating the schools in their local communities. And I suspect that the Committee on Rules may transmit the testimony of Mr. Howe, which was taken down by the committee, to the able Committee on the Judiciary, who has announced to the House that his committee intends to hold an inquiry about this subject.

I just wanted to add that I, at least, had a favorable impression of the sincerity of the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Howe.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

I move the previous question.

The Answer to Inflation: Cut Federal Spending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, inflation is clearly the most serious domestic problem facing our Nation today. Every family in America feels its pinch, but the lower and middle income families and retirees living on fixed incomes feel it most painfully now. Inflation must—and can—be stopped.

Recently, we have approved certain actions to "cool down" our overheated economy and provide additional revenue. These were wise and necessary actions, but they were late. The best way to meet the cost of our commitments in Vietnam and carry on needed domestic programs without a repressive across-the-board tax increase is to cut nonessential Federal spending.

VOTED AGAINST $24 BILLION

In the past 10 months I have repeatedly acted on the need for spending cuts. I have made specific proposals to the President. I have spoken on the floor of the House. I have voted against more than $13 billion in nonessential Federal spending this session, making a cumulative total of more than $24 billion for this Congress.

Here is what I have voted against: $7,400 billion for "pork barrel" public works appropriations; $11 billion for wasteful farm price supports and subsidies; $800 million for unnecessary congressional committee expenses; $530 million "fat" in the budgets for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare; $362 million "fat" in the Treasury and Post Office budgets; $66,100,000 "fat" in the Interior Department budget; $121 million "fat" in the Commerce, State, and Justice Department budgets; $55,200,000 to provide extravagant living quarters for Foreign Service personnel; $15 million for a federally financed "promotion" for cotton goods; $3,500 million in sugar subsidies; $15 million in tobacco subsidies; and $750,000 to build a new house for the Vice President.

In 2 years, counting only these major measures, I have voted against $24.8 billion in what I considered to be nonessential spending.

VOTED AGAINST "ICING"

Inflation is made up of little, unnecessary expenditures as well as large ones. I led a floor fight against a $42 billion TVA real estate speculation in connection with a proposed dam on the Tellico River in Tennessee, and against another measure authorizing $35,000 to hire elevator operators to run the automatic elevators in the Rayburn House Office Building.

I have also publicly opposed costly administration decisions, such as, for instance, the top priority placed on $5 billion Federal assistance for research and development of a new supersonic passenger plane. This program has no military significance. While it would be nice to be the first with the biggest and fastest passenger jet, this is the kind of project that can and should be delayed in this time of inflationary crisis.

Our economy is essentially healthy and strong. Once we have corrected the imbalance caused by excessive Federal spending, the natural forces of our free economy and our free enterprise system will work, as they have in the past, to bring continued prosperity and a sound and steady growth.

TAX INCREASES, CONTROLS AND MONETARY POLICY

I have declared on the record my opposition to a general tax increase at this time. People are already hurting too much from price increases and soaring State and local taxes. To add a new general tax burden at this time would cause undue hardships, particularly on those who can least afford it.

There are a number of tax loopholes that give a special and unwarranted advantage to a select few. These should be closed, not only to assure that everybody bears a fair share of the tax burden, but also to recapture billions of dollars of potential revenue that now escape the Federal Treasury. On July 9, I wrote to the President and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, outlining a program of reform which would close inequitable loopholes and save more than $3 billion.

I have also opposed such unnecessary interference with our free market as price, wage, and credit controls. I will continue to do so, except in a national emergency. The problem that our economy is encountering comes, not from any inherent imbalance in the system, but from artificial imbalance caused by too much Federal interference and too much Federal spending.

The other device that can be used to check inflation is monetary policy. It is a useful tool, but it cannot do the job alone. Unfortunately, the only action the Federal Government has taken to counter inflation is to force up interest rates. This has placed an unfair burden on all businesses that depend on borrowing—and particularly on the small borrower, the small business and the homebuilding industry, which depends on mortgages for its sustenance. I have backed Federal legislation to relieve the tight mortgage market and reduce soaring interest rates. But the real way to relieve the pressures on interest rates is by exercising fiscal responsibility—again, the answer is to reduce unnecessary expenditures.

I believe that we can halt inflation. I believe we can do so even in the face of rising costs in Vietnam. I believe we can do it without curtailing needed domestic programs. I believe we can do it without a general increase in taxes. The program is simple: cut the "fat" out of the Federal budget—now.

As I See It

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the truly great commemorative events this year has been the observance by Poles throughout the world of the millennium of Christianity of the Polish nation.

This great historical event is subject to a very thoughtful and penetrating commentary by Mr. Fred C. Lilley, editor of the Oak Lawn News, Oak Lawn, Ill., in his column of September 22:

AS I SEE IT

(By Fred C. Lilley)

Recently I listened to the telecast of the celebration of the Polish Millennium, the glorifying of One Thousand Years of Christendom in Poland, and as I listened I marveled. My wonderment revolved around the more than 75,000 Polish Americans who thronged to Soldier Field for this great event. Now I am neither Polish or Catholic but it did not lessen my awe.

Think back if you will over the history of the past One Thousand Years. Historically during that time the World has changed from a feudal system to one of a modern complex society. During that time, man has progressed from travel by foot and horseback to the most modern of jet aircraft. Oxen power has been replaced by the most powerful electric and diesel motors. Communication between men now travels the earth in seconds. Even pictures are transmitted from one continent to another almost instantaneously. And yet, amidst all of the changes, one thing remains the same.

For One Thousand Years, the majority of Poles have worshipped Jesus Christ. Even transplanted from their homeland to our own Chicago, the worship continues. In addition to the thousands in attendance, think of the untold numbers of elderly who sat home and worshipped via their Television set. . . .many of them perhaps having prayed to see this eventful day. Is not this reason for wonderment.

As I listened, three thoughts came to my mind. The first was of a young man in England who said that he and members of his group were more popular than Jesus Christ. Can you imagine the Beatles being memorialized One Thousand Years from now?

Then I thought of the thousands of Polish immigrants who had thronged to these shores seeking freedom of thought as well as religion. . . .how upon their arrival they typified the words on the Statue of Liberty, ". . . . give me your poor, your huddled masses. . ." and how magnificently they had contributed to the economic, social and cultural life of this community.

And last I thought, knowing that some 75,000 Polish Americans had made their way by devious routes and modes of transportation to Soldier Field, here was in truth a demonstration. . . . a demonstration of people attesting to their faith in the person of Jesus Christ. A demonstration as peaceful as this Saviour, as painful as His crucifixion and as triumphant as His ascendancy into Heaven.

This was a demonstration needing no rocks or bottles since it demanded nothing but rather was in the spririt of giving. Those Polish Americans can be justly proud, not only for their One Thousand Years of faith for their God but also for the relatively few years which they have spent in this country and for the contributions they have made in that time. . . .through their toil and sweat, not through demands that society provide that which they lacked when they landed.

Hawaii Mourns Passing of One of Its Great Citizens: Riley H. Allen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, Hawaii mourns the passing of one of its greatest leaders and benefactors, Riley H. Allen, retired editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Although the people of Hawaii can no longer benefit from the physical presence of his leadership, they will continue to benefit from his priceless legacy—today's Hawaii. For much of Hawaii's greatness—such as its thriving economy, its progressive schools, its cultural institutions, and its outstanding citizenry, are the result of the efforts of Riley H. Allen.

I should therefore like to submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the newspaper article which features the exciting and inspirational life of Riley H. Allen, citizen-editor-community leader, par excellence. The news article appeared in the front page of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, October 3, 1966:

RILEY H. ALLEN DEAD AT 82;
BURIAL THURSDAY

Riley Harris Allen, an editor who was a vital force in shaping modern Hawaii, is dead today at the age of 82.

He was the editor of this newspaper from the time it was founded in 1912 until he retired in 1960. He retired then only in order to meet Circuit Court conditions for his appointment as a trustee of the Wallace R. Farrington Estate, which then owned controlling stock in the Star-Bulletin.

Nationally known and nationally honored in the field of journalism, Allen's span of 48 years as editor make him the most imposing figure in Hawaii's newspaper history.

Death came at 11:15 a.m. yesterday at the Queen's Hospital, just over four weeks after he had slipped into unconsciousness from a stroke on the night of September 3.

His tremendous vitality finally ebbed and life slipped away almost unnoticeably.

He had been active and kept regular hours at his downtown office in the Stangenwald Building on Merchant Street until August 31.

That morning, while driving himself to work from his home on Pacific Heights, he felt a dizzy spell, stopped and called medical aid for what turned out to be a slight but not disabling stroke. The more serious stroke struck him in the hospital three days later.

Funeral arrangements are being handled by Williams Mortuary.

Services are planned at Kawaiahao Church at 3 p.m. Thursday with burial immediately afterward beside his wife in Diamond Head Memorial Park.

It is requested that friends desiring to send flowers or otherwise pay tribute to him accord with a wish he once expressed and contribute instead to a scholarship fund to be established in his memory at the University of Hawaii.

Pending further arrangements, gifts to the Riley H. Allen Scholarship Fund may be made in care of either the Star-Bulletin or the University of Hawaii.

It was on July 1, 1912, that two evening newspapers, the Hawaii Star, headed by Frank C. Atherton, and the Evening Bulletin, of Wallace R. Farrington, were merged into The Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

As their first editor, Atherton and Farrington chose 28-year-old Riley Allen, who previously had been with the Bulletin as city editor.

It turned out to be a happy choice.

When Allen stepped down 48 years later, the Star-Bulletin's circulation had climbed from 4,000 to 104,000 and the paper had been in the forefront of many battles—most notably the one for Statehood.

But there had been numerous others including an aggressive fight to keep out legalized gambling, and a gallant defense of the rights of Hawaii's Japanese citizens after December 7, 1941, as well as a campaign to rid Hawaii of military rule once the tide of battle in World War II had been turned at the Battle of Midway.

In the Statehood fight, Allen marched forward carrying the banner with the Star-Bulletin's successive publishers—Wallace Farrington, who served eight years as Governor of Hawaii in the 1920's; Wallace's son, Joseph R. Farrington, who was Delegate to Congress from 1942 until his death in 1954; and Joseph's widow, Elizabeth P. Farrington, who succeeded as both Delegate and publisher.

Mrs. Farrington continued as president of the Star-Bulletin until it was sold in 1962.

In the years that Allen edited the paper, Hawaii went from a remote Pacific outpost to a highly developed area linked by jet aircraft with its sister states.

Allen made the Star-Bulletin a metropolitan paper with a wide respect in the Islands and in the newspaper profession.

He constantly improved the paper by expanding its facilities and services to readers. When he became editor, Associated Press news from the Mainland cost 25 cents a word, and a quarter was worth more than a dollar today.

At those prices, news files had to be limited, but he steadily expanded them. By 1960, the paper was receiving hundreds of thousands of words a day by teletype, including the full New York Stock report, plus many supplemental mailed services.

Of the thousands of editions of the Star-Bulletin that he edited, none were more famous than the three extras published on Sunday, December 7, 1941, in the wake of the Pearl Harbor attack. The attack found him (as usual for a Sunday) at his desk and he immediately began calling in reporters and production people to get out a paper.

REMAINED ACTIVE FOLLOWING RETIREMENT

Since his retirement, he had maintained an office on the fourth floor of the Stangenwald Building, adjoining the former Star-Bulletin offices on Merchant Street, and still had a phone local connecting him with the Star-Bulletin switchboard in the News Building.

When he became trustee of the Farrington Estate in 1960, as part of the settlement of a long court fight among estate beneficiaries, its principal asset was the majority stock in this newspaper.

The trustees decided reluctantly in 1961 that it was in the best interest of the estate to sell the paper rather than spend millions on needed new facilities.

After receiving a number of Mainland and local offers, sale was made for $11.1 million in 1962 to a local group including Chinn Ho, president of Capital Investment Company, and Alexander Atherton, son of Frank Atherton, who had been president and publisher of the Hawaii Star, and whose family had alway retained a minority ownership interest in the Star-Bulletin. The Farrington Estate received $5.7 million from the sale revenue.

Ho is now chairman of the board of the Star-Bulletin and Atherton is president. Allen expressed great satisfaction that the new owners represented both local ownership and a large degree of continuity of the old ownership and policies.

The Star-Bulletin has had two editors since Allen, both people who worked for many years under him in the newspaper business—William H. Ewing from 1960 through 1965, and A. A. Smyser, since the beginning of 1966.

LONGEST TENURE AND THE GREATEST IMPACT

Of the many editors who have served Hawaii, since the first newspaper (a religious journal) was printed here in 1834, Allen unquestionably had both the longest tenure and the greatest impact.

Journalists who worked with, under or even against him were apt to become maudlin in their sentimentality about him, and his accomplishments.

Except at testimonial affairs where he was a sort of captive audience, he usually shut off such demonstrations with a brusque switch to some other business of the day—but he was neither un-gracious nor un-moved by the displays of respect and affection.

His bustle and brusqueness were a part of the character that drove him to race upstairs several at a time even when he was in his 70's, and to seem to be everywhere at once—out at the scene of some newsbreak, in his office pounding out an editorial, down in the newsroom counselling with reporters, back in the composing room correcting proofs, or being among the first to call and offer help to some sick or bereaved friend.

His mind seemed to size up situations instantly and snapped to conclusions like a beartrap—a trait that might have seemed a weakness, except that the record usually proved him right.

Work weeks of seven days of 12 hours or more were something he imposed on himself with regularity. On a big story he managed to keep going and seem fresh with almost no sleep for days.

Men considerably younger than he couldn't match his pace. Within a few hours after he had his appendix removed in 1937, he had his secretary at his side taking dictation.

His doctor sent her away. He summoned her back.

HE DELIVERED A PAPER IN POURING RAIN

Also typical of his activity is a story told by one subscriber (Trude Akau) whose paper arrived soaking wet on one of the rainiest days in years. She called the Star-Bulletin to report that her youngsters were sick over missing the comics. Soon afterward, with the rain still driving down, a new paper was personally delivered by a puddle-hopping Riley H. Allen.

He always maintained a wide variety of both interests and friends.

As a college student he knew Amos Alonzo Stagg, the great football coach. In 1951 he still was interested enough in football to attend a football clinic at the University of Hawaii on modern science of the gridiron.

His whimsical "Editor at Large" columns were concerned with the problems of the preservation of barbershop quartet singing in America, the "clinophobes" who are addicted to staying up most of the night, the matter of park benches, and similar weighty subjects.

It was to his great amusement to try to enter a Hawaii toad in California's jumping frog contest and tout it so highly that he had to alibi equally hard that Federal agencies had prevented its ever getting to the race scene.

He wrote an estimated 125 letters a week and kept up a correspondence with perhaps 1,600 different people, all around the world.

Those behind the Iron Curtain found him exerting every effort to get needed food and gifts to them.

His philanthropies and kindnesses were numerous—and unrecorded.

Among them, were generous gifts to community and civic groups, aid to many in need, college support for a student he met in the Philippines.

His supply of stories and anecdotes was close to endless, reflecting both an active mind and an active life.

Golf and gardening were his principal recreations.

He was much in demand socially and as a speaker.

PURSUED AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL LINE

A registered Republican, he still insisted on pursuing an independent political line and never, so far as is known, supported a "straight" party ticket.

He covered the national political conventions of both the Democrats and Republicans in 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1952, and got to know the machinery so well that he was regarded as an unofficial member of the delegations of both political faiths.

Where Statehood was concerned, the parties made common cause and he lent his hand toward fighting to get Statehood planks into the national platforms of the Democrats as well as the Republicans.

Counted among his close personal friends were men like Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, who recalls Riley Allen as the man who met him and befriended him when Romulo, then little known, arrived in Honolulu in 1942, after being evacuated from Corregidor.

Syngman Rhee, founder of the Republic of Korea, was a friend from the days when Rhee was in exile in Honolulu.

Allen traveled widely in days when travel was much more difficult and time-consuming than it is today.

In 1914, he traveled to Japan with a Hawaii tour party.

The end of World War I saw him in Siberia and undertaking a world cruise to repatriate 780 Russian children to their homes in Petrograd (now Leningrad).

He made frequent—sometimes annual—trips to the U.S. Mainland to report on political developments and cover the national political conventions.

He visited Samoa in 1948 to study the problems of that growing American community, and followed this up with trips to Japan in 1949, to the Philippines in 1950, to Samoa, Fiji, Guam and the Pacific Trust Territory in 1952 and to Alaska in 1953 for the Senate Statehood hearings there.

All of these trips he reported extensively, and ably, for Star-Bulletin readers.

CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN JUST AN EDITOR

Considerably more than just an editor, Allen from the start played an active role in the community his paper served.

He was much concerned with the problem of welding people from the Asiatic communities into the body of a harmonious community that was thoroughly American.

As a part of this, he took an active interest in school programs, encouraging school garden development, oratorical contests and awards for outstanding students in various fields of endeavor.

The Quill and Scroll Society for journalism students named its Farrington High School chapter the Riley H. Allen Chapter in his honor. The Hawaii Young Farmers Association and similar groups received his active encouragement.

He was president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce in 1929 and a leading figure in the formation of the Honolulu Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In 1940 and 1941 he was chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Hawaii and its ardent defender later against charges in Congress of subversive activity.

For several years during and after World War II, he was chairman in Hawaii for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

He also served on the Hawaii Visitors Bureau, the Hawaii Equal Rights Commission which fought for Statehood, the first Pacific Memorial Foundation to select a World War II memorial and the board to form a convalescent nursing home.

During World War II, he was an air raid warden and chairman of the Hawaii Emergency Committee to save waste and scrap iron.

Other activities included service as a director of the Adventurers Club, an incorporator of the Maunalani Convalescent and Nursing Home, long-time membership in the Honolulu Automobile Club.

Allen's accomplishments and activity earned him many honors, literally too numerous to mention.

HONORED BY HAWAII BAR ASSOCIATION

Earlier this year, the Hawaii Bar Association singled him out for its 1966 Liberty Bell award for his service to the community and dedication to precepts of democracy.

This year's Eagle Scout Class will be known as the Riley H. Allen Class and the November 17 dinner honoring them will be a tribute to him. It was planned that he would take part. Now the tribute will be paid posthumously.

In February, 1960, he received from the Aloha Council, Boy Scouts of America, the Silver Beaver award "for distinguished and outstanding service to boyhood." He was cited for 23 years of work with Island Boy Scouts, having served as a troop committeeman for 11 years, a Cub pack committeeman for three years, a pack committee chairman for three years and an elected member-at-large of the Aloha Council for the last six years.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars gave him its silver citizenship medal in 1950.

Even though he left the University of Washington to complete his education at the University of Chicago, Washington singled him out in 1958 to receive a plaque designating him Alumnus Summa Cum Laude Dignatus for that year.

As a student, he had written the lyrics to the Washington alma mater that is still sung today.

A year earlier, Allen had received from the University of Missouri its award to the Star-Bulletin for Distinguished Service in Journalism. The award mentioned the paper's service to Hawaii, exemplification of American ideals, and promotion of agriculture and industry in the islands.

His honors from Hawaii's diverse racial groups were many and a reflection of the active interest he showed in their development.

He was made an honorary member of the Hawaii Chinese Civic Associatoin after being its only non-Chinese active member for many years; was an honorary member of the Korean University Club, and Puerto Rican Athletic Association; the first male honorary member of the Filipino Women's Civic Club.

AMERICAN-KOREAN FOUNDATION ACTIVITY

He served as an international director of the American-Korean Foundation and was cited in 1953 by the Filipino Community for "wise thinking, unbiased writings and sincere personal dealings" in helping to cement friendship between the Filipinos and the rest of the community.

In 1955, he was honored along with the late Ray S. Coll, editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, at a testimonial dinner sponsored by the Hawaii Public Relations Association in honor of the long service to the community of both editors.

Allen was born April 30, 1884 in Colorado City, Texas. His father died two months after his birth and his mother, the former Anvaline Beck, took her two daughters and baby boy back to her family home at Smith's Grove, Warren County, Kentucky.

After five years in Kentucky, Mrs. Allen moved her brood across the nation to Seattle, Washington, to join other members of the family. The children grew up there while their mother, a brilliant woman, taught school and entered real estate work to support them.

Allen began college at the University of Washington. He never graduated there, but went on to the University of Chicago where he did his first newspaper work as campus reporter for the University of Chicago Daily Mirror.

He was graduated from Chicago in 1905 and went back to Seattle to take his first newspaper job with the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Before 1905 was out, he had ventured to Hawaii and spent eight months here as a reporter for the Honolulu Evening Bulletin.

He returned to Seattle to be assistant sports editor for The Post-Intelligencer.

RETURNED TO HAWAII WITH WIFE IN 1910

On September 6, 1910 he married Suzanne McArdle, of Seattle. They came to Hawaii on their honeymoon and moved into the Courtland Hotel at Beretania and Punahou Streets, an area then considered well out on the outskirts of town.

Allen returned to the Evening Bulletin as city editor and remained until its merger less than two years later with the Star.

His editorial service was broken only once, during the period from 1918 until 1921 when he served with the American Red Cross in Siberia.

He went there at the urgent invitation of Major Alfred L. Castle of Honolulu, who was then serving in Siberia. Commissioned a major in the Red Cross, Allen first was in charge of publicity, then became financial secretary of the Red Cross Siberian Mission and a lieutenant colonel.

He worked under fire during fighting at Vladivostock to care for wounded, and in 1920 was in charge of the memorable assignment of transporting 780 Russian children from Siberia by ship across the Pacific, through the Panama Canal, and back to homes in Petrograd from which they had fled during the revolution. The job of locating their parents took months.

With this mission completed, he left the Red Cross and returned to Hawaii on July 20, 1921.

For 36 years until his death, Allen lived at 3275 Pacific Heights Road in a Mediterranean-style home that he and his wife started in 1930. It was two stories of hollow tile construction with a tile roof.

MRS. ALLEN INTERESTED IN MUSIC

Mrs. Allen was active in community affairs and especially interested in music. She had an exceptionally good voice and made frequent public appearances.

Falls in 1941 and 1944 broke her health and she was an invalid before she died on July 6, 1950.

The Allens had no children.

Mr. Allen's only relative in Honolulu is a cousin, Mrs. Jack Altman. His eldest sister, Jessie, is the widow of Dr. Wallace Charters, a prominent educational psychologist. She lives in Michigan. His other sister, Ella, is Mrs. Quincy Scott, widow of a former cartoonist for the Portland Oregonian.

In addition to these relatives, he leaves a large number of nephews, nieces and cousins.

Financial Institutions Supervisory and Insurance Act

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill H.R. 17899, a bill to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations, to increase the maximum amount of insured accounts or deposits to $15,000 and for other purposes.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I have the attention of the able chairman of the Judiciary Committee, as well as that of the able chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee.

I wish to be sure that I understand exactly what has happened here.

The Weltner amendment was adopted in the Banking and Currency Committee and reported out by the committee. That amendment was voted down in the consideration of the measure this afternoon; is that correct?

Mr. PATMAN. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. So the bill as it now is provides for review by the court of appeals of one of these orders only upon the "substantial evidence" rule?

Mr. PATMAN. Just like the Administrative Procedure Act now requires.

Mr. PEPPER. I will ask the able chairman of the Judiciary Committee whether his committee is giving any consideration to a review of the Administrative Procedure Act with a view to the possibility of modifying the present law to permit in the court of appeals, when a review is had from these administrative decisions, a "weight of the evidence" rule rather than "substantial evidence" rule.

Mr. CELLER. I will say that there is pending before the Committee on the Judiciary now a bill passed by the Senate, sponsored by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] which would revise to a mature extent the Administrative Procedure Act, including the question of substantial evidence as against weight of the evidence.

Mr. PEPPER. That is pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee?

Mr. CELLER. No, before the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Mr. PEPPER. May we anticipate the consideration of that subject by the able Committee on the Judiciary of the House during the next session?

Mr. CELLER. You may.

Mr. PEPPER. Good.

I thank the able chairman. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that I very strongly feel not only orders that are issued under authority of this act, but orders of all Federal regulatory agencies ought to be subject to review by the court of appeals on the weight of the evidence rule. I would not open up the whole record and allow new evidence to be brought in because that does permit of more than one trial, but I think when a Federal agency takes such vital action as is possible under the laws as now exist clothing them with authority, that they ought to have to sustain it before the court of appeals, showing the propriety of what they have done by a preponderance of the evidence. I am very pleased to hear our able chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary asking to give consideration to the amendment of the Administrative Procedure Act in the coming session of Congress.

Congressman John R. Hansen Reports on the 89th Congress

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is an appropriate time to review the activities of the U.S. Congress during the past 2 years. I am doing so now, Mr. Speaker, with the intent of reprinting this report at my expense and mailing it to my constituents in southwest Iowa whom I am privileged to represent here in Washington, D.C.

It has, indeed, been an honor for me to be a Member of the House of Representatives during one of the most productive periods in the history of Congress. Effective new programs have been developed in the fields of agriculture, medicare and increased social security benefits, education, and in the development of our rural areas.

The legislation with the most widespread effect upon southwest Iowa was the omnibus farm bill with the 4-year feed grain program. This bill contained, for the first time, the principle that farmers are entitled to full parity. Before this session ends, another agricultural landmark will be reached with the passage of an expanded food for peace and freedom program. This expansion will open new production opportunities for farmers, as the Nation accepts additional responsibilities for feeding hungry people in other parts of the world.

In the field of social legislation, no other program is more important than medicare and the increase social security benefits. With the passage of medicare, hospital and medical benefits are now available to 50,000 residents of southwest Iowa. Now our older citizens and their families no longer have to worry about big hospital and medical bills. They are now able to lead independent and secure lives during the years of retirement.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act has provided much-needed funds to our schools without increasing local property taxes. Title III of this act made possible the Southwest Iowa Learning Resources Center at Red Oak, Iowa, the first such educational center in our part of the country.

The Rural Water Facilities Act has already provided grants and loans for new water and sewer systems in many southwest Iowa communities. Our towns and cities have also grown and developed through increased Small Business Administration loans and new low-rent housing.

During this, my first term in the House of Representatives, I have introduced a number of bills and resolutions which I would like to review at this time.

House Concurrent Resolution 835: That there be no unnecessary or unreasonable delay in the submission to Congress of watershed improvement plans held by the Bureau of the Budget. This action was successful and the Bureau released the watershed plans to the appropriate congressional committees, which gave them quick approval.

House Concurrent Resolution 739: That a joint congressional committee be established to study improvements in the Selective Service System.

H.R. 17799: To allow teachers for Federal income tax purposes to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel.

H.R. 17281: To require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to make a separate accounting of funds requested for the Department of Agriculture for programs and activities that primarily stabilized farm income, and those programs that primarily benefit consumers, businessmen, and the general public. This legislation will help to eliminate the myth that the entire Department of Agriculture budget goes to the farmer.

H.R. 17032: To permit Federal participation in the cost of the construction of interstate bridges on the Federal-aid primary system in the ratio of 90–10, Federal-State, as established for the Interstate Highway System.

H.R. 16818: To provide notice, hearings, and judicial review before there is any prohibition or curtailment of the exportation of agricultural commodities.

H.R. 15900: To promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of railroad employees.

H.R. 15739: To provide that benefits due an individual but unpaid at his death may be paid to his survivors. I introduced this legislation when a southwest Iowa lady informed me that she was having difficulty securing her deceased husband's unpaid benefits.

H.R. 15501: To exclude from consideration as income, for the purposes of determining eligibility for pension, all payments of any kind or from any source, including salary, retirements, or annuity payments, which a veteran receives or is entitled to receive after attaining the age of 72.

H.R. 14999 and H.R. 15500: To increase the rate of pension payable to certain veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, their widows and certain other dependents.

H.R. 15185: To provide that disabled individuals eligible for benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act and those retired under the Railroad Retirement Act shall be eligible for medicare benefits.

H.R. 14348: To provide temporary assistance where public school buildings are destroyed by natural causes.

H.R. 12550: To establish a National Traffic Safety Agency to provide national leadership to reduce traffic accident losses. A bill similar to this was passed by the Congress and will establish a comprehensive traffic safety program.

H.R. 10700: To authorize the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to release restrictions on the use of surplus airport property conveyed to the city of Clarinda, Iowa. This legislation has been approved by the Congress and will allow Clarinda to lease the property to the Nodaway Valley Packing Co. for expansion of their operations.

H.R. 10630: To provide special indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones.

H.R. 10123: To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans for water supply and water systems serving rural areas and to make grants to aid in rural community development.

H.R. 9828: To establish a Federal sabbatical program for teachers; to improve schools.

H.R. 8287: To amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims.

H.R. 8286: To amend the Farmers Home Administration Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims.

H.R. 7682: For the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Voss, of Iowa. This bill passed the Congress and enabled the Voss family to receive a payment in lieu of insurance due because of their son's death while serving in New Guinea during World War II.

H.R. 7256: To provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62.

H.R. 4074: For the relief of Dr. Soo Hyun Nam, of Carroll, Iowa. This bill was a major factor enabling Dr. Nam to acquire a permanent visa and be eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship.

Southwest Iowa has benefited as has the entire Nation from the legislative accomplishments of the 89th Congress. It is a record of progress and achievement of which all citizens of America can be proud.

AGRICULTURE

Public Law 89–321: Extends for 4 years through 1969. Voluntary program of acreage diversion and price support for corn and other feed grains; increases wheat price support. Provides a new base-price system for dairymen subject to referendum in each milk-marketing area; creates a cropland adjustment program to take 40 million acres out of production.

Public Law 89–112: Provides feed grains, wheat and cotton price supports and diversion payments on acreage hit by floods or other disaster.

Public Law 89–240: Authorizes loans and grants by the Secretary of Agriculture for water and waste disposal facilities in rural areas and increases from $200 to $450 million the amount of loans the Farmers Home Administration may insure annually.

Public Law 89–237: Increases by $560 million the limit on amount of obligations Federal intermediate credit banks may have outstanding to aid producers and reduce need for new Government capital.

Public Law 89–451: Permits planting of alternate crops on cotton, wheat, and feed grains acreage unplanted because of a natural disaster.

Public Law 89–525: Simplifies laws governing the Farm Credit Administration and makes its operation more flexible.

H.R. 14929: Authorizes 2-year, $5 billion food-for-peace program of U.S. Government-financed sales and donations of farm products abroad; bars benefits to nations trading with Cuba and North Vietnam—in conference.

Public Law 89–553: Increases authorization under Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 from $100 to $200 million for use in revolving fund; limits loan or grant on single project to $6.5 million; extends program nationwide.

GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

Public Law 89–110: To effectuate and enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing the right to vote; authorizes appointment of Federal voting registrars in areas where discrimination prevails, bars literacy and other tests, directs U.S. court suits to invalidate poll taxes; fixes penalties for threats, intimidation, and violence.

Public Law 89–174: Establishes a Department of Housing and Urban Development at the Cabinet level to assume functions of Housing and Home Finance Administration.

Public Law 89–73: Creates an Administration on Aging, under direction of a Commissioner, within the Department of HEW, to be a coordinating center for information and service to State and local governments, administer grants, promote research, gather statistics, and prepare and publish other data.

Public Law 89–301: Provides 3.6 percent pay increase for classified, postal, and other Federal employees effective October 1, 1965.

Public Law 89–487: Amends Administrative Procedure Act to require every agency to make information available to public as to its policies and actions, with certain exceptions for security reasons and protection of personnel or commercial privacy.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Public Law 89–171: Authorizes $3.36 billion for foreign economic and military assistance for fiscal year 1966. Terminates aid to any nation failing to take preventive action against destruction of American property; bars sale of surplus foods to the United Arab Republic unless President determines it essential to U.S. national interest.

Public Law 89–236: Abolishes national origins quota system in immigration effective July 1, 1968. Provides for admission of immediate relatives of American citizens. Fixes annual limit of 170,000 from all former quota countries, and 120,000 from Western Hemisphere, giving preference to persons with skills and professional abilities.

Public Law 89–27: Amends Arms Control and Disarmament Act to authorize total of $30 million for the Agency for the 3 fiscal years ending June 30, 1968.

Public Law 89–6: Amends Inter-American Development Bank Act to authorize the United States to participate, to the extent of $250 million a year for 3 years, in an increase in the Bank's Fund for Special Operations.

Public Law 89–134: Authorizes $115 million for Peace Corps for fiscal year 1966, including $500,000 for research.

Executive B—89th, 1st: Protocol extending International Wheat Agreement for 1 year to July 31, 1966.

Public Law 89–371: Authorizes supplementary $415 million foreign aid funds in fiscal 1966 for Vietnam and other southeast Asia nations.

Public Law 89–369: Authorizes U.S. participation in newly created Asian Development Bank and subscription to $200 million of its $1 billion capitalization.

Public Law 89–406: Authorizes $500 million emergency food assistance to India, partially donated, with most of cost to be paid out of counterpart funds.

Public Law 89–583: Authorizes $3.5 billion for foreign economic and military aid, including technical assistance; to limited number of countries for 1 year, through June 30, 1967, except 3-year authorization for development loans and Latin American Alliance for Progress programs.

Public Law 89–572: Amends Peace Corps Act and authorizes $110 million for its program for fiscal 1967.

Executive F—89th, 2d: Protocol for the further extension of the International Wheat Agreement to July 31, 1967.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INTERNAL SECURITY

Public Law 89–37: Authorizes $15.4 billion for Department of Defense for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, including $6.4 billion for research and development, tests, and evaluation.

Public Law 89–18: Appropriates $700 million additional for fiscal 1965 to press Vietnam campaign.

Public Law 89–53: Authorizes $5.18 billion for National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 1966, for construction of facilities, administrative operations, and research and development including solid fuel rocket, and nuclear solid-powered system for spaceship.

Public Law 89–32: Authorizes $2.55 billion for Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1966 construction, operations, and capital equipment; includes $704 million for weapons programs, $2.5 million for merchant ship reactor program.

Public Law 89–188: Authorizes $1.78 billion for military construction at domestic and foreign installations. Requires notice to Congress of future planned base closings.

Public Law 89–501: Authorizes $17.8 billion for fiscal 1967 for Armed Forces procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, including nuclear-powered frigate and two destroyers; tests and evaluation of weapons systems.

Public Law 89–428: Authorizes $2.25 billion for Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1967 for operating expenses, plant and capital equipment, including an additional $10 million for underground tests of nuclear weapons.

Public Law 89–528: Authorizes $5 billion for National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1967 for facilities construction, operations, and research and development.

Public Law 89–483: Extends for 4 years to June 30, 1970, standby authority of President to invoke civil defense emergency powers in event of attack on the United States.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Public Law 89–44: Reduces excise taxes by $4.6 billion a year. Repeals levies on furs, jewelry, other luxury items, and on radio, TV sets, cameras, household appliances, musical instruments records, sporting goods, bowling alleys, and cabarets and general admission, effective July 1, 1965. Cuts 10 percent tax on automobiles gradually to 1 percent and eliminates communications tax effective January 1, 1969.

Public Law 89–4: Establishes Appalachia Regional Commission to initiate and coordinate public works and other programs, Federal, State and local, to revive economy and improve skills and health of area residents; authorizes $1.1 billion for 1966.

Public Law 89–15: Extends for 3 years, to June 30, 1969, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962; reduces full Federal support of projects to 90 percent after fiscal 1966, except payment of allowances for trainees; maximum training period extended from 52 weeks to 104; brings training program of Area Redevelopment Act under Manpower Development and Training Act; authorizes $454 million for 1 year.

Public Law 89–136: Authorizes 4-year, $3.3 billion program of public works by loans and grants to local governments and other public and private groups in economically depressed area, communities, or regions, to develop industries, facilities, and create jobs.

Public Law 89–182: Authorizes 3-year, $60 million, program of Federal matching funds cooperation with universities, States, local governments, and private enterprise, in establishment of State or regional technical services centers to disseminate findings of science and technology to commerce and industry.

Public Law 89–253: Authorizes $1.8 billion for fiscal 1966 for programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; provides for training for chronically unemployed and special task force on problems of aged poor.

Public Law 89–78: Increases by $120 million to $461 million limit the SBA may lend to small business investment corporations and to State and local development firms.

Public Law 89–139: Authorize increase from $2.9 to $3 billion Federal aid for Interstate and Defense Highway System for fiscal year 1967; authorizes apportionment to States; directs Secretary of Commerce to report highway needs January 1, 1968, and every 2 years thereafter.

Public Law 89–566: Increases borrowing authority of Federal National Mortgage Association to stimulate homebuilding and the mortgage market.

Public Law 89–601: Amends Fair Labor Standards Act to step up minimum wage in interstate commerce from $1.25 to $1.60 an hour by 1968 for workers presently covered and by 1971 for 8 million additional workers newly covered in this act.

Public Law 89–574: Authorizes $7.2 billion for Interstate Highway System construction for 2 years through fiscal 1968. Extends deadline for completion to 1973. Authorizes $2 billion for aid to primary and secondary highways; defers authorization of funds for beautification, control of junkyards and billboards pending January estimates.

Public Law 89–409: Raises limit of Small Business Administration business loans by $125 million to $1.5 billion; sets up separate diasaster loan revolving fund; fixes overall loan ceiling at $1.96 billion.

Public Law 89–430: Authorizes Interstate Commerce Commission to fix such rates for rental of freight cars among railroads as to encourage acquisition of an adequate supply of new cars.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Public Law 89–80: Establishes a Federal Water Resources Council and River Basin Commission to coordinate planning for maximum use of resources and assist States in such planning.

Public Law 89–42: Authorizes $944 million for flood control and navigation improvement projects in 13 river basins during the next 2 years.

Public Law 89–234: Increases authorization for aid to communities to combat water pollution; establishes a Water Pollution Control Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; permits Federal Government to fix quality standards for interstate waters when local authorities fail to do so within 2 years.

Public Law 89–298: Authorizes $1.97 billion for program of navigation improvement, flood and beach erosion control, and hydroelectric power projects in 38 States.

Public Law 89–118: Extends for 5 years, to June 30, 1972, expanded research and development program for conversion of saline water; authorizes $185 million.

Public Law 89–285: Authorizes program of roadside planting and control of billboards and auto junkyards along interstate and primary highway systems.

Public Law 89–404: Increases authorization for national program of water research to provide $85 million in 10 years for grants and contracts.

Public Law 89–561: Authorizes Secretary of Interior to make preliminary studies of reclamation projects, on specific direction by Congress, to determine economic feasibility. Authorizes up to $30 million aid annually for such projects from hydroelectric power revenue, beginning year 2026 without increasing rates to consumers.

SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE

Public Law 89–97: Amends Social Security Act to provide hospitalization for persons 65 and over, effective July 1, 1966; optional medical care insurance at $3 a month, matched by Government. Increases by 7 percent all social security payments, liberalizes eligibility rules. Amends Federal-State assistance programs for indigent aged, dependent children, blind, and disabled to increase benefit payments and provide them with medical care. Increases social security taxes, and income rate base, to finance new and increased benefits.

Public Law 89–10: Authorizes $1.3 billion to improve elementary and secondary grade-school education; provides for 3-year program of aid to school districts on basis of percentage of pupils from lower income families and 5-year program for communitywide supplemental educational centers, purchases of textbooks and other teaching aids; research, and help for State education departments. Extends for 2 years to July 1, 1968, aid for impacted school districts.

Public Law 89–74: Authorizes Food and Drug Administration to establish special controls over sales and distribution of depressant and stimulant drugs—amphetamines and barbiturates—fixes strict penalties particularly for offenses involving persons under 21 years of age.

Public Law 89–92: Requires every package and carton of cigarettes to bear a statement that "cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health." Fixes penalty for violations.

Public Law 89–69: Extends Juvenile Delinquency Act for 2 years to June 30, 1967; authorizes $6.5 million for fiscal 1966, $10 million for 1967.

Public Law 89–109: Extends for 5 fiscal years, 1966–70, the Community Health Services Act, authorizes grants to States and communities for mass immunization programs against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and adds measles. Extends for 1 year general and special health services, including those for migratory workers, chronically ill and aged, and grants for research to improve such services.

Public Law 89–329: Authorizes 5-year programs for which funds are authorized for 3 years, to: aid community services of colleges and universities; establish a National Teachers' Corps; provide fellowships for teachers to raise quality of instruction in small colleges and elementary and secondary schools; permit 25 percent Federal contribution for scholarships for exceptionally needy students.

Public Law 89–117: Authorizes $7 billion housing programs for 4 years including FHA, urban renewal, housing for elderly, college housing, 60,000 new units of public housing per year, and $800 million annually in matching grants to communities for water and sewer facilities; authorizes rent subsidy for some low-income families; limits interest charges to elderly and moderate-income home buyers; permits no-down-payment insured loans to veterans; expands rural programs.

Public Law 89–197: Authorizes 3-year program of grants by Attorney General to help State, local police, and other agencies improve enforcement methods and otherwise prevent crime; authorizes $10 million for 1966.

Public Law 89–105: Authorizes $224.1 million through fiscal 1972 for grants to community mental health centers for professional and technical staffing; $205.5 million for training of teachers of handicapped and retarded children, and $80 million for research demonstrating projects and construction of facilities in this field through fiscal 1971.

Public Law 89–115: Extends for 3 years to June 30, 1969, expiring Health Research Facilities Act, expands program, and authorizes aggregate of $289 million in matching grants for construction.

Public Law 89–205: Provides for cost-of-living increases in annuities to retired Government employees.

Public Law 89–290: Authorizes $755 million for 3-year extension of matching grants program for construction of teaching facilities for physicians, dentists, professional health personnel, optometrists, pharmacists, and podiatrists; for 3-year extension of student loan program; for new 4-year programs to aid such schools, and those of osteopathy to improve scope and quality of teaching and for grants for scholarships aid to their students.

Public Law 89–239: Establishes regional medical programs of cooperative research by hospitals, medical schools, and physicians' clinics to combat heart disease, cancer, and strokes; authorizes $340 million for 3 years.

Public Law 89–333: Expands program of aid to States for vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and to increase supply of trained counselors; authorizes $1.05 million for 3 years through fiscal 1968.

Public Law 89–368: Provides social security benefits to persons not otherwise eligible who are 72 or over by 1968 and receive no other pension or relief.

Public Law 89–563: Requires mandatory Federal safety standards for all new cars, buses, and trucks, to be fixed by Secretary of Commerce by January 31, 1967, and to apply to 1968 models, with up-dated revisions every 2 years thereafter; requires standards for tires and for used cars.

Public Law 89–564: Authorizes 3-year $322 million highway safety program administered by Secretary of Commerce to assist and encourage State and local governments to expedite action through matching grants; provides for cooperation with industry and public and private agencies through contracts for research; broadens exchange of information on revocation or suspension of driver permits.

Public Law 89–511: Extends Library Services and Construction Act of 1964 for 5 years; authorizes $88 million for fiscal 1967.

Public Law 89–426: Appropriates funds for first time to National Teachers Corps and for rent supplements, for fiscal 1966; $9.5 million and $12 million, respectively.

S. 3467: Extends National School Lunch Act to include 2-year trial child-nutrition program of breakfasts for pupils in poor economic areas or who must travel long distances. Authorizes $465 million for 4 years through June 30, 1970, for special milk program and $63 million for 3 years to help schools purchase food preparation and service equipment—passed both Houses.

Public Law 89–488: Increases benefits under Federal Employees Compensation Act for on-the-job injuries or disability.

VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

Public Law 89–132: Provides average 10.4 percent basic pay increases for officers and enlisted members of the uniformed services totaling $1 billion.

Public Law 89–214: Provides $10,000 life policy for members of Armed Forces on active duty under private insurance blanket coverage plan.

Public Law 89–222: Increases allowances under the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act.

Public Law 89–40: Provides up to $1.65 million as initial capital to establish fund for reopened national life insurance policies—Public Law 88–664—on loan from VA and to be repaid out of premiums.

Public Law 89–358: Authorizes educational and housing benefits similar to World War II GI bill of rights to more than 3 million cold war veterans with minimum of 180 days of active duty since January 31, 1955.

Public Law 89–365: Exempts from income taxation amount of servicemen's retirement annuity set aside for benefit of survivors.

Public Law 89–501: Authorizes 3.2-percent pay increase for members of uniformed service.

A Tribute to Business and Professional Women

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, during the week of October 16 we shall commemorate the annual observance of National Business Women's Week; a time when we pay tribute to and recognize the many contributions of women to business and professional life.

Only when we recognize that women comprise a third of today's labor force and that most of the increase has occurred since World War II, can we realize the tremendous advances women have made in every segment of our society. The doors to every profession have been opened to women in recent years, largely through their own determined efforts. However, there are still many challenges to be met and dealt with. Today, women doctors, lawyers, scientists, and business executives are making lasting contributions to their respective fields, but such organizations as the National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs—B. & P.W.—still perform yeoman service in their endeavors to elevate the status of women.

The B. & P.W. club has chapters in every State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. With over 177,000 members, it is promoting the interests of business and professional women who have organized to extend opportunities to an even greater number of women at every level. Through its scholarships and awards, it gives many young women the opportunity to fulfill their ambitions in the business and professional community. The spirit of cooperation and understanding which the B. & P.W. has advanced among working women is illustrative of what can be accomplished by a determined organization with a worthwhile purpose.

I certainly want to commend the efforts of this outstanding group, and during this week which is dedicated to publicizing the achievements of busi- and professional women everywhere, it is with admiration that I extend my best wishes. The true pioneer spirit displayed by the women in B. & P.W. is in the best traditions of our American heritage. With a renewed vigor toward achieving its goals, it should move forward with increased strength.

Your Part in Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, much has been said here in Congress and by executive branch spokesmen of the adverse impact of inflation on our citizens. In a very brief, thoughtful, and timely editorial comment, the Palos Regional, on Thursday, September 22, presents the issue to its readers:

YOUR PART IN INFLATION

There are too many professional planners offering panaceas for all the problems of man. Just now the people are being conditioned to the idea that something must be done to protect consumers from promotional shenanigans. Listening to the battle cry, "we must prevent deception," one would conclude we have no means of safeguarding the buyer, regardless of all our present laws, boards, bureaus, commissions, and inspectors.

All will agree that we must prevent deception and require truthful statements about products and punish the transgressor. That is elemental. But laws already on the statute books give federal and state agencies authority to protect consumers, if they are enforced. Crack down on the crooks, but let industry and business have a chance to promote and sell its products without more political red tape and harassment.

If responsible public officials really wish to help consumers, they can demand economy in public spending—not just lip service but measures with teeth in them. Show the people where they should curb their own demands for public handouts which require taxes to provide them. You can't have the highest government spending in the world and public doles for all and, at the same time, have low-priced bread, butter, bacon, potatoes and overalls.

It doesn't take a corps of high-priced economic advisers to unearth these facts, or to learn that prices of commodities and food climb as government extravagance increases. The storekeeper is the last link in the inflation chain—he has to pass all the inflation damage on to the consumers, and he gets the kicks. The place to start looking for the villain is in your own demands on government for "free" services.

Tobacco Program Review: Prices Up

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1966

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time to give to the Members of the House a report on the tobacco marketing quota and price support programs which have meant so much to the farmers and the economy of my State of North Carolina.

Our farmers are receiving this season record prices.

The prices to date on the sales of the 1966 crop of Flue-cured tobacco have averaged 69 cents per pound. This average is 4.3 cents per pound above the record high level at the same time last year. This is the reward our farmers are reaping for improving the quality of their tobacco under the new acreage-poundage program.

When the acreage-poundage program was first proposed, I had serious questions about the need for changing the acreage allotment program on tobacco. This acreage program had worked well for many years in maintaining supplies reasonably well in line with demand. Prices received by growers had been favorable, and costs to the Government for price supports on tobacco had been held to a minimum.

In recent years, however, substantial increases in per acre yields resulted in excessive supplies which caused a buildup in Government loan stocks. As yields increased, the quality of tobacco deteriorated, and we failed to share in the increased world trade in tobacco.

As the Committee on Agriculture considered the proposed acreage-poundage program, substantial changes were made in an effort to provide fair and equitable poundage quotas for all farmers and to improve the usability of our tobacco, both in the domestic market and in foreign markets, to adjust supplies in line with demand and at the same time to maintain farm income.

After having made these changes, I, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, successfully guided the legislation through the House in spite of the attacks constantly being made on tobacco.

The results of the new acreage-poundage program are truly amazing. Growers are receiving a record price for their tobacco due to improved quality. An important and popular feature of the acreage-poundage program is the carryover provision. This provision enables growers who fail to make their quota any year because of drought or other disaster to carry over the unused quota to the following year.

Government loan holdings have been reduced by a quarter of a billion pounds during the past 12 months. Only seven-tenths of 1 percent of the 1966 crop sales to date have been taken under Government loan. This compares with 5.9 percent for the comparable period last year, and more than 20 percent of the 1963 and 1964 crops.

Last winter I began to urge upon Secretary Freeman and the President that action be taken to make our tobacco more competitive pricewise in world markets. The Department of Agriculture approved a refund of 5 cents per pound on 1960–62 crops of loan tobacco in February. In July, following further efforts by those of us who are interested in the well-being of tobacco farmers, the Department announced an export payment of 5 cents per pound on all tobacco exported from the United States.

The results of these export payments have already shown up in increased exports of our tobacco. The activity of buyers for export on our auction markets and the increased sales of loan stocks indicate a substantial increase in exports of our tobacco in the year ahead.

I am proud of the part I have played over the years in the development of our tobacco programs which have meant so much to our farmers and to the economy of North Carolina.

Laxity of Administration in Poverty War Hit by Cleveland Plain Dealer Articles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland Plain Dealer recently printed a series of articles concerning laxity of administration and carelessness with Government money and property in a part of the war-on-poverty program in Ohio, and under unanimous consent I include these articles with my remarks.

The Plain Dealer has been a supporter of the war-on-poverty program and the editors and publishers were distressed to find these conditions existing.

I am distressed to note that Federal authorities seem to feel that they cannot investigate this scandal because the Federal funds had been turned over to CAY, an Ohio corporation, for its use in the poverty program. It seems to me there is a legitimate Federal interest in the expenditure of these funds and Federal agencies should be taking a very active part in uncovering fraud and mismanagement.

The articles follow:

CLERK "WHO WASN'T THERE" ON CAY PAYROLL FOR $1,632

(By Doris O'Donnell and William F. Miller)

Community Action for Youth (CAY), a multimillion-dollar Hough antipoverty project, paid $1,632 to a mystery employe whose existence cannot be established, The Plain Dealer learned yesterday.

Raphael O. Lewis, director of CAY, said the circumstances indicating a fictitious woman employe was on the payroll have been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The matter was turned over to the regional office of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in Chicago and to a bonding company.

"I'm in a real rise," Lewis said. "The situation (related to the investigation) is very unclear."

Plain Dealer reporters learned that in March, Lewis asked the FBI to investigate a payroll account showing the woman employe had been paid eight checks. No trace of such a person could be found on social security records, it was said.

Meanwhile, reporters learned also that two members of CAY's board of directors have been employed on a project administered by CAY this summer. Funds were supplied by the U.S. Department of Labor to help underprivileged youth.

"That is a conflict of interest," said Ralph W. Findley, director of the Council for Economic Opportunity in Greater Cleveland, which now has jurisdiction over CAY.

Findley also disclosed that he expects a report from a team of Chicago-based federal poverty program "evaluators" who have been studying the CAY operation for "a week to 10 days recently."

Findley added that when his OEO office took over the CAY operations in February, an accounting firm audited CAY's books. CAY will receive $700,000 in antipoverty funds this year.

Findley said he became aware recenly that there was an investigation of CAY payroll records. He said he believes any irregularities should be turned over to local law enforcement officers since CAY is an Ohio corporation.

The "mystery" employe was identified on CAY's payroll as "Ellen McCulloh, 626 McKinley Avenue, Akron, O." She reportedly worked in CAY's data processing department.

It was learned that "Ellen McCulloch" was listed as an employe hired to obtain confidential information from Juvenile Court records for a CAY research project. The name was carried on CAY's payroll from May 27, 1965, to Oct. 8, 1965, or 95 days. Payroll records showed earnings were $2.50 an hour for 653 hours.

During this time, eight checks were issued by CAY, which were endorsed by an "Ellen McCulloh." The eighth check was endorsed also by a former CAY supervisor, Larry A. Weber.

Weber, records show, also approved the payroll sheets.

Weber, 29, of 1291 DeWitt Avenue, Akron, at the time was head of CAY's data processing department.

Lewis said yesterday that Weber resigned from his $11,500-a-year post earlier this year.

Until last February, CAY had obtained its funds under the federal Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Act, which supplied nearly $3 million to CAY since its founding in 1963.

Since February, CAY has been funded by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, which administers the antipoverty program.

CAY's books were audited after the transfer from one jurisdiction to another.

Lewis said he did not know the status of the "Ellen McCulloh" investigation since it was turned over to the bonding company. He said all CAY employes are bonded. CAY employs 50 persons.

"We traced the matter as far as we could within the office," Lewis said. "Then we took it to the FBI. We did not receive a report from them."

The Plain Dealer learned that after their investigation, federal authorities ruled the matter was outside their jurisdiction since CAY is a nonprofit Ohio corporation.

Lewis said his own investigation disclosed that the data processing project, which involved obtaining the Juvenile Court records, was supported by "private funds and federal funds."

"The bonding company is handling this now," Lewis said.

CAY, before it became part of the poverty program, received matching support from local agencies, including the city of Cleveland.

Edward C. Knuth, city finance director, and chairman of CAY's finance committee, said the "matching funds" are not cash but services.

Lewis said he has not talked with Weber about the payroll matter and that CAY has "secured $700 in funds" belonging to Weber. Ordinarily, employees who leave CAY collect their federal pensions funds. Weber has not, Lewis said.

Juvenile court statisticians said they did not remember anyone named "Ellen McCulloh" gathering records from their files for a CAY project.

When he was asked about "Ellen McCulloh," Weber told reporters: "I have nothing to say. I have not been contacted by anyone about any investigation. I don't want to discuss it." He was asked about the matter last week.

Alvin G. Cohen, an attorney with the Chicago regional office of HEW, said that HEW did not provide the grant or money for CAY and he was without any authority to pursue the case of the "mystery" clerk. He said the information from CAY was sent to Washington.

Lewis, 40, was named director of the CAY project in April 1964, at a salary of about $19,000 a year.

CAY was originially directed by M. David Austin, who had worked with many Cleveland social agencies. Its original goal was a four-year, $12-million program. Over the years, the program has altered as programs have been dropped, expanded or merged with other plans.

CAY Directors on Payroll; Possible "Conflict" Debated

Two board members of Community Action for Youth (CAY) were on CAY's payroll this summer as director and assistant director of a 10-week, CAY-sponsored Hough area project, it was learned yesterday.

The two are Edward L. Cabell, who was director of CAY-Jet and DeForest Brown, Jr., his assistant.

Ralph W. Findley, director of the Council for Economic Opportunity in Greater Cleveland, who is also a board member of CAY, said he did not know that the two men were on the payroll this summer. CAY now is under the jurisdiction of the council, which handles the antipoverty program here.

"That's always bad," Findley said. "That's conflict of interest." He added that "there are other people available and qualified."

Raphael O. Lewis, director of CAY, disagreed with Findley.

"There is no possible conflict of interest," Lewis said.

"The two board members were chosen for the summer project because they intimately knew the Hough neighborhood and its people," Lewis said. "They did a wonder ful job there."

Lewis said the summer project in July and August was sponsored by a Department of Labor grant.

During this period there were no CAY board meetings, Lewis said. Thus the two men did not vote on any matter involving the project, he commented.

Cabell said he had written a letter to the board last June asking permission to take on the project to get some on-the-job experience so he could better serve CAY. The approval was given by the board, Cabell said. He added there was no conflict of interest.

Brown said he received just over $3 an hour for a 20-hour work week while on the project. Cabell said he received the equivalent of what a director makes for CAY, which was more than $3 an hour. He would not reveal his salary.

Brown said he resigned from the board last week to take a full-time job as a neighborhood service worker with CAY. He started his new duties yesterday.

The controversy over a possible conflict of interest at CAY is similar to the problem encountered by another East Side federally financed project, the Manpower Advancement Program (MAP).

Five board members of MAP received fees for business dealings with that program. A Department of Labor official recently recommended that the five members resign for the good of the program.

The CAY jet project involved 80 Hough area teenagers who worked without pay during the summer organizing activities at East Side playgrounds. They also tutored youngsters in their school remedial work and distributed health literature.

The program was considered a success by the labor department and may be used as a model program in other parts of the country.

CAY Mystery Clerk Is Puzzle to Many

(By Doris O'Donnell and William F. Miller)

The "mystery" woman on the 1965 payroll of Community Action for Youth (CAY) remains a puzzle to the U.S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency in Washington, D.C., to a bonding company and to an Akron woman.

The Plain Dealer disclosed than an "Ellen McCulloh" received eight paychecks for a total of $1,632.50 from CAY between May and October, 1965. She was listed as a clerk, residing at 626 McKinley Avenue, Akron.

Mrs. Alva Southern, who has lived at that address, a four-room home on Akron's West Side for 25 years, told the Plain Dealer: "I never heard of her."

Neighbors of Mrs. Southern also said they never heard of a woman by the name of "McCulloh." Mrs. Southern lives alone.

Mrs. Southern said she never received any mail from CAY for the woman supposedly employed by CAY.

Raphael O. Lewis, director of CAY, said he had turned the matter of the fictitious payroll over to the W. F. Todd Associates, which bonds CAY employees.

That was 10 days ago, shortly after the Plain Dealer began its investigation of "Ellen McCulloh."

Harold Eidlin, a spokesman for the Office of Juvenile Delinquency in Washington, told the Plain Dealer that "we are aware of what happened at CAY.

"Our position is that it is a CAY matter," Eidlin said.

During the period when "Ellen McCulloh" was earning CAY funds for gathering confidential information from Juvenile Court records, the CAY project was funded by the juvenile delinquency agency.

In February, 1966, CAY became an arm of the Council for Economic Opportunity in Greater Cleveland, headed by Ralph W. Findley. CAY, however, began as a projected four-year $12 million juvenile delinquency program in 1963. It is a nonprofit Ohio corporation.

"We are awaiting an investigation by the bonding company," Eidlin said.

Charles M. Werdon, claims manager for the National Union Fire Insurance Co., the bonding firm for CAY employees, said that CAY filed a claims loss 10 days ago.

Werdon said: "It is up to CAY to produce records to substantiate proof of loss."

The agent said if the claim is valid, the loss would be paid by his firm, and then his firm would attempt to recover the funds.

The Plain Dealer investigation disclosed that the mystery woman's name was on worksheets of CAY's data processing department. The supervisor was Larry A. Weber of Akron, who resigned from CAY earlier this year.

Lewis said CAY is holding as "secured funds" against the $1,632 loss about $700 of Weber's federal pension funds. Lewis said Weber has not claimed the money, which was deducted from Weber's $11,500-a-year CAY salary.

Eidlin said a final audit of CAY's accounts is being made.

"CAY is accountable for any alleged misuse of funds," he said.

Asked if Washington would make stronger demands on CAY to pursue the investigation more vigorously, Eidlin said: "We are concerned. We have asked CAY to proceed. We are satisfied with that."

A CAY bookkeeper, the Plain Dealer learned, discovered the mystery employee when he could not locate a social security number for her.

Bruere Fires New Salvo at CAY

The Rev. John Bruere, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, E. 79th Street and Euclid Avenue, said reports of a fictitious person on the payroll of Community Action for Youth is "typical of its inept operation."

Rev. Bruere has been critical of CAY's budgeting and in the past has raised questions about CAY's "excessive costs."

The minister, while not a member of CAY's board, is a member of the board of the Council for Economic Opportunity in Greater Cleveland, which now has jurisdiction over CAY.

"If the American community," Rev. Bruere said, "tolerates the operation that CAY has been, we're at the end of the rope. You try to get housekeeping funds for the city of Cleveland without success, but you can squander millions here."

The minister has questioned the payment of $19,000 for the rental of CAY's headquarters at 1837 E. 79th Street and other items of expense on its budget.

He said Raphael O. Lewis, CAY's director, "just verbalizes and has no thought content" in the administration of CAY as an antipoverty project.

Indiana Wants a Dunes National Lakeshore

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is scheduled to be debated in the House shortly. The people of Indiana do want this lakeshore and the great majority are looking forward to its passage. I would like to call the membership's attention to a poll recently conducted by our colleague JOHN BRADEMAS. Congressman BRADEMAS' district is adjacent to the county where most of the lakeshore will lie and a small portion of its extends into his district. The following is one of 10 questions distributed to every household in the Third District in Indiana:

> Do you favor legislation to establish both a Deepwater Port and a National Dunes Park on Lake Michigan?

The result showed an overwhelming affirmative response, as 73.9 percent favored such legislation, 18.9 percent opposed the proposal, and 7.2 percent gave no response. The people of Indiana want a Dunes National Lakeshore. I hope that we might get from the membership an overwhelming "aye" vote.

Appendix

Traveling Americans Need Warning of Red Pitfalls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I submit for inclusion in the RECORD a news column which appeared in the October 5, 1966, issue of the Los Angeles Times.

The column, by Ernest Conine, well-known authority on Eastern Europe, takes up the question of what sort of an obligation the U.S. Government has in the way of warning American travelers concerning the pitfalls of traveling in Communist countries. He discusses two incidents of where seemingly minor transgressions got American travelers in trouble with the authorities in Communist countries.

To help solve this problem, Mr. Conine states:

> The logical solution would be to offer booklets, warning of the pitfalls, to every American who asks for a passport or who buys an airline ticket for a Communist destination.

I believe his observations will be of interest to the Congress. I have also forwarded the column to the State Department for its information and to see whether a policy along these lines could be adopted.

Mr. Conine's column follows:

TRAVELING AMERICANS NEED WARNING OF RED PITFALLS

(By Ernest Conine)

What obligations does the U.S. government have to warn its citizens about the special hazards of travel in Communist lands?

The question is occasioned by two recent items in the news.

One concerns a young American who was, according to his account, "entrapped" by the authorities in Kharkov and expelled from the Soviet Union on charges that he tried to sell his clothes illegally.

The second involves two brothers from Van Nuys who have just spent 90 days in a Hungarian jail for defacing an anti-American propaganda poster. Both cases involve actions which would be legal, or minor transgressions at worst, in any normal country.

It is not enough to argue that anybody who reads the newspapers should know that Communist countries are different, and that visitors should therefore err on the side of caution.

What Westerner, unless pre-warned, would know that he courts arrest if he points his camera at a civilian telephone exchange, a normal highway bridge or tunnel, or even a ramshackled house?

Visitors registering at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and at some other Communist capitals, are given written advice on such things. But as free Americans, tourists are under no compulsion to register, and most don't.

John and Michael Savko, the young brothers from Van Nuys, were accused of altering a poster in Budapest which depicted an American warplane flying above two terrified Vietnamese children. The caption read: "Murderers!"

Their crime, for which they could have received eight years imprisonment, was to change the plane's markings from American to Soviet.

The Savkos explained that they changed the poster as a "joke," but the judge grimly informed them that "the court sees nothing witty in this."

Even observers wise in the ways of Communists were a little surprised, nonetheless, at the severity of the three-month sentence. The explanation obviously lies in Hungary's internal political situation.

Since the 1956 revolt, which had to be crushed by Soviet tanks, there has been an unquestioned softening of the Red dictatorship.

Many political prisoners have been released. Western tourists are welcomed, because they bring hard currencies which Hungary can spend for badly needed imports. And, thousands of Hungarians are now allowed to travel to the West each year.

Although the liberalization trend has not entirely stopped, counter-forces are plainly visible.

The party-controlled press warns incessantly that the West—especially the United States—uses tourists to sow dissatisfaction and even subversion in Hungary.

From last December through February alone, three Hungarians were arrested on charges of spying for the United States, and 19 for "incitement" against the regime.

The regime is incensed over the "brain drain" which results from the continuing defection to the West of young doctors, engineers and other specialists trained at great expense by the state.

Finally, the rulers are quite well aware of the underlying anti-Russian hatred of the Hungarian people, and are thus at pains to squelch any outbreak of excessive "nationalism."

It would seem that an example was made of the Savko brothers for internal consumption, to discourage, young Hungarians from anti-Soviet expressions or too close an association with visitors from the West.

Ten days before the American youths were arrested, the party press reported that five Hungarian youths had been sentenced for an amateurish plot to overthrow communism. The leader, who called himself the "Black Tulip," was an outspoken admirer of America, "where everybody has a car."

And, only two days before the Savkos were jailed, the newspaper "Nepujsag" told how a gang of Hungarian boys loudly ridiculed a group of young Communists who were pasting up anti-American posters on the Vietnam war.

"In order to give greater weight to their words," said the newspaper, "they tore the still damp posters from the wall, one after the other. And no one rebuked them."

From the dictatorship's viewpoint, it is obvious why the Savkos' prank was looked upon as a dangerous case of incitement.

There can be no doubt, that Hungary, or any other country, has the right to enforce its laws—even if these laws fail to meet civilized standards.

But the average tourist cannot be an expert on Communist sensitivities.

The logical solution would be to offer booklets, warning of the pitfalls, to every American who asks for a passport or who buys an airline ticket for a Communist destination.

Strengthening Regional Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, while attending, as a member of the U.S. delegation, the 55th Interparliamentary Union Conference held at Teheran, Iran, I was asked to outline the U.S. position on item 7 of the agenda—methods of strengthening regional security in conformity with the United Nations Charter—on October 1, 1966. I was preceded by Mr. G. Zhukov of the Soviet delegation, who made the usual and expected remarks critical of alleged U.S. "aggression" in Vietnam.

Mr. Zhukov was followed by Mr. Z. Ahmad, a delegate from India, who spoke of his "American friends" and his "Russian friends" noting first the regard of Indians for their American friends, following which he launched an attack on our supposed aggression in Vietnam underscoring the Soviet position. Seemingly unaware of the inconsistency, Mr. Ahmad complained of the earlier Chinese invasion of India, but sought to put no blame on the Red Chinese or North Vietnamese for invasion of South Vietnam. Since the United States has contributed over $6 billion to India since World War II, and is currently coming to her assistance, I thought it not improper to set the record—and the delegate from India—straight.

I ask unanimous consent that my remarks to the Interparliamentary Union Conference be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

METHODS OF STRENGTHENING REGIONAL SECURITY IN CONFORMITY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

(Speech by Senator HUGH SCOTT, U.S. Delegate, 55th Conference, Interparliamentary Union, Tehran, October 1, 1966)

Mr. President and members of the IPU: I listened with great interest and much appreciation to the statements of the distinguished speaker from the friendly nation of India. I wish to express to him my appreciation for the generosity with which he spoke of his American friends, and express the hope or the wish, perhaps, that his generosity had extended throughout his entire statement. Because, as the gentleman has said, he comes from a country which has been subjected to invasion, as many countries have, therefore, I think that we are all sympathetic with the problems of invasion and counterinvasion, and with problems of security and protection and none here may with assumed piety or false hypocrisy, in my judgment, assume more sincerity than another. Since we all are equal in the consideration of these questions, representing as we do the parliaments of the world, my plea is for total sincerity and an absence of hypocrisy so that we cannot say that one country is right and another is automatically wrong.

Regional security and world security are interwoven threads in the fabric of international peace. A geographic region strengthens the prospects for world peace if the relationships among states in that area are friendly and cooperative, and if it has effective machinery to settle any local disputes which do arise by peaceful means. In contrast, a region jeopardizes world peace if hostile relations persist among the nations in the area or the countries lack either the will or the machinery to solve their disputes without resort to force.

Similarly, the security of every geographic region is enhanced or diminished according to the level of world-wide international tension. No region can be secure when there is a threat of world war. Thus our search for methods to strengthen regional security leads to the consideration of both regional and world-wide measures. The prospects of peace will be greater when we view regional and world efforts as complementary, each contributing to the other. I am sure all of us would agree with the words of United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, "The work of regional organizations and the United Nations should be concerted, not competitive." For that reason it is important, as our topic suggests, that all of the measures be in conformity with the United Nations Charter.

The resolution which has been submitted by the Committee on Political Questions, International Security, and Disarmament on this question wisely recognizes that the attainment of peace and security requires action at the national, regional, and world-wide level. It also recognizes that this action must be in many different areas, including economics, science, and culture, as well as in the political and military spheres.

The United States has long held that the development of regional organizations is one of the most direct paths to regional security. In the past the emphasis of regional organizations has frequently been on organizing for collective security. In the future one of the main avenues which regional organizations might profitably explore concerns the pacific settlement of disputes. If regional organizations would strengthen their capability to help in the settlement of local political problems, these problems might be prevented from growing into military crises threatening the whole world. Such action would be wholly in conformity with the United Nations Charter, which encourages nations to use regional machinery for the pacific settlement of local disputes before referring them to the Security Council.

Another area in which regions can make a contribution to peace is through local arms control arrangements. The resolution before us specifically recommends the establishment of zones free of nuclear and missile weapons where the countries of that particular area so desire. It is our belief that the establishment of nuclear free zones can be beneficial when the initiative comes from within the area and when such zones hold the promise of being effective because they include the participation of all necessary states and appropriate verification measures. Accordingly we have welcomed the progress toward such zones in both Africa and Latin America. However, we have been cautious toward proposals where nuclear weapons play a significant role in the security systems of the area, as in Central Europe, for then the establishment of nuclear-free zones might result in a dangerous imbalance.

In our view, a regional approach might also be helpful in curbing conventional arms races which consume too large a proportion of the resources in many of the less developed lands. I would like to read the seventh point in the arms control program which President Johnson sent to the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee on January 27, 1966. He wrote:

"Seventh, as we focus on nuclear arms, let us not forget that resources are being devoted to non-nuclear arms races all around the world. These resources might better be spent on feeding the hungry, healing the sick and teaching the uneducated . . . We suggest therefore that countries, on a regional basis, explore ways to limit competition among themselves for costly weapons often sought for reasons of illusory prestige. The initiative for arrangements of this kind should, of course, come from the regions concerned. The interested countries should undertake not to acquire from any source, including production of their own as well as importation from others, military equipment which they proscribe. If such arrangements can be worked out and assurance can be given that they will be observed, the United States stands ready to respect them."

Finally, our delegation is happy to have included in the resolution the appeal for an agreement on the non-disemination of nuclear weapos. Few events could endanger regional security more than the spread of nuclear weapons to states which do not already possess them. Where regional security problems already exist, tensions would skyrocket if one of the nations in the area suddenly had nuclear weapons at its disposal. On the other hand, if both nuclear and non-nuclear nations would join in a non-proliferation agreement, we would take another great stride toward halting and reversing the upward arms spiral.

If we can succeed in taking measures such as these to strengthen regional security, we will find we have also strengthened the security of our own nations and the prospects for peace throughout the whole world.

Maine Sugar Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C. September 29, 1966.

Hon. ED EDMONDSON,
Special Committee on Economic Development, Committee on Public Works, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed you will find my comments pertaining to Mr. Hathaway's statement before your Subcommittee at the time we both appeared.

I sincerely hope that through this action, all funds for Maine Sugar Industries, Inc. will be frozen until such time as a complete study with reference to the advisability of this project can be made by your Committee.

Thanking you for your consideration, I am,

Sincerely,
THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Member of Congress.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.—RE MAINE SUGAR PROJECT

I have read with great interest the testimony of my good friend, Congressman WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, before the Special Committee on Economic Development, Committee on Public Works, concerning the financial assistance given by the Economic Development Administration to Maine Sugar Industries, Inc. for the purpose of adding cane sugar refining capacity to a new beet sugar factory under constructon in Aroostook County.

I do not question Mr. HATHAWAY's eloquent recitation of the need for financial help to upgrade Aroostook County's economy. I have in the past questioned the wisdom of locating a beet sugar factory in this remote area for that purpose. I now object strongly to the use of EDA funds to purchase and install cane sugar refining equipment at the new factory. It is my belief that the latest loan is contrary to the express purpose of the Public Works and Economic Development Act, which is to provide financial assistance on the condition that it is preceded by and consistent wtih sound, long-range economic planning. It further appears that the loan is contrary to Section 702 of the Act which provides:

"No financial assistance under this chapter shall be extended to any project when the result would be to increase the production of goods, materials, or commodities or the availability of services or facilities when there is not sufficient demand for such goods, material, commodities, services, or facilities, to employ the efficient capacity of existing competitive commercial or industrial enterprises."

Nothing in Congressman HATHAWAY's statement before the committee can, upon analysis, refute this position.

Mr. HATHAWAY first suggests that more sugar refining capacity is required in the New England area because it is "under supplied." This simply is not true. These are the facts concerning the level and the trend of sugar demand, supplies and refining capacity in the New England States.

Taking into account transportation costs and service factors, the basic and economic market for any sugar produced in Maine is the six-state area consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Although the population of this area is growing slightly—at an annual rate well below the U.S. average—the demand for sugar in this area is actually shrinking due to declining trend in per capita consumption. The levels and trends of sugar consumption are indisputable. The U.S. Department of Agriculture regularly publishes statistics of sugar deliveries in each state and the record reveals the following concerning total deliveries in the New England region:

Total sugar deliveries in 6 New England States (hundredweight, refined basis)

Calendar year:	
1961	8, 521, 338
1962	8, 438, 393
1963	8, 323, 760
1964	8, 255, 329
1965	7, 937, 033

Apparently unaware of this disturbing fact affecting the New England area, Congressman HATHAWAY recites that the annual increase in total U.S. sugar consumption is growing by more than 100,000 tons per year. He ignores the fact that this represents the overall increased demand for the country as a whole, and that much of this increase is taking place in such areas as California, Arizona, the Northwest, Florida, and even the Mid-west. It cannot be supplied economically by a producing facility in the most northeasterly point of the nation.

The average annual decline in the New England sugar market amounts to more than 100,000 hundredweight, or the equivalent of about 5,000 short tons. Looked at in another way, since 1961—in only five years—annual sugar demand in this marketing area has shrunk almost 600,000 hundredweight or the equivalent of 30,000 tons. It is difficult, indeed impossible, to gloss over these hard facts by painting a picture of increasing demand as Mr. HATHAWAY has tried to do.

Secondly, Mr. HATHAWAY is obviously unfamiliar with the already existing cane sugar refining capacity now located in Boston. As a result he may not realize that the introduction of an additional supply of sugar from the Maine plant into this market will, contrary to Section 702 of the Act, make it difficult, if not impossible, for the existing plants to employ their efficient production capacity.

The New England market, which is the logical market for the Maine-produced sugar, is now for the most part supplied by the two Boston cane sugar refineries located in my Congressional District. Boston has been a refining center and the principal supplier of sugar for this region for more than 100 years. These two large, modern cane sugar refineries are capable of turning out more sugar than is currently needed in all the six New England states. The Domino plant of American Sugar Company has a daily production capacity just under 2,000,000 pounds of refined sugar and the Revere Sugar Refinery can turn out another 3,000,000 pounds per day. Together, the annual capacities of these two refineries exceed by a large margin the total New England requirement.

I have stated before my support for fair and equitable sugar legislation including the Sugar Act Amendments of 1962 under which the construction of additional beet sugar factories was authorized. I have had doubts, and so expressed them numerous times, concerning the wisdom of locating any such plant in Maine in view of its geographical position with respect to its logical market which already has unused production capacity.

I certainly agree with Mr. Hathaway that the firm undertaking this project is taking "great risks". It is not for me to criticize it provided these risks are taken by private enterprise. However, I cannot condone the use of federal funds for this project when such use is directly contrary to the terms of the statute under which they are made available.

I have no wish to encroach in any way upon the investigatory functions of your able committee. However, it would be helpful to your study if the appropriate agency could furnish you with information regarding the following:

1. Did the applicants for the initial ARA loan submit data on the marketing potential for refined sugar in Maine and in nearby New England states? If so, did these data indicate that Boston and environs, the location of two established cane sugar refineries—constituted the chief marketing potential?

2. In granting the initial ARA loan, did that agency give consideration to the possible impact on employment in the established refineries in Boston? If so, what were ARA's findings of fact and conclusions?

3. In the application by Maine Sugar Industries, Inc., for the EDA loan of $2,250,300.00, recently granted, how much additional employment did the applicants claim would be generated—over and above that claimed in the initial application for the ARA loan?

4. Was any consideration given by EDA, in approving a loan for the purchase of cane sugar refining machinery, of the impact on marketings of the two existing Boston refineries and hence on their employment? If so, what were the findings of fact by EDA and its conclusions?

5. Is Maine Sugar Industries, Inc., applying for still a third loan? If so, for what purpose and for what amount?

If I can be of any further assistance to you please let me know.

Resolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a resolution adopted at the 66th annual conference of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., held in Niagara Falls, N.Y. This resolution expresses the association's opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court with respect to the questioning of suspects and recommends a review of this decision. I wholeheartedly concur with the Court's dissènting views and the "consequences" to which they referred have already become evident.

In 1958, the chief justices of our 48 States adopted a resolution condemning the U.S. Supreme Court for making hasty decisions "without proper judicial restraint," and with acting as a policymaker in national affairs. My observations are that the Court has acted with much less propriety since then.

I commend the State Association of Chiefs of Police for taking this action at their annual conference. It is time that the people of this great country voice their disapproval of such Supreme Court decisions that breed a reckless disregard for law with the resulting increase in crime.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION OF NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, INC., IN OPPOSITION TO U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION RELATIVE TO THE QUESTIONING OF SUSPECTS IN CRIMINAL CASES AND RECOMMENDING A REVIEW OF THE RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION

Whereas, the members of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police are greatly concerned about the alarming increase in crime in the United States, and especially in view of the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in what amounts to the handcuffing and shackling of police and law enforcement officers in their efforts to deter and supress crime, and

Whereas, it should be noted that said decision represented only five of the nine justices of the court . . . five-ninths of the thinking of the highest judicial opinion in the United States, and

Whereas, the resultant effect will seriously destroy the morale and decrease the effectiveness of all law enforcement officers and thus seriously imperil the security of life, limb and property, and

Whereas, the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision has created a situation in law enforcement which will eventually cause disrespect for police authority with a resulting menace to law abiding citizens, and

Whereas, the members of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police consider the detection and solution of crime, a difficult and arduous task requiring determination and persistence on the part of all responsible officers charged with the duty of law enforcement, and

Whereas, the members of this organization are in agreement with Mr. Justice Harlan, whom Mr. Justice Stewart and Mr. Justice White join dissenting, said:

"I believe the decision of the Court represents poor constitutional law and entails harmful consequences for the country at large. How serious these consequences may prove to be only time can tell."

"We do know that some crimes cannot be solved without confessions, that ample expert testimony attests to their importance in crime control and that the Court is taking a real risk with society's welfare in imposing its new regime on the country. The Social costs of crime are too great to call the new rules anything but a hazardous experimentation."

Whereas, Mr. Justice White, with whom Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Justice Stewart join dissenting, said:

"Insofar as it appears from the Court's opinion, it has not examined a single transcrip of any police interrogation, let alone the interrogation that took place in any one of these cases which it decided today. Judged by any of the standards for empirical investigation utilized in the social sciences the factual basis for the Court's premise is patently inadequate."

"In sum, for all the Court's expounding on the menacing atmosphere of police interrogation procedures, it has failed to supply any foundation for the conclusion it draws for the measures it adopts."

"There is another aspect to the effect of the Court's rule on the person whom police have arrested on probable cause. The fact is that he may not be guilty at all and may be able to extricate himself quickly and simply if he were told the circumstances and were asked to explain. This effort and his release must now await the hiring of a lawyer or his appointment by the court, consultation with counsel and then a session with the police or the prosecutor."

"If further restrictions on police interrogation are desirable at this time, a more flexible approach makes much more sense than the Court's constitutional straitjacket which forecloses more discriminating treatment by legislative or rule making pronouncements."

And whereas, Mr. Justice Clark, dissenting, said:

The police agencies—all the way from municipal and state forces, and the federal bureaus—are responsible for law enforcement and public safety in this country. I am proud of their efforts, which in my view are not fairly characterized by the Court's opinion." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police laments the potential effects of the decision and hereby recommends an immediate petition to review the said decision, and be it further

Resolved, That pending the review of the decision, the members of this Association are dedicated to protect life and property and request that provisions be made by the appropriate officials to supply the additional legal services required and make available the financial aid required by state, county and municipal police and law enforcement agencies in order to comply with the decision, and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Conference and copies be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the Senators and Congressmen representing the State of New York, the Governor of the State of New York, the Attorney General of the State of New York, and to each Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Adopted, this Twenty-sixth day of July, 1966, at the Sixty-Sixth Annual Conference of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police held at Parkway Inn, Niagara Falls, New York.

STEPHEN J. GRODSKI, *President*.

Attest.

EARL S. SWEITZER,
Executive Secretary.

"Hanky-Panky"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

Congressman DURWARD G. HALL, Republican, Missouri, said today that the Ozarka Commission, the organization designed by law to develop plans for the economic development of the Ozarks Region, "was not consulted" or "even advised" about the proposal announced today for a five-year $681 million economic development program for the region.

HALL said a spokesman for the Federal Commission, created only a few weeks ago as a result of a joint three-state compact between Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, "agreed that as far as he knows the dollar figures proposed for 12 large regional projects were "picked out of thin air."

"We were neither consulted or advised about them," he told HALL's office.

HALL said he thinks it highly unusual for a few Members of Congress to send their "draft" bill to the Executive Branch of Government for its approval instead of submitting the bill on its own merit, "whatever that may be."

"Furthermore," HALL said, "I find it strange for a bill that affects 20 counties of the 7th District of Missouri to be circularized among several Members of Congress, but not circularized among most Members of the Missouri delegation who represent a substantial number of the 125 counties involved. It's not even smart politics since a great many Democrats were also excluded in the Missouri delegation.

In view of the obviously preferential (Oklahoma) listing of projects, there is some question of whether I would have endorsed it, but it seems a little courtesy would have been in order on a bill that includes every county in Southwest Missouri. It certainly indicates little desire for future cooperation. In view of the fact that we already have enabling legislation as the law of the land, there are some general items that might have merit, provided we first have the necessary studies to determine their feasibility and capabilities.

Only yesterday, I met with the new Chairman of the Ozarka Commission in my office at his request, and personally advised him of my desire to cooperate and help formulate good programs that will be of benefit to our district. I specifically mentioned the need for expanded efforts toward soil and water conservation to Mr. William McCandless. But I don't believe in a scattergun approach which could not stand up under close scrutiny by the Bureau of the Budget.

When my office called Mr. McCandless and asked him what studies had been made to justify the figure, for example, of $21 million for the construction of health facilities . . . what and where they were . . . he said he hadn't the vaguest idea, and that the first time he heard of the proposal was when the news release was shown to him by a wire service reporter. I don't believe in picking figures out of thin air, not when we're going to experience a huge wartime budget deficit and end up several billion dollars in the red this year.

I think it's most unfortunate that such a hastily concocted hodge-podge of projects and figures would be offered even before the Ozarka Commission created under the law has had time to consider specific plans. I think it smacks of "politics" in its worst definition, and that somebody just decided it would make good timing a few weeks before election. It's a strange way to start a program without even consulting the $26,000 a year head "ramrod."

If I'm not even to be consulted on a program of such magnitude affecting every county of the district I represent, and if I must forsake re-election because of my unwillingness to endorse a program about which no one has even mentioned to me, so be it. This is one taxpayer who doesn't believe in that sort of "hanky-panky."

To Fill an Educational Gap

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, early in the 89th Congress I introduced H.R. 9713, which proposes the establishment of a Freedom Academy and a Freedom Commission. The House Committee on Un-American Activities, after extensive study and hearings issued a favorable report, but it is doubtful if the bill will come up for floor consideration this session.

I am fully convinced of the need for a federally operated agency of this nature as an effective means to match and excel our enemies in fighting the cold war. Proponents of this concept of strategy for winning the "war of the minds" are proceeding without the aid of Congress and the Government. Very recently the Freedom Studies Center of the Institute for American Strategy, at Boston, Va., admitted the first class of students to receive instruction in a positive and constructive approach to "cold war" problems. A pilot seminar for congressional aids initiated the program of the Freedom Studies Center designed to fill an educational gap in political warfare.

Operating with private subscription and donations, the center is taking the lead on this very important goal and is performing a tremendous public service. In a recent editorial the New York Daily News paid tribute to the efforts of those who established the center by asking Congress to "please take note" of the progress being made by a dedicated group of private citizens.

The editorial, which I believe should be of interest to the Members of this body, follows:

CONGRESS, PLEASE NOTE: NOW, HOW ABOUT FREEDOM ACADEMY

For years, a lot of us have been urging Congress to set up what might be called a Freedom Academy—a school for teaching young men and women how to fight in cold wars as members of our diplomatic service. The big cold-war enemy now, and probably for a long time to come, is Communism.

Congress has sat firmly on its hands in this matter; so now a group of private citizens has launched such a school.

It is called the Freedom Studies Center of the Institute for American Strategy. Located at Boston, Va. (not Mass.), it has as its president Dr. John M. Fisher. Dr. Fisher is assisted and advised by several well-known and brilliant anti-Communists, including Maj. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, retired; Clarence Perry Oakes, and Dr. Brutus Coste.

Eventually, the Freedom Studies Center hopes to be teaching the techniques, tactics and stratagems of cold war to as many as 400 students each academic year.

It is shooting for an $11 million development fund, of which nearly $800,000 has already been promised by patriotic foundations, corporations and persons.

We wish the Freedom Studies Center a world of success. And we hope its coming into existence may spur Congress to create that Freedom Academy—a sort of diplomatic West Point, Annapolis and Air Force Academy all rolled into one—before much longer. The need for plenty of such instruction is great and growing.

Grocery Industry Holds Down Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN JARMAN
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, with rising food prices being so much in the news, all of us as consumers should be concerned with getting all of the facts. Jim Standard has written a very fine report on this subject for the readers of the Oklahoma City Times. Here is a thoughtful analysis which gives us a clear understanding of the problem. I recommend it to all of you as you undoubtedly have been receiving letters from your constituents on this problem. I am sure that after reading this article we will all agree that the entire food industry and the farmer deserve great praise for their efforts to help keep prices down while providing us with a tremendous variety of food products from the agricultural riches we have been blessed with.

FOOD BILL: IT'S INFLATED—GROCERY INDUSTRY "HOLDS DOWN" PRICES

(By Jim Standard)

There's really not much you can do about your rising grocery bill.

You may have had the urge to hit your neighborhood grocer over the head with a $1.25 T-bone steak, but he says he's not to blame.

The wholesaler who transports your groceries also pleads innocent, as does the broker who peddles them, the manufacturer who processes them and the farmer who produces them.

In fact, the food industry proudly contends it has done a remarkable job in keeping the cost of food as low as it is.

Keen competition at all levels has kept your grocery bill down to what the food industry insists is a minimum.

The average city housewife has upwards of half a dozen supermarkets to choose from—all within easy driving range. With that kind of competition, the grocer has to keep food prices as low as possible.

There has been much talk about how you're spending less of your income on food and enjoying it more. (If you're average, you spend about 19 percent of your take-home pay on food and that's the lowest in the world and the lowest in recent U.S. history.)

That's true, but the fact remains you can't take $20 to the supermarket and buy as much with it as you could 10 years ago, 10 months ago or probably 10 weeks ago.

To be precise, the cost of food has risen 28 percent in the past 20 years.

This sort of talk is discouraging to the food industry, which likes to concentrate on comparisons and point out that your rent has increased 50 percent and medical care 77 percent in that same 20 years period.

Your income is supposedly up 80 percent, according to the averages, and that's why you're spending a lesser percentage of your earnings at the grocery store.

But none of those statistics can hide the fact that the cost of food has increased and will likely continue to increase.

To understand why food prices have risen, it is first necessary to destroy some false assumptions.

STAMPS CITED

Some argue that contests, trading stamps, advertising and promotional gimmicks have added to the price of food.

Not so, most large grocers insist.

"If grocers thought they could cut prices by not advertising or giving trading stamps, they would do it in a minute," said Larry Bowman of the Oklahoma Retail Grocers Association. "They advertise and give trading stamps because it keeps them competitive."

VOLUME HELPS

Generally, the large grocer follows the theory that the more customers he has, the more food he will sell. Increased volume cuts the percentage of profit needed to pay the bills and the savings can be used to keep prices as low as those offered by the grocer down the street.

It is a time-honored American concept followed by the most cost-conscious industries. Traditionally, prices are lower where the most customers congregate. It is no accident that supermarket prices are normally lower than at the corner grocery store.

And it is equally no accident that the supermarket has lured the consumer from the grocery store.

MIDDLE MAN

Another misconception is that the middle man is running up the cost of food. It is true that the farmer gets less than 40 percent of what you spend for food in the grocery store.

Again, just the opposite appears to be true. Wholesalers came into being when it became apparent they were more economical than do-it-yourself distribution systems.

Food brokers have become more and more popular among manufacturers who have found they cost less than having a fleet of salesmen scattered around the country. (The food broker is a manufacturer's representative, who handles several products for different manufacturers in a given area.)

Thus, the so-called middle men survive only because manufacturers have discovered they aid in cutting costs and thereby cutting prices.

INFLATION CAUSE

So what does increase the size of your grocery bill? Inflation, that's what.

When workers in the food industry get a raise (and it's still not a high-paying industry), you pay the cost.

When the price of steel increases, it costs the wholesaler more to buy his trucks, the farmer more to buy his tractor and the manufacturer more to buy his equipment.

MAIN REASON

"Inflation has been the main reason prices have risen," said Bill Wendt, president of the state food broker's association.

Of course, there are other factors.

When a hailstorm or a late freeze destroys a vegetable or fruit crop, the price rises. It's the old law of supply and demand.

As low margins of profit force the small operator out of business, the supply diminishes and the price increases.

Imports have a bearing on price—particularly in meats.

MORE REASONS

And there are still more reasons why your grocery bill is higher.

As supermarkets grow larger, you buy more non-food items. In fact, statistics say you spend 20 percent of your grocery bill for such things as toothpaste, cosmetics, cigarettes, paper products, light bulbs, soap, mops, brooms, magazines and even socks and shirts.

You buy more convenience foods than you once did. You buy potatoes that have already been peeled and cut. You purchase frozen dinners that are not only cooked, but come in their own plates.

SERVICES ADD

This built-in maid service in many foods adds to the cost. Somewhere, someone has to peel those potatoes and cut them. And you pay for that service.

Many things affect the price of the food on grocery shelves.

And as long as labor, equipment, transportation, and taxes increase, there's not much the housewife can do about it.

And neither is there much your grocer, wholesaler, broker, processor or farmer can do about it either.

A Tribute to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, on the Occasion of Their 25th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL J. KREBS
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to praise the remarkable accomplishments of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, on the occasion of their 25th anniversary. As a leading force in the field of anti-Communist activity, the UCCA is entitled to the admiration of freedom-loving people everywhere.

Primarily concerned with American security, the UCCA is dedicated, in all its activities, to the decisive defeat of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism. Of the several captive peoples in the Soviet empire, the Ukrainians must be regarded among the most unfortunate, having so recently experienced freedom with the blessings of Woodrow Wilson and the policy of "self-determination."

And yet there is nothing disconsolate about the people of the Ukraine. Weighed down by tyranny, for years, they nonetheless retain the optimistic spirit for which they are so well known. In keeping with this, the Ukrainian Congress Committee pursues a policy devoted to dismembering the Soviet Empire and setting free the captive nations.

Devoted also to the dream of establishing a kind of free world unity, the UCCA recommends the gradual federation of Europe and Asia. The formula presented satisfies the driving necessities of history and could create a framework preserving the national identities and diversities of each people. Disseminating information, on a worldwide scale, the UCCA has clearly established itself as a major force in the anti-Communist crusade. Soviet propaganda cannot withstand the pressure of the truth when forcefully presented. By setting forth the facts, for all the world to see, concerning the needs and the realities of life in the Ukraine, and the people of the region, the UCCA has performed a highly laudable service to all the people of the world.

Congratulations, UCCA, on this your 25th anniversary.

Mr. Edward Marcus Elected First President of the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EARLE CABELL
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, Texans have long been proud of the leadership they have contributed to the cause of greater understanding and cooperation in Inter-American affairs. We now note with deep pride the leading role taken by a fellow Texan in launching a new effort aimed at improving relations between the United States and Latin America.

I speak of the unanimous election of Mr. Edward Marcus, executive vice president of Neiman-Marcus of Dallas, as the first president of the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance. Delegates from 30 U.S. States and the District of Columbia met in Florida on September 17 to explore the formation of a national association prior to their departure for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to attend the Second Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance, September 19 to 22.

Upon the adoption of the articles of incorporation at the Miami Beach meeting, the delegates elected Mr. Marcus. Mr. Marcus also served as cochairman of the conference in Rio de Janeiro. For the past year he has acted as the chairman of the Inter-American Coordinating Committee of the Partners Programs and has been the chairman of the Texas Partners program with Peru since its formation over 2 years ago.

Mr. Marcus' acceptance to head the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance will bring great stature to the operation of the new association, which will give a national voice to the individual State partnerships in the

United States. The Partners of the Alliance program, just 2½ years old, has developed 31 partnerships between individual States in the United States and a similar number of areas in 16 Latin American countries. The purpose of the program is to enlist the energies of all the peoples of the Americas to assist in the economic and social development of the hemisphere through self-help projects. It is the organization of private citizens at the grass roots level working in the spirit of the Alliance for Progress.

I would like at this point to read the text of the message sent to the Second Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance in Rio de Janeiro by the President of the United States:

> Five years ago, we of the Americas accepted a now challenge to increase the tempo and the magnitude of the change required to help our people live better through their own productive efforts. More than ever before, we are dedicated to meeting this continuing challenge through dedication and work in an environment of freedom, health and opportunity.
>
> The meeting of the Partners of the Alliance is evidence that the people of the hemisphere are working together—that they are determined to bring added knowledge, better health and an increased understanding of the value of shared responsibilities to the task of furthering the well-being of all of our people.
>
> Your partnerships have made a good beginning. They are fine examples of the heritage and ideals we commonly share. It is my hope that in the coming year your achievements will be even greater as this sense of partnership of the Americas continues to grow.

The director of the partners programs is another Texan, Mr. James H. Boren, who developed the idea for direct citizen participation when he served as deputy mission director for AID in Peru. The National Association of the Partners of the Alliance will help to service the needs of the various State programs in the United States in their programs with Latin America.

A nominating committee, named in Miami, announced in Rio de Janeiro the members of an executive committee to serve with Mr. Marcus in the new national association. Those chosen include:

Mr. Ogden Bigelow, chairman of the Connecticut Partners;

Mr. John B. Davenport, chairman of the Missouri Partners;

Mr. Warren M. Huff, of Michigan;

Mr. Edward R. Kingman, of Washington, D.C.;

Dr. Boyd A. Martin, of Idaho;

Mr. Edwin S. Melvin, of North Carolina;

Dr. Will P. Pirkey, newly elected U.S. cochairman of the next Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance and chairman of the Colorado Partners;

Mr. Joseph Rosener, Jr., chairman of the California Partners;

Mr. Clifford L. Whitehill, chairman of the Minnesota Partners; and

Mr. William B. Wright, of Vermont.

I know that Mr. Marcus will give outstanding leadership to the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance and I join his fellow Texans in wishing him well as he embarks on a new course of endeavor closely related to his growing experience in national and Latin American affairs.

Fifth International Road Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor to accompany Congressman JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI, chairman of the Subcommittee on Roads as a representative of the Congress to the Fifth International Road Conference held in London, England, September 19 through September 24, 1966.

I found the conference to be stimulating, enlightening and extremely valuable for those of us who must decide on legislation effecting our Federal-aid highway system. I cannot overemphasize the importance of such meetings, since they offer a rare chance for a complete review of programs and road schemes of other nations as well as our own. We must bend every effort to learn new techniques and approaches to one of the most pressing problems of our time—adequate and modern highway communications in a world bursting at the seams with billions of human beings and hundreds of millions of vehicles of all descriptions.

We met with representatives from 87 countries, many of whom are just now emerging from the bondage of colonialism and exploitation. I found them all eager to join the society of nations in improving the welfare of their populations through development of roads, bridges, and other public works projects.

Additionally, I was proud to represent this body at the presentation of the International Road Federation's Man of the Year Award to our Federal Highway Administrator Rex M. Whitton, the first American to receive the award in its 16-year history.

As a matter of local pride, too, I was pleased with the large delegation from my own State, Illinois, representing both public and private interests in highway construction. Among these were Mr. Francis Lorenz, director of the Illinois Department of Public Works; and Mr. Virden E. Staff, chief highway engineer, Illinois Division of Highways, who delivered an address on Chicago's southwest expressway.

Presentations were made in behalf of Mr. John G. Duba, commissioner of development and planning, city of Chicago, and Mr. Milton Pakarsky, commissioner of public works in that city. All were learned dissertations and found acceptance by the nearly 500 delegates. The conference sessions were well attended by all participating delegates and I am pleased to advise you, Mr. Speaker, and our colleagues that great credit was brought to the U.S. Government and Congress by the presentation of the Man of The Year award, to our esteemed and outstanding Highway Administrator, Mr. Rex Whitton.

I am indeed pleased to have been selected to represent this great body at this world conference, and Congressman KLUCZYNSKI and I are happy that the conference was so successful.

From Mexico to Moscow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to provide the next four articles by Bob White, editor of the Mexico, Mo., Evening Ledger, on his recent trip to Russia. In these articles, Bob points out shopping in the Soviet Union, as well as some highlights in their sightseeing.

A TRIP INSIDE RUSSIA: NO. 9 OF SERIES: YOUTH WANTS TO TASTE ONION

(By Robert M. White II)

Boris Polevoi is one of Russia's best known and respected writers and editors.

"He is one of the few writers we have in our nation who has maintained his integrity," one Russian told us. He is a free man."

Boris Polevoi is now the editor of a youth magazine with a circulation of 2,000,000.

The previous editor was banished.

He had been too liberal. The word "liberal" in Russia today broadly means, "too American-like." That makes the word mean exactly the opposite of what it means here—liberal here broadly means, to many people, "too Russian-like."

We discussed with Polevoi the growing system of incentive pay in Russia—the better the worker works in many industries, the more he gets paid. Under pure communism everyone should be paid the same.

Polevio had visited the United States several times so I said to him, through the interpreter:

"Do you believe your country is getting more like ours?"

He shook his head, smiled and said:

"Not at all . . . Our two countries are getting more alike."

Then he added "Maybe you have noticed that no other people are so much alike in the world than the Russian and American people.

"I think our countries will continue to get more alike. However, there are some very real road blocks in the way," he said. "For example the dirty war in Viet Nam where the Americans are trying to impose their will on the innocent Vietnamese people. We Russians would never. . ."

I interrupted:

"You mean, like in Hungary?"

The room—there were a number of people there—suddenly became quiet. I, for one, was angry and didn't mind showing it.

Polevoi leaned back in his chair, smiled broadly, and quietly said:

"Neither was sugar."

Everyone laughed.

We shook hands and continued the discussion.

He explained that his publication was mainly for young people between the ages of 17 and 24. He said the big change in the young people in his country is that they are more educated.

We had read about the restlessness of Soviet youth. They told us they listened to the Voice of America. Their favorite dance is the frug, their favorite music, we were told, is go-go. In short, they are inclined to be "liberal"—somewhat American-like.

The great question about Russian youth, of course, has to do with their education. We were repeatedly told by American authorities that the Russians are doing an excellent job in education. If there is a weakness in the Russian system, it lies in the area of too much specialization too soon.

However, this education raises an interesting question. Can you train a mind to question scientific facts, research them and come up with improvements, without that same mind questioning the ways of living, or the ways of governing?

Can human intelligence trained to explore any field—engineering, medicine, editing, writing, construction, etc.—be chained down so that it will not question other fields?

So I said to Polevoi:

"In our country, young people the age of your readers make up most of the demonstrators you read about, they like to question everything including themselves."

"Ah, yes." Polevoi said. "People that age do not like the abstract of the vegetable, they want to bite into and taste the raw onion, itself."

From our discussions with Russian newspapermen, we were impressed with the Soviet Union's official and extensive interest in youth.

Some of their top editing and writing talent is used in the many youth publications. And some of these publications have circulations running into millions.

Keep in mind, there is little competition for the young people's time. Radio is mostly classical music and long-winded news-propaganda. Television is limited in number of channels, in hours on the air, and in programming. We were told much of the programming is very serious stuff, a limited amount of sports being the rare exception.

As for circulation of youth publications, an example is Komsomolskaya Pravda totaling 6,100,000. And the publication for the Pioneer Youth groups—something like our Boy and Girl Scouts plus plenty of politics—Pionerskaya Pravda totaling 10,00,000.

The USSR takes its youth seriously . . . as a group.

As for the individual, perhaps that's different.

A TRIP INSIDE RUSSIA: NO. 10 OF SERIES: WHAT SUNDAY IS LIKE IN MOSCOW

(By Robert M. White II)

What happens on Sunday in Moscow?

Keep in mind that the public schools in Russia teach atheism.

Children are raised to believe the state is all powerful and not God. A belief in God is a serious mark against you.

For example, you cannot become a member of the Communist Party if you believe in God or even show religious tendencies.

What is Sunday like in Moscow?

The government offices and industries close. Gum Department Store and some other stores are open—Sunday is a big shopping day.

All the important museums are open including the most important tourist attraction in the USSR—Lenin's Mausoleum.

During the Sundays we were in Moscow, we visited Gum Department Store, other tourist attractions, and the Mausoleum.

Gum is pronounced "goom" as in boom and not gum as in bum.

It's the largest department store in Russia. We were told it has 1.6 miles of counters, includes 240 small shops, offers more than 30,000 items, and it has more than 200,000 shoppers every day it's open.

Certainly, it's beautiful in a crowded sort of way. Long arcades stretch the length of the store. Above each is a glass roof.

One of our party needed a flashlight battery. He spent a half hour finding the battery shop. Asked the girl if she had batteries showing her his old one.

"Yes, we sell such batteries," she said.

"May I buy one," he said holding up one finger.

"One moment, please," she said. She disappeared into the rear of the shop. She returned, smiled and said:

"We're sold out."

Repeatedly we were told that not all the items on display can be bought. We were told there are real shortages in consumer goods.

We did price a number of items:

A wash and wear man's shirt you can buy in Mexico for $7.50, cost 22 rubles or about $24.

Cheaper shirts that you can buy here for about $2 are on sale at Gum for about $8.20.

Women shoes which we guessed were about $5 in the U.S. were on display for $27.

Ankle socks for girls were priced at $2.70. We guessed they would cost about 35 cents in the US.

One of our party claimed a lady's slip priced at $24 in Gum could be bought for about $4 in the US. We didn't ask him how he knew—he was a mechanical expert on newspaper equipment which doesn't include lingerie.

He also said the lady's blouse offered at from 20 to 35 rubles ($22 to $38) could be bought for $4.95 to $7 in U.S.

We closely checked a man's suit offered for $165. Our opinion was that the material and tailoring didn't match suits $60 range.

Keep in mind the average Russian industrial worker is paid about $82 a month; the preferred or highly skilled workers about $132 a month; and at least some of the very best paid executives receive around $550 a month.

Was anything available in Russia that was better and less costly than in the USA? Caviar, of course, vodka is far better than the American "Russian" vodka; amber bracelets and beads; lacquer boxes, hand painted, are magnificent; some furs—bear, for example—are supposedly cheaper there; embroidered wear is supposedly cheap.

. . . There is a story about watches worth repeating. A Russian official told us that during and after World War II the shortage of wrist watches was a matter of some embarrassment.

So a high government official starting the ball rolling to produce watches. People with top management records were assigned the project, they brought in good engineers, good production men, and the production of watches was stepped up. As a matter of fact it was stepped up so fast and so successfully that wrist watches are now a drug on the market.

In Russia the law of supply and demand has no chance to operate. Repeatedly there are incidents of too much of this and too little of that.

Most Russians we talked to said consumer goods were a major problem.

An even greater problem is how much of what to produce. In our country, a producer keeps stepping up the quantity of production as long as customers keep buying. If sales slack off, then production is curtailed.

That's the law of supply and demand in operation.

In Russia government officials decide production will be stepped up on some item. The item keeps pouring off the production line until somebody—a high enough official—orders a cut back. Meanwhile bureaucracy—the same frame of mind bureaucrats all over the world have, plus red tape—complicates the issue.

If everything doesn't work just right you can have too many wrist watches and not enough something-else.

Tomorrow, we'll tell about seeing the body of Lenin who died in 1924—that's right, 1924.

A TRIP INSIDE RUSSIA: NO. 11 OF SERIES: MILE LINE MOVES INTO MAUSOLEUM

(By Robert M. White II)

The most important single tourist attraction in Moscow—and maybe in Russia itself—is the Lenin Mausoleum.

It used to be the Lenin-Stalin Mausoleum until Khrushchev denounced Stalin.

Khrushchev said Stalin was a murderer.

So on one afternoon the Mausoleum displayed the bodies of Stalin and Lenin and the next morning the body of Lenin, alone, was on display.

Things like that happen in Russia.

For example, one way to read the news is by what's not there.

The tip-off from Khrushchev being kicked out of power, was the newspaper Pravda. Daily Mr. K's name was all over the front page. Then, one day, Mr. K's name was not on the front page. Heads all over Russia nodded—K was out.

His defeat and replacement was announced a couple of days later.

Incidentally, he is reported to be living now in a villa near Moscow.

Many, indeed, are the Russians today who denounce Khrushchev as "not cultured." For example, many Russians were embarrassed when Khrushchev took off his shoe and used it to beat his desk at the United Nations. That sort of thing just isn't done in Russia, we were told. And, thus, shouldn't be done by a Russian leader anywhere.

One thing Khrushchev did that the Russian people liked was unlock the doors of the Kremlin. Under Stalin, even the Russian people were not permitted inside the walls of Kremlin. Khrushchev changed that two years after Stalin died.

Right oustide the walls, in Red Square, is the Mausoleum.

It is a tiered pile of red granite with a small bronze doorway in front guarded by two armed soldiers. On each side of the doorway are three pine trees which are not pines at all. We were told that the trees actually are Colorado Blue Spruces which have been imported from the U.S. and are now widely used in Russia for decorative purposes.

Above the door is the balcony from which the Russian leaders review the great Red Square parades on May Day and Revolution Day. Stretching back from the door, is the long line of people slowly moving forward—the line of people going to see Lenin's body.

The line stretches back to the center of Red Square, which is cordoned off. Then the line turns right and goes out of the square, down the hill beside the park and on around the park—at least five or six blocks.

I don't know exactly how long the line is. Surely, more than a mile. At the end of the line is a Russian militia man who tells anyone wanting to join the line that they must come back another day—he is the end of the line and the last man to the door before is is closed that day.

We didn't go to the end of the line.

Being the guests of the Russians, they led our party to where the line entered Red Square. Then, after a few words to the people in line there, apparently in explanation, we were put into line. The Russians ahead of us and behind us smiled friendly welcomes. There was no indication of resentment.

The line moved slowly. Behind me was a Russian family—a mother and father and two little girls complete with ruffles and hair ribbons. I asked how old.

They were seven and nine.

I got out the pictures of my daughters.

We had been told it would be a good idea to take along snapshots of our family, house and business. Most of us did. This was the first time I had pulled out the pictures.

The Russians crowded forward to look at the pictures. A guard came down the line and said something. The line formed again. The pictures were passed around.

We neared the door. Talk along the line ceased. Faces became more serious. You could feel the importance of this experience to the Russians there . . .

. . . Lenin is to the Russians, I suppose, what George Washington is to us. Or maybe Lincoln or John Kennedy—a public idol—the public idol. His picture is everywhere, statues of him are everywhere.

I'm sure Russian school children are told Lenin was perfect and what he said and did inspired all men for all times.

A cynical American put it another way:

"They've discounted all their other leaders—all of them. Only Lenin is left for a hero."

As we entered the half-lit building I noticed the guards at the door. Their eyes curiously glanced at us as we passed.

Inside the steps led to the left and down one level, then two and then to a third level below. It was half dark, very quiet, no one spoke. Not even the children.

We turned into a large room and there before us, on a block of stone, framed in glass, lay the body of Lenin.

He had died in 1924—that's right, 42 years ago.

He was dressed in a black suit. His head rested on a square, dark pillow. His pale face glistened as though it was wax. The expression on his face was quiet, comfortable.

I think a soldier stood on guard at his head and foot.

There was a quiet shuffle of feet as we climbed the single step and walked around the body. The lights were low, a brighter light shown on his face.

The air was cool but seemed stale. I glanced at the faces of the Russians behind me. I had been told they would be radiant. They were—a few of them. But most of them were just looking, quietly looking and seeing only Lenin.

An Army officer stood beside the step down before we turned from the room.

We had been there less than a minute.

Some of the Russians had waited hours for this minute.

I heard a man say in English, "They drain him regularly. . ."

I was glad to be back out in the sunlight. Yet, I don't think anyone ever forgets that pale, shining face. I know I won't.

A TRIP INSIDE RUSSIA: NO. 12 OF SERIES: BELL AND CANNON NEVER USED

(By Robert M. White II)

Lenin died in 1924.

We looked at his body, his pale, shining wax-like face; we came out of his mausoleum and were glad to be back in the sunlight.

Along the high, red brick wall, between the mausoleum and the Kremlin we saw the graves of past revolutionary leaders.

Buried in the wall, instelf, are urns holding the ashes of many of the leaders; others lie buried in the grass strip at the foot of the wall; still others—the select few—are immediately behind the Lenin Mausoleum where each grave has a headstone except the last one. It has a plain flagstone upon which a name is cut and the dates 1879–1953. It is the grave of Joseph Vissarionovich Dzhugashvily. Happily, particularly for headline writers, he was known to the world as Stalin.

We saw the graves of two Americans there among the Communist leaders. One was Ruthenberg, the secretary of the American Communist Party.

The other was that of the American Communist writer, John Reed.

We entered the Kremlin through the gate below the Spasskaya Tower, which was built in 1491 when a sailor named Columbus proved the world was round. The Kremlin's red brick wall is between 45 and 50 feet high and 13 to 16 feet thick. It was built in the 1600s.

From inside the wall, the USSR is ruled.

There is located the ultra modern Kremlin Palace of Congresses where the Communist Party holds its congressional sessions. Also, the famed building of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

However, when you visit the Kremlin you don't have the impression you are "in the seat of government."

You come through the gate and before you is a handsome park on one side and ahead of you a collection of cathedrals and palaces, golden domes, open squares, hordes of tourists—the tourists are mostly Russians, of course.

The two most popular attractions inside the Kremlin are the Czar Bell and the Czar's Cannon.

The Czar Bell was cast in 1737. It was temporarily hung, burned in a fire, fell into a pit filled with water and cracked.

Today it sits on a stone pedestal with kids, sailors, soldiers, girls and other tourists climbing on it and posing for pictures.

It is big—weighs 197 tons, is 19 feet high and has walls two feet thick.

The Czar's cannon, nearby, is supposed to be the largest cannon in the world.

It is 17½ feet long, its barrel is three feet in diameter and it weighs 38 tons.

Each cannon ball weighs 4,000 pounds.

If you want pictures of Russian soldiers, go to the cannon. Every Red Army GI on leave ends up there posing while his buddies snap pictures.

Interestingly enough, the bell was never rung; the cannon was never fired.

That's another side of Russia.

It's "a working man's paradise"; the average industrial wage is 75 rubles.

The USSR is rough, unpolished, not gracious in many ways; no country has a more beautiful ballet. Also, Russian music is marvelous.

Moscow's wide, flowing avenues; there are only a handful of cars.

The friendliness of the people for Americans; the viciousness of the official attacks on America in the press.

I talked with an urban, college graduate who proudly told me that some hotel rooms in Russia not only have an individual toilet but also have a bath tub.

The world-leadership (in some important ways) of the Russian space program; the toilets and pipes which have been leaking a long time in your hotel room.

The bad elevator service; perhaps the best subway service in the world.

A well-painted building is the exception; the city streets were the cleanest we ever saw . . .

. . . Russia is a land of contrasts.

Tomorrow we'll see the famed Bolshoi ballet; and the sweating, crowded, weary masses jammed in a Moscow railroad station waiting room.

Youth Expresses Support Through America's Christmas Trains and Trucks—YES—ACTT

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, we all hear a great deal about America's "rebellious" youth and the proportions of their "new left" movement which allegedly is asserting itself as the new political force of our Nation's youth. It is unfortunate that this tiny, noisy minority often obscures the meaningful, positive activities of most young Americans.

Rus Walton, of Palo Alto, Calif., generated the idea of young America responding to the new left in a positive program—YES–ACTT. The Jaycees, Young Republicans and Young Democrats all joined together in "Youth Expresses Support Through America's Christmas Trains and Trucks." The enclosed article was written by Mr. Stanley Harper, of Lincoln, Calif., was assisted in generating this program and then went to Vietnam when it was distributed by our fighting men there. His article offers real encouragement to all of us who believe in the promise of the younger generation.

By unanimous consent, I include Mr. Harper's article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

The idea of answering the noisy minority that had been getting the headlines from the Berkeley campus and from those who march in protest against our policy in Viet Nam, was on the minds of Americans. People around the country didn't want these peace-niks, beat-niks and draft card burners, to speak for them . . . they believe in freedom and in peace, but they also believe that we must protect ourselves in order to maintain the peace we want so. America wanted to show support of our fighting men in Viet Nam as well as in the other trouble areas around the world . . . they wanted to show our fighting forces that yes indeed we do appreciate what they are doing for us, America . . . they wanted to let the world know that Young America stands firmly behind our role in Viet Nam and in Southeast Asia.

Last November through the united effort of the U.S. Jaycees, the Young Democrat Clubs of America and the Young Republican National Federation, YES–ACTT (Youth Expresses Support through America's Christmas Trains and Trucks). The combined membership of these three organizations totals over two million. This Young Americans participation in a common endeavor is unique in itself. It underscores the importance and scope of YES–ACTT; this was the first time the two young political groups have ever come together in a joint venture.

ACTT was necessary to provide a dramatic, massive, and immediate nation-wide display to counter recent anti-Vietnam, pro-Vietcong demonstrations. These "anti" activities have been manifestly unfair to our gallant American servicemen now on duty in Vietnam; and, these have caused the world to wonder about the firmness of U.S. commitments.

The idea behind ACTT was to collect medical and school supplies, foodstuffs, clothes, building materials and toys. ACTT was a people to people project—from the people of America to the people of Viet Nam. While this was a citizens project showing an expression of the civic, service, political, labor and business groups; advice was obtained on legal and technical matters and on logistical clearances from various governmental agencies such as A.I.D. (Agency for International Development), the State Department and the Department of Defense. But it must be remembered that all the ACTTion was by the people for the people. The collection, packing, and shipment of these gifts—125 railroad boxcars totaling an estimated value of 80 million dollars—took place in over 1,000 communities throughout the U.S. Once the materials arrived in Viet Nam the U.S. Military ACTTed as goodwill ambassadors and made the distribution to the villagers.

This 80 million dollars worth of goods was collected in a six weeks period and the first shipload left the San Francisco Bay Christmas day and arrived in Da Nang in time to be distributed by T.E.T., the lunar new year which is celebrated by the Vietnamese very much like we celebrate our Christmas and New Years combined. This celebration lasts over a ten day period starting January 21st. It is believed by the Vietnamese that as the New Year begins the remaining year will continue . . . so if an individual is happy and healthy on T.E.T., he will be likewise throughout the rest of the year. The physical effect of the gifts arriving for this holiday had a very favorable impact on the people of Viet Nam. It helped give them an additional boost, a boost that will last a year.

Support for ACTT came from all walks of life: editorials, civic leaders, business men, etc.

"ACTT is aimed directly at two vital aspects of our commitment in South Vietnam—help for the war-weary Vietnam people, and greater support by our people at home for our men on the front. Through ACTT, the American public can be a part of an effort to achieve these important goals.

"I know that U.S. Marines in South Vietnam, as well as other American combat forces, who are so earnestly trying to help the Vietnamese people to know both freedom and personal dignity will look upon this evidence of support by the people at home as a solid vote of confidence in the job our fighting men are doing over there.

"Here is an opportunity for every American to ACTT.

"Wallace M. Greene, Jr.
"General, U.S. Marine Corps,
"Commandant of the Marine Corps."

Tom Van Sickle, Chairman of the National Young Republicans said in Washington, D.C., on December 12th as the train departed on its trip across the country: "We want to share some of our abundance with the people of Viet Nam who are fighting to secure for their children the same blessings which freedom has given us in America. The price of freedom is great, but the price of slavery is greater."

In Lincoln, Nebraska, one of the key stops of the ACTT train, Virgil Musser, Chairman of the Young Democrat Clubs of America termed the affair as an "historic organision . . . because two young political organizations are acting together in a non-partisan effort".

In a statement to the press, Ambassador Vu Van Thu said:

"Gentlemen, first I wish to say a few words of sincere gratitude to all the gallant and generous people who have contributed and will contribute in this project, which is unique by its dimensions and its significance.

"There could not be a more positive token of support from the people of this country to the people of Vietnam—to the farmer, whose life and work has been a continuous effort under great pressures and threats, ACTT will bring a message of friendship to make his ordeal significant and bearable; to the refugee who left behind him his land and his dead to come barehanded to this side of mankind, ACTT will give comfort and hope; to the soldier waiting for assault in the bleak hours of dawn, ACTT will be a reason for courage—and to all the Young Vietnamese in schools, on the battlefield, in factories, ACTT will confirm faith in world cooperation, for the sense of solidarity among young people is one of the most needed values in the world nowadays."

Being a part of the YES–ACTT Program from its beginning, Ned Hutchinson of Palo Alto, California, and I were invited to be the guests fo the Republic of Viet Nam by the Ambassador to the U.S. from Viet Nam, His Excellency Vu Van Thai.

Upon arriving in Viet Nam one of the first tasks was to meet with the representatives of the U.S. Embassy, USOM (United States Overseas Mission), the U.S. Military, the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare, and the ARVN (Army of the Republic of Viet Nam); and to explain that YES–ACTT in no way collected materials with the request of the U.S. Government or at the suggestion of the Vietnamese Government, but was a spontaneous demonstration of support of the U.S. Military in Viet Nam and of the people of South Viet Nam in their struggle for freedom, by the Americans across the country.

Mr. Nugyun Ngoc Linh, Director General of the Viet Nam press, arranged for a press conference to be held at the Saigon Press Center where we had a chance to explain YES–ACTT and to distribute background material (printed in both Vietnamese and English).

Mr. Vu Van Hieu, Director of Political Affairs n ithe Ministry of Foreign Affairs assisted in the preparation of Logistical problems in the unloading of the ships. Mr. Hieu provided us with an interpreter, Ca Xuan Tu. Tu traveled throughout Viet Nam with us, not only in the capacity of interpreter, but to represent the ministry of Foreign Affairs should any minor problems arise. Tu turned out to be one the greatest assets we had on our trip. He was educated in the states and was well aware of our emotional feelings toward a sentimental thing such as ACTT. He not only could relay our words to his people, but could also express to them our emotions, which was just as important.

In Da Nang, Ned and I decided that, rather than have a limited group of people suggesting where the materials should go, we felt through a committee with widespread interests and responsibilities, the materials would reach more people and have a far more important impact on the country. This committee consisted of representatives from the Catholic Relief Society, the Buddhist Refugee Committee, the U.S. Military, ARVN, USOM, USAID, and other persons that dealt with refugees, hospitals, and the general social welfare of the Vietnamese.

This committee decided that individual items would be given to the villagers, such as clothing, food stuffs that did not have to be prepared, basic school supplies, first aid materials, and rudimentary building materials. But that cases of food mix, piles of lumber and building materials and medical supplies would be given directly to agencies that would best use them. For example, there are no U.S. funds available for the reconstruction of churches or pagodas. Normally there is no way to rebuild a bombed place of worship. Some of the ACTT building materials was set aside for this very purpose. Large quantities of foods stuffs were assigned to hospitals and refugee camps, as well as orphanages. We wanted to get the most usage out of the materials as we possibly could and it was felt that this method would achieve this.

Ned and I explained that our intent was to get the materials to people who need it the most and in areas where they did not receive assistance before. Whenever possible, and as a result of this type of committee it would deter any thoughts of black-market.

Upon the decision of this committee, they in turn advise the U.S. Military Civic Action Officer, whose responsibility it was to distribute the materials.

On January 18th, the Mormack Hawk arrived in the port of Da Nang as scheduled. Through arrangements of the Marines and Navy, unloading operations began as soon as the anchor was dropped. While the Mormack Hawk was carrying only a small part of the entire ACTT project, this was to be a symbol and this was the ship that was to receive the press coverage. The majority of the news correspondents stationed in Viet Nam were on hand for the unloading and also on hand the next day for dockside ceremonies.

It was indeed a beautiful morning that Wednesday, the Navy LST's pulling up to the dock, the crane unloading the ACTT connex's and the brief statements by the Mayor of Da Nang, Colonel Kok (representing General Ky), and General Lewis Walt (commanding general of the Marines in Viet Nam). The ceremony was well attended by the Vietnamese people. While it was not planned to be a public rally, but rather a simple ceremony, by this time many people had heard and were curious enough to want to see what ACTT was all about. General Walt received the materials from the connex's and in a very moving speech expressed the feelings of the American people and wished the Vietnamese a speedy victory for the freedom.

If I am ever asked to say which is the most memorable day of my life it will have to be without question January 20th, 1966. This was the day when I am sure everyone connected with ACTT had been looking forward to, and this is an experience that I wish everyone in America could have also experienced. From watching the train begin its course across the country on December 12th in Washington, D.C. to actually seeing the first distrubtion begun in a small village of 60 families, Duong Son III, was an experience that only happens once in a life time. Seeing how the dedicated people of this Country of ours worked together to make this project a success and to express their views, and if you give me the liberty, to watch America demonstrate its support of our policy in Viet Nam. To know their emotional feelings towards and for these people of the war torn country of Viet Nam, knowing that they cared, made me proud to be an American. . . .

When we chose Duong Son III to be the first village, we wanted it to be symbolic of the people of Viet Nam. Duong Son III is located about 25 minutes drive from Da Nang in an unsecured area. On that memorable day many people jounreyed out to the village to see the distribution, including much of the working press, the ARVN, USOM, the Province Chief and the Representatives of the Marines. The village had no idea that we were coming and what our mission was. Since this was the day before TET, we took them completely by surprise as they were making their last minute preparations to celebrate their Lunar New Year.

I am sure that their first impressions of seeing this caravan of U.S. Military vehicles approaching their village must have been of concern . . . "are the Americans going to capture or repatriate us?"

While these people have gone through the terror of war for over 17 years you could sense a feeling of fear as our delegation departed the Marine vehicles and approached them. Our first contact in the village was with the Village Chief (the equivalent to a mayor of a city) who, after an explanation (through Tu our interperter) as to the purpose of our visit gathered his villagers to meet us. The village chief gave the villagers a pamphlet on ACTT (written in Vietnamese) explaining its whys and wherefores, and instructed on how the material would be distributed.

Duong Son III had never seen so much excitement . . . while the Viet Cong had held the villagers captive from time to time there had never been an out and out battle there. This was a gay excitement . . . this was going to be a happy day. A new Lunar calendar was placed on the ground in the village circle for each of the families, then equal, and in most cases, same amounts of material were placed on each family's calendar such as two tooth brushes, a tube of toothpaste, four bars of soap, washcloths, a towel, an article of clothing for the man and wife of the family, clothing for the children, yard goods, and a toy for each child of the family. When all the materials had been laid on the calendars, the Village Chief called off the name of each family and they stepped forward and received their gifts.

To stand back and watch the expressions on the faces of the villagers as they received their gifts was a touching scene. To see a mother eying a piece of yard goods trying to decide just what she was going to make with it. To watch a young girl hugging a doll, knowing that this is all hers . . . that she doesn't have to share with anyone . . . to see a young boy holding a musical top . . . as he is holding it you can tell that he has no idea what it is for . . . but that he knows that it is a toy . . . but doesn't know how to enjoy it . . . does he kick it, throw it, or just what does he do with it. Then to see a young Marne Lt. squat down and set the boy on his knee and show him how to enjoy his top. The astonishment and pleasure that suddenly came over this boy was a sheer delight. I couldn't tell if he was more excited over the fact that he had a toy or the fact that he knows how to use it, or that he had an American GI take time to show him a little affection. Then to see the father and leader of the family watching his family enjoy their gifts. . . . He knows that now they will have a happy TET . . . and that the rest of the year they will be happy.

Being able to talk, through an interpreter, to some of these people was probably the most rewarding experience of the entire trip. One gentleman who had just fled the Viet Cong and seen two members of his family killed by the VC commented (loosely translated), "We want you to know that we are not begging and are not a begging people, but need help and we appreciated your help and we appreciated the support that the Americans are giving us."

While touring this and other villages I found that they are a very proud people and very dedicated to what they are doing. They know who their enemy is and are not afraid to talk about the communist and the evils they have done to their country and people. They know that it is the chinese Communist that are supplying the North Vietnamese who are in turn doing the destruction to the South. They have known dictators and socialism and now want a try at freedom. They are willing to fight and die for this freedom. They constantly apologize for some of the remarks that a few of their countrymen are making about the imperialist Americans. In every instance the people I talked to, do indeed appreciate what we are doing in Viet Nam . . . the only question I heard was, "How can we get it (the war) over with sooner?"

After taking care of the basics that were necessary to complete the project, Ned and I wanted to get out and visit more with the villagers. We wanted to know their general attitude toward the United States, the ARVN, the Vietnamese Government, the VC, how they exist on literally nothing, how long they have been running and hiding, and their aspirations toward the relationship they hope to play in the coming months in their country's fight for freedom. In most cases, the response was very encouraging. While some refugees had been involved in this conflict for over 15 years, they still are dedicated to a free country and hope that while they may not be able to, their children, can live under freedom. We visited fishing villages, learned how a family of six can live on under one hundred dollars a year . . . and saw this same family of six living on a two hundred square foot fishing boat, this was the only home they knew. They worked together and had the same goals. For everything this family lacked materially they made up for in understanding and compassion for their fellow man.

This is a different type of war . . . bullets alone can't win this war . . . understanding, compassion, and educating are a very vital part, a part that is being stepped up.

This new attitude is another pinprick in the side of the Communists. And a pinprick like this may have infection in it so it does the work of a sword. .

On the completion of the ACTT project Ambassador Vu Van Thai said, "ACTT could well be the thing which will revive the spirit of his people and let them know that someone else is thinking about them, let them know the job they are doing is worthwhile and the world realizes it." He said, "ACTT could be the turning point of the war."

Vu Van Hieu, the Director of Political Affairs for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, "indeed, our morale, in our struggle against communist aggression has been considerably boosted by such a generous and unselfish endeavour as ACTT. The press medium in American and elsewhere sometimes tend to play up the noises and fanfares caused by a very few people who oppose our just fight for Freedom; however, the overall success of the nation-wide ACTT project confirms once and for all that the majority of the American people are behind us wholeheartedly. I would like to convey to you and your team my heartfelt thanks and compliments for the job well done.

General Lewis Walt of the Marines said, "As important as victory in purely military engagements may be, the effects is temporary unless we are able to follow up with social and governmental action.

The Vietnamese didn't just receive medical supplies, food stuffs, and building materials and the children didn't just receive toys. . . . they received the hearts of America . . . . YES America did ACTT. . . .

Remarks by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien at the First Day Ceremony for Beautification of America Stamp

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, this morning I had the privilege of attending the first day ceremony for the Beautification of America commemorative stamp which was held at the White House.

With permission, I include the remarks made by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien upon this impressive occasion:

Remarks by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien at the First Day Ceremony for Beautification of America Stamp, the White House, Washington, D.C., October 5, 1966

It is with a great deal of pride that we place on sale today this Beautification of America Commemorative Stamp.

In his book, "Year of Decision," Bernard De Voto wrote: "Sometimes there are exceedingly brief periods which determine a long future. The affairs of nations are shaped by the actions of men, and sometimes, looking back, we can understand which actions were decisive."

For De Voto, the year of decision was 1846, and the decisions concerned our scope as a nation.

The national boundaries of our nation have long been set—but what goes on within those boundaries sweeps by with such force and power and speed, that we can well say that the 20th Century sees almost every year as a year of decision.

Certainly recent social advances in education, health, medical care, area development, toward the elimination of poverty, the revival of our cities—have made 1965 and 1966 outstanding years of decision in many important ways—ways that will mold America into a better land, ways that will be hailed by generations yet unborn.

One of the most important of these ways of remaking our land is that our President and Mrs. Johnson have together clearly seen the importance of beauty to the full flower of a democratic society. The President has reminded us that "Association with beauty can enlarge man's imagination and revive his spirit. Ugliness can demean the people who live among it." And he added, "What a citizen sees every day is his America. If it is attractive, it adds to the quality of his life. If it is ugly, it can degrade his existence."

And beauty is not something to be reserved for the rich alone. This was made clear by Mrs. Johnson, who has done so much to turn the nation's capital into an example of what can be done by those who see the problem and have the will to solve it.

The First Lady has stressed the importance of beauty as an essential part of our lives. "Beauty," she has told us, "cannot be set aside for vacations or specail occasions. It cannot be the occasional privilege of those who come long distances to visit nature. It cannot be reserved for 'nice neighborhoods only'." :

For too long Americans have been content with singing about "America the Beautiful" . . . but not observing that much of that beauty was being eroded into stark gullies of ugliness . . . and not taking the effort to stop that erosion.

Now for the first time in history, the preservation and enhancement of America's natural beauty has been officially enunciated as part of our National policy. And as a result the American people are alerted, responsive and ready to act.

Thomas Jefferson, whose memorial appears on this stamp, once said that the disease of liberty is catching. I believe that the disease of beauty is also catching, and this stamp, which will be printed 120 million times, will serve as 120 million reminders that this is the year of decision for beauty.

Normally, it is the custom to give the first album of new postage stamps to the President, but I believe he will not complain if this first album goes to our First Lady, who is first in all our hearts for her concern that we leave the world to our children as God really made it, rather than as it looked when we got through with it.

Newsletter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to insert my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I wish to include my newsletter to my constituents of even date:

"If I have my way, schools will be built for the primary purpose of economic and social integration."—Harold Howe, U.S. Commissioner of Education.

"Anyone who says he favors Federal funds without Federal control is either ignorant of how the Federal Government operates in these matters or else is not intellectually honest about what is involved."—U.S. Senator WILLIS ROBERTSON.

Once upon a time, in those dark and reactionary days before the age of liberal enlightenment burst upon us, children were regarded as human creatures located somewhere between diapers and adulthood, and childhood was a time of preparation and learning. In those days, schools existed for the purpose of providing part of the preparation, and most of the learning.

In recent years, however, the more enlightened (and liberal) educators have managed to redefine the nature of children and childhood and to reorient the mission of the schools of the land. Children, it would seem, are now to be regarded as guinea pigs who exist solely for the purpose of experimentation at the hands of a motley crew of professional educationists, social scientists, bureaucrats and just plain politicians. And schools? Why, that's where they do the experimenting.

There is really nothing new about this. It has been going on in one degree or another ever since John Dewey decided to remake man in his own image and likeness. But there was always that bothersome obstacle to full achievement—the local school board. Even when the experimenters were able to overcome this obstacle, they immediately ran up against another bulwark—the state education agency. And so they had to limp along as best they could, getting at the children on the local level, and that involved ever so much trouble.

Then one day somebody got an absolutely wonderful idea. Why not run all the Nation's schools from one central place, like, say, Washington, D.C. Of course, this idea didn't suit most of the fifteen thousand or so school boards across the country, so the effort to effect this centralized control had to be disguised as being something else entirely. Thus, we come to Federal aid.

Today we have massive Federal aid. And today we are facing massive Federal control. The elementary and Secondary Education Bill passed by the Congress in 1965, when coupled with previously passed legislation, gives the Commissioner of Education what amounts to control over textbooks. The so-called "guidelines" laid down by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare gives the Commissioner of Education life and death power—the power of the purse strings—over every school district in the Nation. All over America school districts are learning, for the first time, the high cost of Federal aid. But, in the words of the late Al Jolson, "You ain't seen nothin' yet."

On September 15th, my colleague, Rep. PAUL FINO of New York, inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the details of a bill he says the Administration will demand of the 90th Congress. He said, ". . . The proposed legislation would set up a multibillion dollar effort to force racial balance in the Nation's schools. The billions of dollars proposed to be spent would be used for programs such as the construction of schools to serve mixed communities, redrawing school district lines, school bussing programs, pupil exchanges between suburbs and slums, revision of textbooks to stress the contribution of minority groups, and etc."

Now the U.S. Commissioner of Education has denied that his office, or its all-knowing and all-wise parent agency, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has any such idea. But then we have that quote of the Commissioner's about "If I have my way, etc." and the fact that through the device of Federal aid to education Commissioner Howe will have his way, and all of this is enough of a warning signal that Washington has some pretty unpleasant ideas of things to do to us as well as for us, in the near future.

Among them, according to Rep. WILLIAM BROCK of Tennessee, would be an Administration request to the Congress next year to implement the Metropolitan section of the now-pending Demonstration Cities Bill by enacting legislation to do the following:

1. Metropolitan-areawide rezoning of school attendance areas, without regard to existing State or county lines, to compel racial balance in public schools;

2. Busing of suburban school children into city schools, and busing of city pupils to suburban schools, at Federal insistence and expense . . .;

3. Complete obliteration of present school-district boundary lines, with free transfers between school districts;

4. Federal subsidies to underwrite the cost of rewriting history books so as to recast the history of racial and religious minorities.

Now, just what all this would do to the children involved, who would be spending the better part of their time taking Government-financed Cook's tours between home and the school-of-the-month as dictated by the Commissar of Education, doesn't seem to bother the Great Society planners one little bit.

For two thousand years Western Civilization has been more or less guided by Christ's injunction, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven." It took the Great Society planners to change it to what is now undoubtably their motto—"Make the little children suffer, for theirs is a sorry lot indeed."

An Effective Peace Bid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, the United States has taken an effective initiative at the United Nations in an effort to reach a peaceful settlement in Vietnam.

The Detroit News describes our move as a "brilliant stroke of diplomacy." In a penetrating analysis the newspaper observes that the Johnson administration stated its case in the proper forum, with amplifications which should assure Hanoi that we do not seek a permanent military presence in Vietnam.

I include this article in the RECORD and commend to the membership its sound conclusion—that now the burden of response falls squarely upon Hanoi.

The article follows:

GOLDBERG'S SPEECH AT THE U.N.: AN EFFECTIVE PEACE BID

In a simple but brilliant stroke of diplomacy, using the United Nations for what it was established as—an organization to preserve or restore peace—the United States has cut through the obfuscation and polemics of the Vietnam dilemma and given North Vietnam a simple choice: peace or more war.

American Ambassador Arthur Goldberg asks Hanoi two simple questions: (1) If the United States stops bombing the North, will Hanoi take corresponding and timely steps to reduce or end its warmaking in the South? (2) Will you agree to a time schedule for phased withdrawal from the South of all external forces, yours, ours and other nations aiding the South?

There are no Ifs, Buts or Howevers about the bombing proposition. We'll take the first step, as we have twice previously. (We once halted air strikes for 37 days.) We'll do this as soon as we're assured, privately or otherwise, through the UN or Moscow or any other capital, that the North will promptly reciprocate by corresponding and appropriate de-escalation. As the North doesn't bomb the South (because it can't), the reply must be assurance that at least infiltration of regular army forces southward will cease or be substantially reduced.

What the Johnson administration has done here is to repeat what it has already offered, but this time it picked up and amplified the proposal by UN Secretary-general U Thant that we must stop bombing the North. Period.

The second proposal, a phased mutual withdrawal, could—there's no guarantee it will—remove another obstacle to peacemaking: North Vietnam's conviction we intend to establish a permanent military presence in Vietnam. We have always denied this, but now we're backing up our assurances by calling on either the UN itself or any other volunteer to supervise a fair and effective withdrawal of all non-South Vietnamese combatants.

Here we have picked up the meaningless proposal of the meddling De Gaulle who would have us withdraw. Period. We have given the terms of withdrawal more substance and more promise as an acceptable compromise.

The Reds may reject this peacemaking package, insisting it's a civil war, that Hanoi is not responsible, that Hanoi's troops are just aiding "liberators" in the South. But that line has been contradicted so often by the Reds themselves that it's been played out. The realities of the current situation and the battle forces engaged refute it.

We have made the right offer at the right place to the right foe and at the right time (before further possible escalation). The UN is the platform we have chosen. The Staughton Lynds and other meddlers can keep out.

Moreover, we have invited the UN to be an agent in seeking peace. The war has gone too far for the UN to enforce a peace. Besides, it has nothing to enforce peace with. But it is still the indispensable agency in this sort of mess with its members providing 119 channels for communication and compromise.

What is awaited now is word from Hanoi.

Community Development District Act (S. 2934)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in calling to the attention of this Chamber a very important piece of legislation which has too long been delayed. I refer to the Community Development District Act S. 2934. This bill was introduced in the House and Senate on February 17, 1966. It has since passed the Senate and the House Committee on Agriculture. I recommend that it be brought before the House for debate and vote.

As you have heard this is a bill that would extend planning assistance to rural areas of the same type that has been available to urban areas since 1954. The Housing Act of 1954, as amended provides planning assistance for solving urban problems. The Community Development District Act would amend the Housing Act and authorize planning assistance to solve problems of predominately rural areas.

The Community Development District Act is a pilot bill. It is expected that about 20 to 25 districts would be established during the first year. Since this is an amendment to the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, it will not require a new authorization but will come within the present authorization for 701 planning. It has been estimated that $5 million would be needed to fund 20 to 25 districts over a 3-year period.

This pilot bill will give us experience in district planning that will be invaluable to other city and county governments as they move toward district or regional planning.

While this is only a small pilot bill, it is very important to the rural areas that are without local planning services.

One of the fundamental issues of our time is what should be done to stem the tide of poorly educated and impoverished people who are flocking to the big cities from economically deprived rural areas. A great deal can be done to slow down the flood of additional people from rural areas who are lacking in preparation for useful and productive lives in the cities. The way to do it is to raise the level of social and economic opportunity in rural areas. The Community Development District Act will assist local governments to plan for the solution of their problems.

While this legislation has received some opposition from the chamber of commerce, it has been strongly supported by numerous other organizations such as: The National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, the Grange, the Farmers Union, and others. The committee hearings contain strong affirmative statements by the States of Georgia and Michigan and area development associations in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Governor Connally, of Texas, agreed to support S. 2934 provided certain amendments were made. The Committee on Agriculture made these amendments.

A great deal of interest has been expressed concerning the need for coordinating all the planning programs. This is a valid concern and should be answered.

At the annual Governors conference in Los Angeles last July, Governor Scranton, representing the Conference of Appalachian Governors, recommended that a concerted effort be made to secure much-needed coordination of all Federal-State planning efforts. We all recognize that such coordination is necessary to insure efficient and positive return from economic development planning.

The Community Development District Act, as reported out by the House Committee on Agriculture, specifically calls for not only preparing a comprehensive district plan but also to coordinate planning within the district. It should fulfill the stated need for coordination.

The district planning staff will be required to know about the planning being done in the district and to utilize those plans in drawing up the district comprehensive plan. For example, if the Soil Conservation Service has prepared soil and water plans the district staff would utilize their plans and not duplicate them. If a study group or consulting firm has made projections and growth plans for the school system these will be considered, and so on.

By pulling together all of the planning efforts in the district into a comprehensive plan, much duplication and waste can be spared.

This is a pilot bill but an important one. I urge the Congress to act on S. 2934 as soon as possible.

Speech by Congressman Joseph Y. Resnick, on the Ulster County Community Report Prepared by the Citizens Survey Committee of Ulster County, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH Y. RESNICK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to comment on the Ulster County community report, prepared by the Citizens Survey Committee of Ulster County and released recently by that committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that this report is a really remarkable document and one which deserves the most careful attention, not only by those in Ulster County to whom it is addressed, but to those in hundreds of other counties throughout the land who take an interest in the many problems and opportunities for health, welfare, educational, and recreation facilities at county and local levels. On page 8 of the report its writers say:

> Much as we might like to think so, we are not particularly unique.

I suggest that, though they are not at all unique in the problems, past and future, which they face, they may well be unique and are wholly commendable in the way they have sought to attack these problems. My praise is no more lavish than it is deserved.

Significantly, the group which formed to make this survey and report was motivated strongly by the feeling that—

> Community social planning is not a subject which we can leave entirely to Government and then complain when Government seems to take over.

And later:

> A truly distinguishing feature of a democratic society is the voluntary participation of its citizens in civic affairs. Professionals can design programs but an effective plan must include a mechanism providing time, talent, and interest from all segments of the community.

This then is the praiseworthy assumption on which the group began. It was incorporated in early 1964 and made up of a wide cross section of Ulster County leaders—including clergymen, bankers, government officials, educators, businessmen, housewives, lawyers, and physicians. With the cooperation of the Ulster County Community Chest and several local corporations, it hired a highly competent staff of consultants from other parts of the country, to meet with those task forces set up to examine the problems. After 2 years of detailed investigation and deliberation, the committee members came up with the excellent report now being considered.

I. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The basic premise of the survey committee is that, as the report states in its introduction:

> No volunteer organization or governmental department has a right to stand by itself if it shares in the community's volunteer or tax dollar but must find its place in a pattern developed and exercised by all the agencies to best serve community needs.

To this, Mr. Speaker, I say "bravo." For we have long since outlived the day when small volunteer services and local governments could exist side by side and yet work completely independently. For instance, if one township has a children's home, it makes very little sense to establish a charitable home for exactly the same purpose in the next township. Much more sensible would it be for the charitable funds to go to a home for the aged which would draw on residents from both communities.

The central agent which has been chosen to act as clearinghouse in this undertaking is the Ulster County Community Chest, henceforth reorganized as a new corporation known as the United Community Services of Ulster County. United Community Services, or UCS, would have responsibility for countywide planning, budgeting, financing, and public relations. Membership would include government agencies, members of welfare organizations, and interested private citizens, who would form a general assembly. From this would be elected the board of directors. Provisions would be made all along the line for close coordination with appropriate government officials on the policymaking level.

A key aspect of the report, it seems to me, is the fact that the county of Uuster and the city of Kingston "to provide planning leadership and direction to such across-the-board programs as the Economic Opportunity Act, and to include shared financing." Thus it would be able to cooperate with State, local, and Federal Government not only in plans but in actual use of funds. As the report states:

> Increasingly we must think less about dividing the field as between governmental and voluntary, and more and more about joint planning, joint programing, and joint financing. When this really happens social welfare will have achieved its finest hour.

The report recommends as essential the employment of an executive director, an assistant director in charge of fundraising and campaigns, and a professional staff experienced in community organization.

The report recommends that the UCS prepare an annual analysis of social trends and that it "develop a long-range plan based on current and projected facts and conditions." Thus, having the great advantage of broader temporal and geographic viewpoint, it could take part in Kingston and Ulster County's budget deliberations. Even more crucial, it would authorize no capital fund campaigns until and unless they were in line with the long-range plan. Thus plans would be judged on the basis of function and worth in the total picture rather than that "we have always done it that way." The report states:

> There are many agencies that are either already involved in or actively advocating capital fund campaigns. The needs are quite obvious but the plans and ideas are by no means clear. Of most concern, however, is that the plans are wholly unrelated to each other.

This does not criticize the many selfless agencies who over the years have performed many invaluable services to those in need. It merely points to the fact that, given the opportunity to coordinate activities with other agencies, the same number of dollars and staff could be made to stretch a lot farther. To those who might fear this kind of broader planning could lead to the withering of the voluntary charitable agencies, the report outlines a very attractive prospect:

> The voluntary organization of the future will assert itself in ways which will give its particular role significance and meaning. It will constantly seek to improve its methods of helping people in trouble. It will explore promising leads with freedom of involvement and flexibility, risking "venture money" in the full exploration of such leads. It will mobilize the cooperation of other voluntary organizations and public bodies in attacking communitywide problems calling for collective effort. It will forge ahead of government to point out new ways to meet new situtaions. It will continuously evaluate its own program so that its emphasis and direction at any given time are in tune with current problems and conditions.

II. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made by the committee indicate that the citizens survey committee had done a thorough study of the problems and needs of our county in the fields of health, welfare, recreation, and character building services.

One recommendation which seems to me to be admirable is the emphasis on utilizing those "people in our community who retire every year who have special talents." I strongly concur in the belief that many of our retired people have a tremendous amount of unused wisdom and energy which can and should be brought to bear on our community's needs.

The recommendation that a family centered casework service be developed also seems a good one, too. Only one small segment of a family's problems are examined and the good accomplished by one agency will be smothered by their problems.

Other proposals in the area of family and child welfare services include: First, a psychiatrist retained by the family court, second, a new plan for dealing with migrant workers, third, the possible incorporation of the human relations commission within the UCS.

In the health and medical care area, the report generally praised the facilities which we already have; though it does recommend more mental health services as well as a mechanism for coordinating the overall health program for the country, both privately and with Government programs.

One recommendation which seems especially striking is the hope that by 1975 every residence in the county would be included in a public water supply and sewage disposal system, with fluoridated water.

Another interesting issue which is raised is the possibility of closing the Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital and transferring its few TB patients to the Oneonta State Tuberculosis Hospital which, the report says, would result in a decrease in cost of $25 per day per patient to Ulster County. The hospital could then be used for more general care.

In the field of recreation the report calls for the establishment of a county park and recreation commission to develop a 4-year plan for new services and liaison with government and private agencies. It also calls for a city of Kingston commission which was, in fact, established last spring, these, plus various specific proposals for the development of recreation facilities, seem like very forward-looking recommendations.

In the field of library services the report suggests the formation of a Kingston School District Library with the other four existing libraries as branches of it. This would bring more extensive, complete and integrated library service.

III. CONCLUSION

For the introduction to the report the survey committee says:

> We believe that the citizens of Ulster County wish to maintain and indeed strengthen the traditional American pattern of voluntary giving for charitable purposes. Although Americans are genuinely proud of this tradition, the very concept of voluntary support of community organizations and services is being challenged to an unprecedented degree by the advent of massive Federal aid and other tax-supported programs. This challenge to voluntarism varies from subtle to overt, but there is no question that an extensive involvement of Government in meeting the social, health and welfare needs of the citizens is underway. The limits of this involvement are as yet undefined. This survey by a group of volunteer citizens may be taken as an expression of the potential strength of "voluntarism" in Ulster County.

Again, let me say, "bravo." It is at the State and local level that many of our problems of today should be handled. The big thing that is needed is local involvement, leadership and initiative. This report, which was prepared and financed by private citizens, indicates that these ingredients are present in Ulster County.

I commend this fine committee and the excellent report it has produced. And I would urge everyone to secure a copy and read it as soon as possible. Inquiries should be directed to: Mr. Clifford A. Henze, president, the Citizens Survey Committee of Ulster County, UPO box 3431, Kingston, N.Y. 12401.

Medicare: Helps People?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, medicare—the Medicare Act, Public Law 89–97—was supposed to help people.

In my statement found at page 10608 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 23, 1966, on my bill H.R. 15213, I pointed out the serious deficiency created by this law with respect to medical tax deductions for people over 65.

Other problems have also been raised. One has to do with the reimbursement formula with respect to nursing homes.

An analysis of this problem is set forth by Irwin R. Karassik, Esq., of the New York bar in the September 1966 issue of Nursing Home News published by the New York State Nursing Home Association, Inc.

The analysis follows:

SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS: A PROPOSED SOLUTION TO MEDICARE'S REIMBURSEMENT PROBLEMS

(By Irwin R. Karassik, Esq.)

The reimbursement formula promulgated by the Social Security Administration under Medicare threatens the very existence of most nursing homes. It makes no provision for a return on invested capital or for the payment of a profit to providers of services. It fails to compensate the proprietary facility, and many nonprofit facilities which rely on institutional financing, for the cost of devoting capital to nursing home construction and operation. The principles of reimbursement purport to pay providers of services the "reasonable cost" of such services. It is questionable whether they succeed in even doing this.

Under the present Principles of Reimbursement there is no economic incentive for proprietary institutions, and many nonprofits, to participate in the Medicare program. Since 82 per cent of the country's nursing home beds are proprietary in nature, our senior citizens could be deprived of access under the program to much needed extended care facilities.

There are many things which could be done to amend the Medicare Act and the Principles of Reimbursement in order to assure participation in the program by all qualified nursing homes. The problem, however, seems to be one of money. The cost of the Title XVIII (Health Insurance for the Aged: "Medicare) and Title XIX (Grants to States for Medical Assistance Programs: "Medicaid") Amendments of 1965 to the Social Security Act appear to be exceeding by far even the most conservative official estimates. The pressure, therefore, is to resist any change that would tend to increase the cost of the government's health programs.

There is a technique available, however, that would provide a solution to this problem, either as a stop-gap, or a permanent measure. It would allow the patient, under certain circumstances, to supplement the government's payment to providers. While providing an increment above cost to the provider of services, it would cost the government nothing. Experience also indicates that the purchasing public favors this device.

The Medicare Act (Public Law 89–97) prohibits all types of supplementation (Section 1861(w)), except those specifically authorized by the Act, such as the provisions relating to private accommodations, deductibles, and coinsurance.

The Act only authorizes payment for semi-private accommodations (Section 1861(v) (2)), which are defined as two-bed, three-bed, or four-bed rooms (Section 1861(v) (4)), unless private accommodations are required for medical reasons. If an individual requests and receives a private room, he may be charged the difference between the amount customarily charged for private accommodations (Section 1866(a) (2) (B)). In fact, the Act permits supplementary payments for *all* "items or services which are in excess of or more expensive than the items or services with respect to which payment may be made" under the Act. In all such cases the amount which the provider may charge can not exceed the difference between its customary charge for the more expensive item or service and its customary charge for the item or service for which the Act will pay. It should be noted that this form of supplementary payment speaks in terms of the provider's *charges*, while the Principles of Reimbursement are predicated upon *costs*.

Other forms of supplementation are to be found in the coinsurance and deductible provisions of both Part A and Part B of the Act. Under Part A, for hospital coverage, there is a $40 deductible, and coinsurance of $10 per day from the 61st to 90th day; for extended care facility coverage there is coinsurance of $5 per day from the 21st to 100th day. Under Part B, for medical coverage, there is a $50 deductible, and coinsurance of 20% of reasonable charges by participating physicians.

Many established prepayment agencies base their payment upon charges and permit supplementation in the form of deductibles and coinsurance. Also of significance is the fact that eighteen state welfare agencies permit supplementation of the welfare rate by the patient or his sponsor (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah.)

The argument most frequently advanced in opposition to supplementation of state welfare rates by the patient or his sponsor, is that this practice tends to cause state agencies to depress their rates, pay less than full costs, and pass on greater burdens to the consuming public. This argument, however, loses its validity where the welfare agency pays the provider its full costs, and the technique of supplementation could then be utilized to compensate the provider for the difference between its cost and its customary charge.

Since Medicare will pay providers only their "reasonable costs," an amendment to the Act which would permit supplementation for two-bed and three-bed accommodations, as well as private accommodations, would provide proprietary and many non-profit nursing homes with an increment over costs to pay their mortgages. Our experience in New York City indicates that the public is willing to make supplementary payments for more desirable accommodations. But this is only a partial solution. The complete answer would be to permit providers to be compensated on a basis similar to that employed to pay physicians under Part B of Medicare where, after a $50 deductible, 80% of the physician's reasonable charges are paid by the government, and 20% by the patient. The government could continue to pay reasonable costs to providers of nursing home services, and permit supplemention up to their reasonable charges.

More significant problems exist under Title XIX. The Medicaid Act only requires payment of reasonable costs for inpatient hospital services, and not for nursing home services (Section 1902(a) (13)). Accordingly, some states will continue to fix rates for nursing home services by negotiation. In most States this has historically meant a rate below reasonable costs.

The Medicaid Act should be amended to require the States to pay no less than reasonable cost to providers of nursing home services. The definition of "reasonable cost" should include the "cost" of capital, i.e., the cost of devoting capital to nursing home use, rather than an alternative productive use.

Provisions for supplementary payments should then be made to conform with the Medicare Act. Since Medicaid is intended to benefit the medically indigent, the Welfare agencies should make supplementary payments in an amount equal to the difference between reasonable costs and customary charges for larger than three-bed accommodations. Supplementary payments by the patient, his family, or his sponsor, should then be permitted where more desirable accommodations have been requested by them.

The principle of supplementary payments provides a relatively simple expedient for solving some of the reimbursement problems raised by the Title XVIII and XIX programs. While it is not the preferred solution, it is a step in the right direction. Its expansion would not add to the cost of these programs, and would enable proprietary and many non-profit nursing home facilities, which otherwise could not participate, to lend their talents and facilities to the success of these most important health programs.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior To Preserve, Protect, Develop, Restore and Make Accessible Estuarine Areas of the Nation

SPEECH
OF
HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, in connection with leave to extend my remarks with respect to the debate on H.R. 13447, a bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the States to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible estuarine areas of the Nation which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation, and scenic beauty, and for other purposes," I want to add my voice to those of my colleagues in urging passage of this bill, which was introduced by the distinguished Congressman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

This legislation is needed to protect one of our Nation's most valuable, beautiful and beneficial natural resources, the so-called wet lands.

Many of these areas are becoming rapidly absorbed or completely destroyed through residential and industrial development, pollution and other activities of our ever-expanding population. Once these wet lands are lost, they are gone forever. When this happens, our Nation loses more than just land.

The wet lands are the breeding grounds, the sanctuaries, and the homes of myriad forms of wildlife, including valuable fish and fowl.

Large populations of game birds, oysters, soft clams, crabs, and diamond back terrapins—to name just a few—either make their homes in our estuaries and wet lands or depend upon them for other vital necessities, such as feeding or spawning grounds. The same applies to many valuable species of fish, such as striped bass, sea trout, bluefish, tarpon, et cetera.

H.R. 13447 would provide for the protection and preservation of our wet lands. Its enactment would have a profound and beneficial impact upon our Nation's economic and esthetic resources.

Mr. Speaker, it is an excellent piece of legislation, and I hope it is passed promptly.

More on Poverty War Scandal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK T. BOW
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I presented yesterday a series of articles from the Cleveland Plain Dealer concerning apparent misuse of funds by a part of the war on poverty program. Further facts concerning this scandal are revealed in three additional articles which I include with my remarks today, and in an editorial suggesting that the guilty should be prosecuted. I wholeheartedly agree.

The articles follow:

Thieves Find CAY Easy Pickings

(By Doris O'Donnell and William F. Miller)

An array of expensive office machines and equipment—enough to equip a good-sized business office—has been stolen from headquarters of Community Action for Youth (CAY) in the past three years.

Thieves have struck more than two dozen times and made off with property valued at $13,000 to $20,000. No suspects have been found and no arrests made. One typewriter was recovered.

The stolen equipment includes 27 typewriters, three electric calculators, a copying machine, four record players, three adding machines, three electric clocks and three electric fans.

CAY's preschool nursery even lost an aquarium with fish.

Plain Dealer reporters, checking police department files of CAY's reported losses, found that 24 typewriters were stolen between April and September this year.

The most recent theft report, made to police Tuesday, said that "sometime between 5:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. on Sept. 10, two Underwood typewriters" were taken from CAY offices, 1835–37 E. 79th Street, in the Hough area.

The report added there were no signs of forcible entry, that the items were not insured. There were no suspects.

The report concluded: "Theft apparently by a trespasser."

In police files, reporters found complaints from CAY personnel of stolen personal property, damage to property, broken windows, shots fired into windows and other acts of vandalism over a three-year period.

On Monday, Raphael O. Lewis, the director of CAY, a federally funded antipoverty project, said: "We've had a very bad seige of break-ins and robberies. Mainly typewriters are taken."

Lewis explained that CAY's 69 employes occupy a former apartment building that lacked adequate security locks on doors and windows.

Police records, based on statements from CAY administrators, show a pattern for the mysterious disappearance of property and equipment.

Each of the 31 loss reports indicates that the thievery occurred after 5:30 p.m. and before 8:30 a.m.

Lewis said CAY has tried a guard system and that employes return at unexpected hours to patrol the building.

The property, listed as missing in police files, was stolen from the original CAY headquarters at 1959 E. 79th Street in 1964 and 1965 and more recently from CAY's building at 1935–37 E. 79th Street. (CAY's preschool nursery at 1966 E. 82d Street and its extension service office at 1610 Lexington Avenue N.E. also have been targets.)

Lewis has told a Cleveland Police Department official that the equipment is not insured.

A CAY spokesman confirmed that CAY's trustees, under the chairmanship of Cuyahoga County Commissioner Frank M. Gorman, voted against insurance because of high rates in the Hough area.

However, the CAY spokesman said, "We have strict inventory controls and report the losses to OEO." OEO is the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Council for Economic Opportunity in Cleveland is the OEO agency which has been funding CAY since February 1966.

Reporters asked police whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been notified of the thefts from federal property.

A sign posted on the CAY doorway states: "Federally sponsored project. Contents of this area belong to the United States Government."

A CAY official, police said, has notified them by telephone that CAY is an Ohio corporation outside federal jurisdiction despite its federal funding.

Thefts from CAY's nurseries were minor but included tuberculosis test kits, toys and cookies.

A police official said rarely does the kind of equipment stolen from CAY turn up in Cleveland pawn shops. He said it is generally "fenced" in other cities and in other states.

Lewis could not be reached yesterday for comment. He had said on Monday that he was working on a "security room" idea to combat the thievery. He has tried locking items in closets without success, he said.

Long Look at CAY Needed

There is evidence of startling laxness in administrative procedures and personnel supervision in the federally financed Community Action for Youth (CAY) antipoverty program here and the situation warrants the most searching scrutiny.

In Plain Dealer stories this week, reporters Doris O'Donnell and William F. Miller have disclosed that:

A mystery employe, whose existence has not been established, drew salary for nearly four months on a CAY records project.

Many thousands of dollars worth of costly but uninsured office equipment has disappeared from CAY headquarters.

The salary payment represents a theft of taxpayers' money.

The disappearance of office equipment represents a theft of taxpayers' property.

Both thefts also raise a serious question as to how they could have been allowed to happen.

The happenings in Cleveland are not the first to demonstrate laxness in the administration of federal antipoverty programs, as many news stories from around the nation have shown. Unfortunately, the good works of agencies charged with responsibility for administering public funds are too often obscured by incidents reflecting careless supervision.

In the case of CAY's fictitious employe, reporters O'Donnell and Miller found that salary totaling $1,632 was paid to "Ellen McCulloh, 626 McKinley Avenue, Akron" from May 27 to Oct 8, 1965. The mysterious "Ellen McCulloh" cannot be found in person or in Social Security records. Nor can such a person be remembered in the places where she supposedly performed her duties.

In the case of the disappearing office equipment, only one of 28 missing items has been recovered. No persons have been prosecuted for theft.

Disappearance of the office equipment was reported to police at the time of occurrence. But not until five months after "Ellen McCulloh" left the CAY payroll was an FBI investigation requested by CAY. And it was not until after reporters O'Donnell and Miller began their own investigation and CAY notified the bonding agent for CAY employes that something was wrong.

Both the U.S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency, which supplied funds for CAY at the time of the "Ellen McCulloh" employment, and the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, which now provides funds for CAY, have been made aware of the strange case. They say it is a matter to be pursued by CAY itself. Their viewpoint is supported by federal authorities who have ruled that the matter is outside federal jurisdiction because CAY is a nonprofit Ohio corporation.

In the absence of power to prosecute, and with federal funds involved, it would seem that federal agencies would have an obligation to press vigorously for a speedy and thorough examination of all the happenings at CAY.

Persons responsible for theft of taxpayers' money and property should be found and prosecuted. When prosecution cannot be carried out at the federal level, it certainly can be accomplished at the local level through officers of the city and county.

Cay Won't Try To Recoup Loss

(By Doris O'Donnell and William F. Miller)

Cuyahoga County Commissioner Frank M. Gorman, who also is board chairman of Community Action for Youth (CAY), blunty conceded yesterday that CAY planned no further official action to recoup the salary paid to a mystery woman on CAY's payroll.

"We're not going to do anything about it," Gorman told The Plain Dealer. "It's up to the bonding company. Look, we've got what looks like someone taking money. We notified the FBI. That's the last I ever thought about it."

The Plain Dealer disclosed on Tuesday that an "Ellen McCulloh" of Akron, O., was paid $1,632.50 in 1965 to gather confidential research records for CAY from juvenile court. She was listed as an employe of CAY's data processing unit, formerly headed by Larry A. Weber, also of Akron.

After The Plain Dealer began checking into the matter, CAY's director, Raphael O. Lewis, notified the company that bonds CAY employes of the $1,600 loss.

Gorman said the mysterious employe was found "because Price & Waterhouse, an accounting firm, was checking it, and we found one check made out to Ellen McCulloh was endorsed by Weber."

Gorman said the matter was turned over to the FBI and that as far as he was concerned "the district attorney never mentioned it to us."

Reporters learned that an FBI report was made last March and that the attorney's office ruled that the CAY was outside federal jurisdiction. CAY, the federal attorney's office, said is a nonprofit Ohio corporation.

CAY is funded by the Council for Economic Opportunity of Greater Cleveland, the antipoverty agency here, and will receive about $700,000 for 1966.

Asked whether CAY's board of trustees intended to pursue the investigation, Gorman said: "I think we should bring action against the bonding company. I have great confidence in CAY.

"I'm going to tell Mr. Lewis to get the money back. I don't conceive of it as my duty.

"We don't know today whether the person—this McCulloh—was wholly fictitious or not. There were some figures which Weber said were supplied by this woman."

Weber has refused to comment on the matter.

"Someone should investigate this," Gorman said. "I don't know who it is. We should recover the money. It's up to the bonding company."

Asked why Lewis waited as long as he did to report the case to the bonding firm, Gorman said: "Maybe Lewis was a little negligent in notifying the bonding company."

Gorman also was asked whether the estimated $13,000 to $20,000 worth of business machines and typewriters stolen from CAY offices in the last three years is federal property. Gorman replied: "I'm sure it can be determined.

"In the Weber matter," Gorman said, "the research department was 100% federally funded. I have no opinion on the equipment. The books are public records. You are entitled to look at public records."

The equipment was not insured.

Gorman said he was not at the CAY board meeting when insurance rates for thefts coverage were discussed but he said that Lewis reported only "Lloyds of London would insure us." A CAY spokesman could not find minutes of the insurance discussion and the decision not to insure equipment was not a matter of formal board action.

"Lewis said the rates would have been more than what was lost in equipment," Gorman said.

The question of prosecution in the payroll case was also discussed with Gorman.

"I don't see any spilled milk to cry over, but I asked Lewis to have the bonding company call me to see whether it recommends prosecution," Gorman said.

Gorman charged the newspaper articles on CAY are attempts to "get Lewis and CAY."

"What do you want me to do?" he said. "Fire Lewis?"

There are 10 CAY board members identified as sponsors and 11 members at large.

CAY Payroll's Mysterious "Ellen" Is Linked With Ex-Aid's Wife

(By Doris O'Donnell and William F. Miller)

The name "Ellen McCulloh," apparently used to pad a payroll, is the same as the maiden name of the wife of a former supervisor for Community Action for Youth (CAY), it was learned yesterday.

Neither the FBI, CAY nor The Plain Dealer has been able to trace the name "Ellen McCulloh" to anyone who actually worked for CAY.

CAY paid out $1,632 in salary checks in that name.

The supervisor who put the name on his payroll at CAY is Larry A. Weber, 1291 Dewitt Drive, Akron.

The Plain Dealer learned yesterday that his wife's full name is Joanne Ellen McCulloh Peerman Weber.

Her maiden name was Joanne Ellen McCulloh. She was married to a man by the name of Peerman before marrying Weber.

It also was learned that the address listed on payroll records for the woman, in Akron, was that of aunt of Weber's wife, the former Ellen McCulloh.

Weber had been CAY's supervisor in charge of data processing at the time the name appeared on the CAY payroll. He quit his $11,500-a-year job in February.

CAY payroll checks were payable to an "Ellen McCulloh" for the period from May 27 to Oct. 8, 1965.

The address listed for "Ellen McCulloh" was 626 McKinley Avenue, Akron, the residence of Mrs. Alva Southern.

Earlier this week, Mrs. Southern told reporters she had never heard of "Ellen McCulloh."

Yesterday she told a reporter that she has a niece named "Joanne McCulloh" but that she had never known the niece as Ellen.

Former employes of CAY's data processing department told The Plain Dealer they had never known or seen an "Ellen McCulloh."

One former employe said he had met Weber's wife, whose first name was Joanne at the Weber home in Akron.

A routine investigation into CAY's financial records, made in March, brought about the search for an "Ellen McCulloh."

At that time CAY was in the process of transfer from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland, the antipoverty agency here.

CAY's bookkeeper, at that time, was unsuccessful in tracking down a Social Security number for the woman listed as a clerk. Registered letters, sent to several Akron addresses, were returned, including one sent to 626 McKinley Avenue.

Finally CAY's director, Raphael O. Lewis, asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to look into the matter.

Lewis has said the FBI never reported back and that he was left with the impression that the U.S. attorney's office here had ruled CAY was not an agency of the U.S. government but a nonprofit Ohio corporation and that the FBI, therefore, had no jurisdiction.

The assistant U.S. attorney who reportedly made such a ruling told The Plain Dealer yesterday there is nothing in writing to substantiate the report. The attorney recalled that some time ago "somebody making an audit of CAY had called and that the matter might have come up."

No final determination on jurisdiction was made, he said.

After reporters recently began trying to locate the woman on the CAY payroll, Lewis notified CAY's bonding company of the payroll loss.

Lewis and Frank M. Gorman, Cuyahoga County commissioner, who is chairman of CAY's trustees, maintain that any further investigation is the duty of the bonding company.

The mystery of "Ellen McCulloh" was first disclosed earlier this week.

Yesterday, The Plain Dealer received a tip that the woman was Weber's wife.

This led to a check of records in the Summit County courthouse in Akron.

Reporters found records there which show that Larry Allen Weber married Joanne Ellen Peerman, on May 30, 1964. She previously had been married to Jimmie P. Peerman at age 19 on Sept. 7, 1957. At the time of her first marriage, she listed her name as Joanne Ellen McCulloh of Tallmadge, O. She is a graduate of Tallmadge High School and a former B. F. Goodrich Co. secretary.

When a reporter called at the Weber home, Mrs. Weber said she had been advised by counsel "not to say anything."

Her lawyer is George Pappas of Akron, former assistant Summit County prosecutor.

Weber has declined to comment on the matter. He reportedly has a job that takes him out of Akron during the week.

Weber has identified himself as a data processing consultant and formerly was associated with a business machine firm.

Mrs. Weber's father, Harry J. McColloh, 140 S. Thomas Road, Tallmadge, confirmed he has a daughter named "Joanne Ellen McColloh." He has not seen his daughter in six years and has never met Weber, he said.

His daughter always used the first name of "Joanne," he said.

Pappas could not be reached for comment.

Congressman St. Onge Reports to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, I am now completing my fourth year as a Member of Congress from the Second District of Connecticut. At the conclusion of each year I prepare a summary of my activities in Congress for the year so that the people of my district will be informed of these activities and my views on major legislation. I believe that the Biblical mandate "to render an account of thy stewardship" should be a moral obligation for every responsible public official. I am therefore pleased to present this report—my fourth annual report—in fulfillment of that obligation.

This time I have divided my report into two sections. One deals with the legislative achievements of the 89th Congress, covering the 2 years 1965 and 1966. It includes the major bills and programs enacted in such fields as education, health, conservation, social security, labor, business, and many others. It is a great record which compares most favorably with previous Congresses in our history. This report is being sent to my constituents separately.

The other is the report you are now reading. It deals with my own specific activities in behalf of my district, legislation I sponsored, my committees in Congress, and so forth. Obviously it is impossible to cover the entire record due to space limitations.

THE 89TH CONGRESS

It is widely recognized that the 89th Congress has been one of the most productive, as well as one of the most industrious and hard working, in our history. The sessions in both years, 1965 and 1966, lasted nearly 10 months each. Thus we were continuously in session for about 20 out of the 24 months, which in itself is a record. The job of being a Congressman is a full-time job. My record of attendance at the sessions is unusually high, yet I returned home to the second district each weekend to visit communities, meet constituents, and see my family.

As their Representative in Congress, I utilized every occasion to keep the people informed on my actiivties through the following means: biweekly television and radio programs, a bimonthly newsletter in 1966, personal appearances in as many towns as possible, my district offices in Putnam and Norwich—opened in February 1966—field representatives in several areas of the district, my annual reports, news releases to the press, addresses before groups and organizations, and personal contact at my office in Washington.

In addition, there was the constant stream of mail which averaged between 100 and 150 letters per day and often reached as many as 300 a day. My staff and I made every effort to answer all letters and to be helpful wherever possible. I had planned on visiting all towns in the district, but the long sessions of this Congress made it impossible to do so and this I very much regret. I am sure the people understand that the duties of the office to which they have elected me, requiring my presence in Washington, take priority over all other commitments.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

The war in Vietnam overshadows all other developments on the international scene. Our country is faced with extremely difficult problems there. I have followed these developments with deep interest and anxiety. We must continue to explore every possibility that will lead toward peace negotiations whereby the people of South Vietnam may have the opportunity to determine for themselves what form of government they shall have and we can then bring our men home. I have supported every effort in that direction and shall continue to do so in the future in accordance with the security and defense of our Nation's interests.

Among the steps I have taken during the past year are the following: I was one of 74 Members of Congress to urge the President last January not to resume bombing of North Vietnam in the hope that the lull would lead to peace negotiations; I cosponsored a resolution to establish a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force to maintain peace in the world and prevent small "brush-fire" wars which have a way of developing into large-scale wars; I was one of 46 Members of Congress to protest against the proposal of Premier Ky for the United States to invade North Vietnam and become even more involved. I am in support of our Government's policy in Vietnam, but I would not like to see us become involved in an open-ended war sapping our men, our energy, and our resources.

As for legislation in the international field, I have supported the following: food-for-peace program, Peace Corps, foreign aid to nations friendly to us, test ban treaty to prohibit nuclear testing, U.S. defense appropriations, extension of the act to control exports to Communist countries, aid in the development of Latin American countries, and efforts to combat communism at home and abroad.

COMMITTEE WORK

In the 89th Congress I served on two major committees and five subcommittees. They are: House Judiciary Committee and its Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights; the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and its Subcommittees on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, and Maritime Education and Training. In addition, I am also a member of the Congressional Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy, having been named to it by Speaker JOHN W. McCORMACK for the fourth consecutive year.

The two committees and nearly all of the subcommittees have been extremely busy over the past 2 years. We have held extensive hearings and subsequently reported a number of important measures which later became law. Among the more important measures enacted were: liberalization of the U.S. immigration laws—of which I was a cosponsor—revision of bail practices in U.S. courts, penalties for assassination of a President or Vice President, amendment to the Constitution on presidential continuity, improvement of crime prevention and law enforcement methods, appropriations for the Coast Guard and its Academy at New London, expansion of the Coast Guard and increase in the number of cadets at the Academy—my bill—establishment of a long-range national program in marine science, and others.

LEGISLATION SPONSORED

I have sponsored a total of 77 bills and resolutions in this Congress, 50 in 1965 and 27 this year. Of the total, 60 are public bills and 17 private bills, the latter being primarily claims or immigration problems to help unite families. I am extremely proud of this record of legislation, especially when a number of the bills of which I was the initial sponsor or cosponsor were enacted by Congress.

Among measures I sponsored which have been enacted are: establishment of the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, resolution to permit the public showing of the film on the late President Kennedy, the medicare bill, U.S. district court at New London, revision of the U.S. immigration laws, resolution protesting the persecution of Jews and other relgious groups in Soviet Russia, resolution calling restoration of freedom to the people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia subjugated by Soviet Russia, official recognition to the Coast Guard Band, creation of a commission to study Federal laws limiting political activity by U.S. Government employees pay raise for Federal and postal employees, recognition of World Law Day, study to determine, the feasibility of establishing a Connecticut River National Recreation Area, Ground Transportation Act to develop high-speed railroad transportation, expansion and improvement of the Coast Guard, the new GI bill of rights providing educational and other benefits to veterans of the cold war period, National Traffic Safety Act to help reduce the traffic toll.

The above list of enacted measures is a source of great satisfaction to me. This is a record of achievement of which any Member of Congress, regardless of the length of service, could be justly proud. In addition, I have introduced a number of important bills, some of which came close to enactment, and I shall continue to press for their enactment in the new Congress next year. Among my more important bills are the following:

To declare October 12, Columbus Day, as a legal holiday; to provide interpreters for deaf defendants in Federal courts; revision of the U.S. copyright laws—these laws have not been revised since 1909 and my subcommittee has been working on this for 2 years; tax deduction for construction of facilities to control water and air pollution; establish a nationwide marketing order for eggs to help poultry farmers and consumers; aid to rural and semiurban areas suffering from drought, especially in New England; extend head-of-household benefits to single persons over 35, including widows and widowers; protect veterans against loss of pension as a result of social security changes; delivery of social security checks on first day of each month; set up a commission to develop a system of passenger transportation between Boston and Washington through Connecticut; preserve the Connecticut shoreline along Long Island Sound for public benefit; establishment of a permanent milk program for schoolchildren; exclusion from income of certain reimbursed moving expenses; reimburse elderly patients for costs of transportation to a hospital or rehabilitation center; provide city delivery of mail service to postal patrons who qualify for such service; tax deduction for teachers for expenses incurred for courses toward higher education; provide penalties for polluting navigable waters; medicare coverage for State and local employees; penalties for acts of violence or intimidation based on race, color, religion, or national origin.

OTHER IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

In addition to the many bills I have introduced or cosponsored, I have also supported every effort to curtail inflation and to prevent runaway prices in the cost of living. Inflation is a very serious problem to which the Congress has given much study in recent weeks. It is a national problem and must be dealt with on a national scale. Let me assure all my constituents that I shall support every measure that will effectively deal with this problem. It is not my intention to allow the economic gains and national prosperity, which we have worked so hard to attain, be frittered away.

I have also supported the various bills to help elementary and higher education, the antipoverty program, adequate housing, the school lunch program, an increase in social security benefits, minimum wage with extension of coverage to 8 million more workers, unemployment compensation benefits, elimination of water and air pollution, rural water systems, control of dangerous drugs, excise tax reduction, public works and economic development, water resources planning, Older Americans Act, establishment of health services and medical centers, highway beautification, various programs to help our farmers, aid to small business, stimulate homebuilding and mortgage market, Packaging and Labeling Act to protect consumers, flood control and improvement of river basins, pay increase for military personnel, increase in pensions for veterans and their widows.

SERVICES TO CONSTITUENTS

Besides legislative duties, there are many demands upon a Congressman for his services by constituents who are in need of help with personal problems. I have received hundreds of such requests over the past 2 years from individuals and families seeking help on servicemen's hardship or transfer cases, family allotments, welfare assistance, student aid, housing needs, employment, social security benefits, veterans pensions, immigration matters, complaints about postal service, and others. My office in Washington has also handled arrangements for tours of the Capitol by many visitors, including large numbers of schoolchildren, from the district.

Above all, I utilize every opportunity to help the towns in my district with special projects whereby the Federal Government can be helpful, such as public works, roads, sewers and water mains, streets, housing, urban renewal and redevelopment, post offices, manpower training for unemployed, funds for school districts and for colleges, aid under the antipoverty program for community action projects, special aid to farmers, contracts for industry, community planning, and others. I have helped obtain loans for small business firms, information and publications for students and others, attract industry to the area in order to provide employment for more people, and I have encouraged every effort toward continued economic growth and prosperity for eastern Connecticut.

As your Representative in Congress, you may contact me on any subject or problem you desire involving the Federal Government. I am always glad to have your opinion on vital legislation or on national issues. Every effort will be made to assist you with personal problems.

I deeply appreciate the support of the people of the Second District and shall be pleased to continue to serve you to the best of my ability. It is an honor and a privilege to serve the people and I shall cherish this honor in the years ahead.

Letter From Upward Bound Participant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from a young lady in my district who participated in the Upward Bound program of the Office of Economic Opportunity this summer.

Miss Elizabeth Y. Hubbard, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., participated in the Upward Bound program at Sarah Lawrence College and her letter tells what this experience has meant to her.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, when both the House and the Senate have just passed the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966, I think that my colleagues will find this expression of appreciation for the Upward Bound program of interest. Under unanimous consent, I am placing Miss Hubbard's letter in the RECORD:

Hon. Ogden Reid,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: I was one of the students of Sarah Lawrence Upward Bound Program this summer. I really enjoyed it and I learned a lot.

Before I came I wasn't so much excited about the program. But as I heard more from my counselors and other students, I became interested in the program. While I was participating in this program I became more mature and made better friends. While I was here I learned more confidence in myself and the students that were up here and the tutors became a part of my family.

There isn't much to say except for this, and I want to thank the Office of Economic Opportunity for developing this program and hope it will continue next summer.

Yours sincerely,
Elizabeth Y. Hubbard.

On Capitol Hill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I have recently compiled a résumé of the 89th Congress as of October 1, 1966, and will shortly follow my usual custom of mailing it to my constituents as a yearend summary. Under permission to revise and extend my remarks, I submit the summary for inclusion in the Congressional Record:

On Capitol Hill With "Charlie" Gubser

October 1, 1966.

Dear Friends: Another year has gone by—my fourteenth as your Congressman. Congress will soon adjourn and it is time for my traditional "End of Session Report."

Second session of the 89th Congress was noteworthy for what it didn't do while the first session was best known for the volume, if not quality, of laws passed. Failure to repeal Section 14b of Taft-Hartley and the Senate's defeat of Civil Rights were surprising. Fate of other major bills is uncertain.

Grand Canyon dams scuttled the Central Arizona Project. They are unsound economically; would spoil a great natural wonder. I opposed them.

Debt limit increased to $330 billion for the eighth time since 1960. Excessive government spending has fed inflation, raised living costs, diminished our gold supply, created a dangerous fiscal situation. Unless Administration spending policies are changed promptly a tax increase is certain. The present tight money policy has been carried too far; may trigger a recession.

Your Congressman voted for more training in health professions, narcotic addict rehabilitation, a Transportation Department, an agricultural minimum wage, vocational and higher education, humane treatment of animals, extension of GI benefits to cold war and Vietnam vets, increased funds for Small Business loans; supported mass transit, highway and auto safety, equal employment opportunities, food for freedom. I opposed rent subsidies, sales participation act, poverty program, foreign aid and, for the first time, civil rights for the reason that it extended government regulation to the sale of private housing. Extension of government power to private matters is dangerous.

Pacheco Tunnel: The inlet and first two miles are under construction as a result of my amendment to the San Luis Bill. When completed the 10.3 mile tunnel and the remainder of the $98 million project will provide northern Santa Clara County with 36% of its water requirements and 37% of the South's. This will satisfy our estimated water needs until the year 2020. The feasibility report authorized in my bill which passed a few years ago shows the project to be a sound investment and essential to our future growth. My bill H.R. 777 to authorize the full project was held up by a Budget Bureau policy of not approving new construction. It has now been cleared by the White House and will be considered next year.

Local matters: Stanford Accelerator received funds and will soon be fully operational. San Francisquito flood control study will be resumed by U.S. Army Engineers. Palo Alto and San Jose Airport development continues. I supported additional airline service for San Jose by PSA; followed through on grants and loans for Stanford, Santa Clara, West Valley, Gavilan, Foothill, and San Jose City Colleges; maintained liaison with government departments for the county and each city in my district. Federal preemption of the tax base is forcing cities and counties to increasing dependency upon federal handouts. I have introduced a bill to rebate federal taxes to local government for local use.

Five of my bills were signed into law by the President in the 89th Congress and another passed as an Administration bill. I was active in passage of bills to raise military pay, define retiree rights, continue social security to orphans still in school, broaden the National Defense Education Act, also in defeating a Senate amendment which would have called individual reservists from units.

Tenth District industry is much more sound than last year. Government contracts for non-defense procurement are among the highest in the nation and are increasing. Space, electronics, oceanography, rapid transit, atomic power, promise further utilization of Tenth District talents. I am supporting federal programs to encourage such progress—a sound economy cannot be based principally upon the military. My work on the Special Investigating Subcommittee involves the Armed Services Procurement Regulations (ASPR) and has helped me correct some cases of bidding discrimination.

War in Vietnam is a frustrating page in U.S. history. In February I made three specific suggestions designed to promote negotiations. One, a proposal for an Asian conference, has materialized; will convene in October in the Philippines. I favor any reasonable step toward negotiation. In the meantime, recognizing the plight of our GIs who are committed, not by their own choice, to a life-or-death struggle, I have supported legislation which gives our boys the best in equipment—the best in medical care—and the best chance for survival. Last fall my Investigating Subcommittee visited the combat area and made a comprehensive study of the overall supply situation. We found some shortages and made recommendations; many were adopted.

Special Tactical Air Subcommittee—Originally organized to study close-in air support for ground troops in Vietnam, has been reconstituted with broader jurisdiction. We have started a comprehensive study of the utilization of our national productive capacity for tactical aircraft. Under present policy only four major producers are in production, competition has narrowed, undoubtedly affecting prices. There is a Defense Department tendency to build all-purpose planes like the TFX and to overstandardize against sound military advice.

Special investigating subcommittee also conducted an extensive investigation into Secretary McNamara's cost reduction program. We found exaggerations and some cases where cost reductions have lowered military effectiveness. Subcommittee No. 1 on which I serve has jurisdiction over the national stockpile. We found evidence that strategic metals and raw material were sold to manipulate markets, control inflation, and provide revenue.

Foreign policy: Except for the Peace Corps, nothing new in foreign policy has developed recently. Foreign aid is failing, as reflected in my recent study, "Our Crumbling Foreign Policy". (Copies are available.) We should do a better job in fewer areas, not subsidize Communist countries, insist that democratic principles replace exploitation by entrenched aristocracies. "Islands of Freedom" like Japan, Berlin, Formosa, and Thailand, where free enterprise is making progress despite contrary propaganda, can encourage others to follow suit and strengthen the free world.

Education: Termination of federal payments to local school districts for the education of children whose parents work on tax-exempt federal property was urged by the Administration. I testified in favor of retaining present law; proved that repeal would impose a heavier financial burden on school districts. Duplication in educational functions is increasing. "Head Start," vocational training, rehabilitation programs could be more efficiently and economically operated by the school systems than through the Poverty Program. I supported the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. My office handled hundreds of letters from students and faculty for information to be used in debate projects and in the classroom.

Washington visitors: Despite the airline strike, Tenth District visitors set a new record this year and included two high school classes. If you are coming to Washington I'll gladly mail tickets for House and Senate sessions.

Individuals: This year we worked on more than 2,000 individual requests from constituents for assistance. Government has grown so large and impersonal that Congressmen are often needed to untangle red tape. Write if you need help.

Law and order, the essence of liberty: Civil disobedience, violence, mob rule and academic anarchy must not become a way of life. It is urgent that we draw a reasonable line between rights and responsibilities; between individual rights and rights of others. Reprints of my speech on this subject are available.

Post-adjournment plans: After November 8 I hope to take a vacation. In December our Special Tactical Air Committee will hold hearings. Then it will be Christmas and the start of another year. I will spend as much time as possible in my San Jose office and members of my staff will be there to assist you. In the meantime my Washington office will be open full time.

Yours sincerely,
Charles S. Gubser.

Minnesota

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ANCHER NELSEN
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. W. E. Cox, of Bingham Lake, Minn., has written a poem about our fine State. I include it in the Record at this point in my remarks:

Minnesota

(By Mrs. W. E. Cox, Bingham Lake, Minn.)

We live in such a beautiful state
It's hard for us to get in gait
To travel fast, to get in gear
For us to see what's far or near.

The south is farm land with its hills
Gently rolling ridges and rills
Rich soils, some creeks, some pastures green
Tractors, plows, binders can be seen.

Dairies and herds of meat are there
Fine animals that show their care
Beans, corn, alfalfa and oats are grown
Some wheat also is to be known.

Farther to the west we will stride
About the same crops there abide
Sometimes we see beet and potato fields
With giant granaries and with big yields.

Going farther to the east we see
That mighty beautiful Miss-iss-ippi
Big cities loom up into sight
Crowds of people, scenery, show through the light.

Industries are there galore
Big parks, turnpikes and big stores
Everywhere it's such a bustle
We wonder if it's worth the rustle!

The Northshore drive is quite a trip
Along Lake Superior there's many a ship
Gooseberry Falls comes to our view
Scenery up there is always new.

Then to the northwest we will drive
to see what's there when we arrive
Through wooded forests we wind in and out
We wonder with awe what it is all about.

Down deep we see the mighty ore
That builds the framework and much more
A pillar there beneath the sand
That makes foundations for all men.

Giant trees, rivers, creeks and so much more
Lakes everywhere with sand galore
Amphibians, pontoons, boats and planes
Eagles, wild game, fish and the mighty crane.

All help to make our State so great
To me no other can quite rate
Such a variety of things we do
It helps to make a great Nation too.

But first we must not ever forget
How all this came about and who set
This land before us to do so much
T'was God's great hand, that mighty touch!

Amending the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937

SPEECH

OF

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak briefly but emphatically in support of two railroad retirement bills which have just passed the House. They are H.R. 14355 and H.R. 17285. The major provisions of these bills are either identical with those contained in H.R. 13620 that I introduced in March of this year or are in accord with the spirit and purpose of my bill; namely, to improve the economic situation of railroad workers during their retirement and of their survivors after their death.

H.R. 14355 incorporated my proposal that survivor benefits continue to be paid to children of deceased railroad workers through age 21 if the children are full-time students rather than be cut off when the children reach age 18. You realize, of course, this asks for no special privilege for railroad children. It merely calls for extending to them the same treatment Congress granted last year to survivor children of workers covered under social security.

The average widow whose husband's working years had been spent on the railroad certainly is not better situated financially than is the average social security widow to permit her children to finish high school and attend college, and even may be less able to do so. We could not, in good conscience, therefore, continue to discriminate against the railroad family but must permit survivor benefits to be paid to students until they reach age 22.

H.R. 17285 introduces a variation of the proposal in my bill, H.R. 13620, to provide a 7-percent increase in all annuities and pensions paid to those retirees who have not received an increase since 1959. As a group, railroad retirement beneficiaries have not had their payments increased since mid-1959 although living costs have risen more than 12 percent since then. Because of certain provisions coordinating benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act with the Social Security Act, some railroad retirement benefits were increased as a result of the Social Security Amendments of 1965. H.R. 17285, in effect, calls for a 7-percent increase for those who did not benefit from the social security amendments of last year. In addition to excluding from the proposed increase those who were favorably affected by the amendments, H.R. 17285 also excludes those persons eligible for the new supplemental annuity it introduced.

Persons eligible for the supplementary annuity are those who have reached age 65, who have 25 years or more of railroad service, who retire on or after July 1, 1966, and who have a current connection with the railroad industry when they retire. The monthly supplementary annuity will be $45 plus $5 for each year of service over 25 years, but in no case can this annuity be more than $70 a month. It will be entirely employer financed.

The supplementary annuity was agreed upon over the bargaining table. It does not differ much from private pension plans, arrived at through collective bargaining, paid for by the employer, and supplementary to basic benefits under social security. Both the railroads and railroad unions have asked Congress to formalize their scheme into law. We could not let them down.

My committee held hearings on this legislation in April and we have been working diligently in an effort to find some means of helping retired railroaders who have not received an increase in their pensions since 1959 while the cost of living has steadily increased.

I think we have passed a good bill and I trust that the Senate will take prompt action on it so that it may be enacted into law before Congress adjourns.

Headstart Full of Faults

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions I have called to the attention of the administrators of the Office of Economic Opportunity the mismanagement and waste occurring in the operation of the Project Headstart. When the bill, in the nature of amendments to OEO, was being considered in my Committee on Rules, for a rule to clear the bill to the floor of the House, I called to the attention of the committee and the proponents of the legislation some of this mismanagement. Also, I had at least one instance of this mismanagement up with Mr. Shriver, the Chief Administrator.

Among other things, I charged that the Headstart program in my State was being administered by people from outside of the State who were apparently more interested in integration than they were in education.

I cited an instance where a Negro woman, a college graduate and teacher in the public schools of Hattiesburg, Miss., was refused a position as a teacher because she had not been active in the civil rights movement.

I also related instances where those operating the program had purchased substantial quantities of high-grade choice steaks, cartons of cigarettes, and so forth, on weekends which were charged to the Headstart account. Of course, it is inconceivable that these children, 5 years of age, were being fed choice steaks and supplied with cigarettes for consumption over the weekend.

In substantiation of the mismanagement and the waste of the taxpayers money, I now submit for the information of Congress and the administrators of OEO an editorial which appeared in the August 22, 1966, edition of the Mississippi Press and the Chronicle, a highly respected daily newspaper published in my hometown of Pascagoula, Miss.

The editorial follows:

Headstart Full of Faults

We have no quarrel with the theory behind Project Head Start. If any good has come out of President Johnson's War on Poverty, surely this is it.

But we do have somewhat against the inept and wasteful administration of the program. Evidently, jobs in the program have been out mostly as rewards to the more faithful in certain civil rights organizations, rather than on the basis of the individual applicants' abilities and training.

In the first place, administrators have shown an almost total disregard for education and experience in choosing teachers and teacher trainees for Head Start. The excuse is made that interest and willingness to serve are so important as to supersede every other qualification in the Head Start teacher. As a result, some teachers who have less than an eighth grade education have been hired over others with college degrees in elementary education.

We challenge the Head Start administrators and OEO to find any other educational institution in the world where such a philosophy prevails.

Mrs. H. B. Colle, a native Pascagoulan who has a masters degree in elementary education and special training as a speech therapist, applied for work in the Jackson County program, but later found that her application had not been forwarded to the proper office by the person taking the application.

Roy Dowlin, another native Jackson Countian whose chosen life's work is special elementary education, was discouraged from entering the program. Out of nearly 200 persons hired this summer to operate the program, only three were white. One of these quit after two weeks.

The recommended cost of administering Head Start programs as outlined by the Office of Economic Opportunity is $170 per enrollee. The cost in Mississippi so far as has been $340 per enrollee.

A Washington, D.C., consultant, who worked in the Jackson County centers was loud and bitter in her protests concerning the inefficiency and lack of direction she encountered.

However, the consultant has apparently done a bit of backtracking after her employers called her in to question about her public statements. These statements carried in a news story Sunday were heard by several persons.

Local administrators of the program deny in one breath that they could do a better job, and in the next breath blame the social and economic status quo for their own inability to do as well as they should.

They say that criticism of their administration is "politically inspired" by other groups who want to take over the project. This is probably not true, but even if it were, it is no excuse for failure.

This newspaper calls on every concerned agency and individual, from Sargent Shriver and the OEO down, to stop the defensive and bureau-building tactics and buckle down to the task of giving the needed head start to the youngsters whose interests they have been hired to promote.

The Size of the Lie

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, I avail myself of a prerogative which I have not used during my service in the House. I submit for the Record a letter of personal correspondence I have directed to a good American, my brother, Dennis J. Carey, who lives in the Third District of New York:

Mr. Dennis J. Carey,
Long Island City, N.Y.

Dear Dennis: I write to you not as a fellow Democrat as I have no idea how you may be voting since North Shore affluence caught up with your philosophy as a defender of the little people. (By the way, how are J. D., Bobby, Greg, Geoff and Cynthia?)

Instead, I write you as a defender of the truth who flew missions over Germany to keep the Nazis off the back of my infantry soldiers. I can't forget either that you rose once more in defense of truth of freedom as well as freedom of truth when you served in Korea as an artillery officer to finish the job for that day.

Now I am asking you to elevate the importance of the truth in your own Congressional District. In that District I believe you improved your representation in a progressive way by electing my colleague, Lester Wolff to the 89th Congress.

I am distressed now to learn that the "Big Lie" is on the rise again to deprive you of that kind of representation. I speak of an editorial I have seen, a copy of which I am enclosing with this letter entitled, "The Size of the Lie."

I ask you as a resident of the Third District to consider the statements set forth in this editorial and use your own good judgment about what should be done in such a state of affairs. I know that you will do your best to repudiate not only the Big Lie where it exists but the deceitful inference and the devious distortions which are kindred to the Big Lie in the field of malevolent propaganda. If you think such tactics as these deserve the full force of the electorate's wrath expressed at the polls in order that the truth may be vindicated and honesty prevail I know that you will do what you have always done and speak out in your own way to secure these results.

Very truly yours,

Hugh L. Carey,
Member of Congress.

[From the Locust Valley (N.J.) Leader, Sept. 29, 1966]

The Size of the Lie

(Mein Kampf, by Adolph Hitler—ch. 10, p. 313)

Steven B. Derounian (R) tries the decency of men of honor and sends shivers up the spines of those who understand the ways of the demogague.

Last Friday he and his staff staged what they called an educational forum designed to warn citizens of a threat that local school districts soon will be faced with compulsory bussing of students from city schools across suburban district lines. This bugaboo Derounian claims to be fighting, by his own admission does not yet exist. It is only an idea that might be considered some day. But this fact was so skillfully sluffed over that Friday's meeting became an alarming use of the half-truth to play on the fears of men. (See page 2.)

Recently, when Congressman Lester Wolff (D), who replaced Derounian in 1964, issued a financial statement and asked for one from Derounian covering his 12 years in Congress, Derounian characteristically retorted, "Witch hunt". This is the kind of answer one expects from a man who consistently permits himself to be introduced as if he were the incumbent congressman seeking reelection, an impression also given in much of the official campaign literature issued by Derounian.

During his recent primary campaign against William Casey, Derounian permitted the widespread publication of an ad which purported to show that many high ranking Republicans backed him. Nearly all of them immediately denied Derounian and the ad was completely discredited. Derounian then issued a statement making it appear as if the ad were published without his knowledge, this in spite of the fact that during public appearances he frequently says that these same men endorse him.

In a similar act of attempting to defraud the public, Derounian has authorized listing himself in the 65–66 and 66–67 telephone books as "congressman" with his own number.

Through his continued unwillingness to admit his conservative leanings, Derounian publicly denies his own beliefs. But the Conservative party is not fooled. It understands Derounian so well and has such complete faith in him that he is the only Republican candidate in the 3rd congressional district not opposed by a Conservative candidate. Since the Conservative party admittedly would rather elect liberal Democrats than liberal Republicans, its failure to oppose Derounian is absolute proof that he satisfies them.

Judging from these facts and his past record, we can expect Derounian's current campaign to continue to be the mass of half truth and innuendo that have become his quickly recognizable trademark.

Because of all of this we are fortunate indeed to have a candidate with the fine record, honesty and integrity of Lester Wolff, who, no matter how Derounian tries to make it look otherwise, is the duly elected representative of the 3rd congressional district.

Editor's Note:

At press time the Leader received a copy of a telegram sent to Congressman Lester Wolff by Harold Howe, U.S. Commissioner of Education. "Thank you," Howe wrote Wolff, "for calling to my attention an allegation that the U.S. Office of Education is planning to introduce legislation to require busing of students to achieve integration or for any other purpose.

"This is just not true."

Ypsilanti Greek Theatre Is Michigan's Greatest Community Achievement of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, the Ypsilanti Greek Theatre, a new and vital community enterprise in the city of Ypsilanti, Mich., has just completed its first season. Its season's offerings have been acclaimed as excellent by the Nation's most respected drama critics and thousands of theater goers.

Not only my district and State, but also the entire Midwest region has been enriched by this unique theater company. I am proud that the Ypsilanti Greek Theatre has been justly acclaimed. For the information of the Members, and readers of the Record, I include the announcement of the selection by the Greater Michigan Foundation of the Ypsilanti Greek Theatre as the, and I quote, "greatest community achievement in Michigan during 1966":

Michigan's Greatest Community Achievement of 1966 Is the Ypsilanti Greek Theatre

Announcement that a panel of seven judges in the annual Community Achievement of the Year contest of Michigan Week has just completed three months study of 16 regional winners by unanimously voting the state award to Ypsilanti's massive cultural development, was made in Lansing Thursday by Dale I. Sellers, president of the Greater Michigan Foundation.

Ypsilanti Greek Theatre Inc., a non-profit association, thus far has 1,500 contributors who have provided $600,000 to establish a major year-around center for Greek drama and related arts in the southeastern Michigan university city which was named for Gen. Demetrius Ypsilanti, who liberated Greece from the Turks.

In the first summer season, completed on Labor Day, a large resident professional company directed by Alexis Solomos, former director of the National Theatre of Greece, presented Judith Anderson in Aeschulus' tragedy The Oresteia and Bert Lahr in

Aristophanes' comedy The Birds. Fifty thousand people came to the temporary theatre on the baseball field of Eastern Michigan University. Of these, 25,000 came from outside the state, mainly from the Chicago area. Nearly 90 drama critics came from the East and other parts of the country and there was wide critical and popular acclaim for the two productions and for Ypsilanti's heroic undertaking. Audiences were small at first, then grew notably in the second half of the season. Shortly the Ypsilanti Greek Theatre will set out to raise more than $500,000 to make possible its planned winter activity and its second summer season. So many obstacles have been surmounted since the idea began to take shape in 1963, so many crises were survived in the first season and so much encouragement has been received that officers and other leaders of the corporation are going into their new fund raising effort with a great deal of confidence.

President of the corporation is John Mayhew, Ford Motor Co. executive who lives in Ann Arbor. Vice presidents are Mrs. Judy Riecker, Ann Arbor; James Gouseff, Eastern Michigan University drama professor; Thor Marsh, Marsh Office Supply Co., Ypsilanti; Fred Shaefer, Shaefer Hardware Co., Ypsilanti, and Zeke Jabbour, Jabbour Building Co., Ann Arbor. The first president was Mrs. Clara Owens, whose husband J. Henry Owens heads the EMU foreign language department.

Nearly all of the financial contributors to date are from the Ypsilanti-Ann Arbor area. Hundreds of citizens of Ypsilanti and surrounding communities have contributed in other ways, including many who contributed labor and materials in the theatre construction.

The Ypsilanti City Council, the board of regents of Eastern Michigan University, the Ypsilanti Chamber of Commerce, Ypsilanti Industrial Development Corp., and the Ypsilanti Daily Press have been in the Greek Theatre leadership throughout.

The decision of the Community Achievement of the Year judges was submitted to the Greater Michigan Foundation president Dale Sellers, who is senior vice president of Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, by C. S. Harding Mott of Flint, chairman of the Program Board of Michigan Week, under whose direction the state contest is held.

"Three factors led the judges to pick the Ypsilanti Greek Theatre over several very close competitors," Mr. Mott reported. "They are the breadth of community participation, what the Ypsilanti Greek Theatre is doing in image-building for the community and for Michigan and, third, its significance."

Ypsilanti's scrapbook and narrative presentation for the state contest was prepared by Don Ruffer, manager of the Ypsilanti Area Chamber of Commerce. Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county city of 25,000, 30 miles from Detroit, is in Michigan Week Region No. 15, which also includes Monroe, Lenawee and Livingston counties. Walter Haessler of Detroit Edison at Monroe was the regional awards chairman under whose direction the Greek Theatre was picked to represent the four counties in state competition.

Four Thousand Years of Unbroken Continuity of a Magnificent People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week, Dr. William A. Wexler, president of B'nai B'rith, during presentation of the B'nai B'rith 1966 Humanitarian Award to Chicago's outstanding merchandiser, Sol Polk, delivered a speech in which he put into proper focus not only the role of the Jewish people in America, but also the "Declaration of Rights for Soviet Jewry," which the American Jewish Community adopted last April in Philadelphia.

While Dr. Wexler's remarks dealt primarily with the role of the Jewish people in America, his penetrating message can be a source of inspiration to all Americans, regardless of their race, nationality, or religious beliefs.

For indeed, what Dr. Wexler was in effect saying, is that there is no conflict between being a good American and still being proud of your ancestral heritage.

Dr. Wexler quite properly pointed out that while every Jewish generation worries and frets about the next one, more than 4,000 years of unbroken continuity of a magnificent people have been constructed out of that affectionate worry and fret.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the Jews are an amazing people. What magnificent courage and determination it must have taken to keep together a spirit and soul committed to their inspiring religious cause, when for tens of centuries these dedicated people have endured indescribable persecution and atrocities.

I should like to call my colleagues attention particularly to Dr. Wexler's description of the plight of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union today and what a herculean effort they must exert to retain their identity.

Our prayers go out to the brave Jewish people of the Soviet Union who to this day, despite great oppression, continue to cling zealously to their religion.

Dr. Wexler's remarks give us a rich insight into the wealth of character of the Jewish people, which today serves as a source of inspiration to all of us. His message belongs in every American home—regardless of race, religion, or national origin—for in this message we find a common goal which every American parent would like to impart to his children about their own race, religion, or national origin.

REMARKS OF DR. WILLIAM A. WEXLER, PRESIDENT, B'NAI B'RITH, DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL HUMANITARIAN AWARD DINNER AT THE PALMER HOUSE IN CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1966

The presence of so many of you this evening demonstrates to me your affection for two not unrelated matters.

One is Sol Polk.

The other is our youth.

When I suggest that these two are intermingled, I'm not pretending that Sol Polk is still in his blooming youth.

That difficult period is one which he has long since overcome.

The impulses of his Jewish heart, which have led Sol Polk into so many paths of energetic and generous service to the community, also reflect his special concern for the problems and needs of our youth.

This may not keep him young in years.

But I think it is one explanation for the sprightliness of his spirit.

I myself have reached that vantage point where the bones begin to creak a bit—and even the hairline starts to recede—to appreciate the treasures of youth now lost.

So, it seems to me, that the character of our homage to Sol Polk this evening is particularly worthy of him.

We link his name where his heart is already joined.

With reverence for knowledge and enlightenment,

With a desire to transfer that reverence, not as a hand-me-down, but as a vital legacy of life, to a generation of Jewish youth who are the continuity of our hopes and freedoms.

Several years ago, one of your celebrated institutions, the University of Chicago, conducted a project among children of nursery school age.

It tried to determine the effect of such schooling on underprivileged children.

The results were interesting and, perhaps, not unexpected.

The group with the greatest gain in test scores was that which was given what the University staff affectionately described as the "Yiddishe Mama" treatment.

That is, when four-year olds were treated to healthy doses of interest and affection, of clucking and mother-henning, they responded with a quicker development of their capacities.

They learned, intuitively, that someone in the adult world cared.

So they cared too.

One of the university researchers explained it. "Science," he said, "has shown that chicken soup is good for the brain."

The "chicken soup" principle applies to our purposes this evening. There may be some truth in the idea that we Jews are like other people—only more so. I don't claim it to be a peculiarity of our own, but the tradition is that every Jewish generation worries and frets—with clucking affection—about the next one.

This is understandable.

More than 4,000 years of the unbroken continuity of a people have been constructed out of that affectionate worry and fret.

Our generation—I suppose like every generation before it—is living in a vastly different world.

It is a fascinating and exciting world with unlimited opportunities for adventures of the mind and spirit.

It becomes a dangerous world only if we become indifferent to it—and allow that indifference to seep into the generation coming to adulthood behind us . . . the generation in our trust.

The struggle is with ourselves.

It is a struggle against apathy and cliches.

A struggle which commands each of us to be an active part of the unfolding drama of Jewish life in our generation.

A struggle to transmit to the generation in our trust the heritage that is uniquely theirs.

We live in a free American society that is increasingly pluralistic.

The realities of American life today do not seek to separate the Jew from his Jewishness.

In fact, they endorse and encourage the Jew to live his religious and cultural convictions.

There is a contention that the social freedom of American life is separating the Jewish youngster from the tradition of his people.

The contention is not entirely invalid.

But those who blame it on the American environment are, in truth, indicting the spirit of American freedom.

And since Judaism is a spiritual expression of man's freedom—that argument collapses.

The apprehensiveness of a Jewish community in a free society is that it is free to do nothing . . .

Free to become a caricature of Jewish purpose . . .

Free to wither . . .

Free to disappear.

The magnificence of a Jewish community in a free society is that it is free to be as vibrantly and creatively Jewish as it wants to be.

Free to invest in its future . . .

Free to commit its youth to a mature awareness of the relevancy of Jewish tradition in the modern world in which we live.

We have a freedom of choice.

Our purpose here tonight is to say that we chose the opportunity for magnificence . . .

That we do not succumb to apprehensiveness.

There are a great number of Jews in this world who do not have the advantage of making their choice.

The Jews of the Soviet Union are a dominant example.

Last week, in association with the presidents of 24 other national Jewish organizations, I participated in an observance in Washington commemorating the anniversary of the first kindling of an Eternal Light for Soviet Jewry.

The concern of American Jews with the faith of their ro-religionists in the Soviet Union was dramatically evident a year ago in Lafayette Park, opposite the White House, when 10,000 persons from every area of the nation assembled for a massive demonstration of protest.

The same concern was evident this past week when commemorative demonstrations were held in Washington, in New York and in forty-six other cities across the country.

I had the privilege of posting a "Declaration of Rights for Soviet Jewry" which the American Jewish community, almost in its entirety, had adopted last April in Philadelphia—in Congress Hall, the historic site where the Bill of Rights was adopted.

I posted it at the Philip Murray Building—on Washington's 16th Street—directly across from the Soviet Embassy.

The Declaration asked the Soviet government to live up to the rules.

Not our rules. Its own rules. Its own constitutional guaranties which, for reasons none of us can really understand, it chooses to forsake . . .

Creating a plight and dilemma for the Soviet Jew in which the law tells him, "You are a Jew."

But Soviet practice tells him, "You can't be Jewish!"

The rules of the American Society do not cast our own Jewish community into any such plight or dilemma. The rules are in our favor.

If we are faced with a dilemma, it is not thrust upon us. It is a dilemma of our own making.

The Soviet Jew is cast into a neither-nor world. He is denied the right to be different—as a free Jew; yet makes him uniquely different from every other Soviet citizen by an impressive quarantine of the practices and institutions of his Judaism and his Jewish nationality.

The Jewish youngster in our society who is groping for some understanding of his Judaism is also, in a sense, cast into a neither-nor world. Yet we are free to guide him, to educate him, to familiarize him with his tradition and his heritage.

Let's compare:

The Jews of Soviet Russia are not willing to bury their traditions or their heritage. They want to survive as Jews. They want their children to survive as Jews.

The Jews in American society are not willing to bury their traditions or their heritage.

We want to survive as Jews.

We want our children to survive as Jews.

There is a Jewish consciousness in the Soviet Union today struggling to stay alive.

There is a Jewish consciousness among our own youth today, eager to be vibrant and alive.

The same Jewish community has mobilized itself to strengthen the survivalist spirit of Soviet Jewry. We understand the task for what it is: a long and arduous struggle.

In the same spirit and with the same zeal, the American Jewish community must remain mobilized to strengthen its own survivalist spirit.

And here, the task is not arduous at all. All that it requires is a capacity on our own part to make the right choice in the free choice that is ours.

Perhaps the special satisfaction that is ours this evening is the knowledge that we are seeking in some measure to fulfill our adult responsibilities. We are active participants in a great enterprise—that which Malachi defined as "turning the heart of the fathers to the children and the heart of the children to their fathers."

We are assembled here responding to young people who care—and who want you to care.

We are responding to a generation of questioning youth, of troubled youth, who are not blind to the great social and moral issues of our times.

We are responding to a generation of sophisticated youth who want to determine for themselves just what are the modern values of their Judaic tradition.

We are responding to a generation of youth who want to justify their Jewishness, intellectually and philosophically.

It is not the purpose of the B'nai B'rith youth programs to "sell" Judaism as an alternative of sorts; to do so would be to deny the very precepts on which they were founded.

Their purpose is to provide a bridge between Judaism and today's world, a means of interpreting Jewish values in a complex society. The B'nai B'rith programs at once make Judaism a part of that society and the society a part of Judaism.

Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15111) to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty.

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Chairman, shortly after the House Committee on Education and Labor reported H.R. 15111, a bill to provide for the continued progress in the war on poverty, I decided to go over these provisions with some of the leaders of the antipoverty programs in my district.

I particularly sought the ideas of the community action program leaders who work with an organization known as SCOPE—Supporting Council on Preventive Effort—in Dayton.

Although they were disappointed with some of the amendments designed to increase efficiency of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act, the leaders asked me to support the bill after considerable discussion and careful analysis. In view of the fact that this measure obviously emphasizes Headstart and the Neighborhood Youth Corps, it appears that the community action program may be reduced. I certainly hope not.

Just before the bill introduced by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Gibbons] was placed on the calendar for debate, I was furnished with a copy of the Republican bill which struck the entire language of the bill after the enactment clause. The Republicans call their substitute bill ROC—Republican opportunity crusade. I have studied this bill with the conclusion that it is a "me too" bill with a Madison Avenue twist. Its main purpose is to slough off some of the principal programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity in order to destroy the agency.

I believe that it was designed to further support some Members' efforts who indulged in a personality conflict with the Director of OEO, Sargent Shriver. The charges leveled at OEO have been charges of mismanagement and inefficiency. For the most part, these charges have not been convincingly proven. It appears to me that we would end up with much less efficiency by scattering the antipoverty programs to the larger Government bureaus, thus making it more difficult to manage and harder to measure the impact.

OEO is by definition an experimental program and no doubt, in trying to set up its programs where no precedent exists, there has been some inefficiency. I do not condone this but I believe that the bill under consideration today is another step toward ironing out the wrinkles that exist in OEO.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Ashbrook] is another attempt of the loyal opposition to weaken the bill. Any corporate executive would know that you cannot hamstring the officers who run the corporation by unreasonably limiting the top personnel as this amendment attempts to do. To develop a good program, one needs topnotch personnel, particularly in a field which involves so many human beings and is, admittedly, experimental.

Nuclear Arms in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, in the light of the current discussions about the question of the use of nuclear arms in Vietnam, I am sure that my colleagues will find of interest an editorial on this matter which appeared in the October 6 issue of the Los Angeles Times.

It is a well reasoned and calm discussion of this matter and at the same time is aimed at setting the record straight as to just what former President Eisenhower, whose comment sparked the discussion, did say about what our strategy should be in Vietnam.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit the editorial for inclusion in the Record:

Nuclear Arms in Vietnam?

The question of possible use of nuclear weapons in the Vietnam war has again been raised, with Gen. Eisenhower's comment that he "would do anything to bring this war to an honorable and rapid conclusion." Asked if this included employment of nuclear arms, the former President emphasized that he "would not preclude anything."

Gen. Eisenhower did not advocate the use of nuclear arms, either tactically in South Vietnam or strategically against North Vietnam's industry, harbors, electrical power installations or irrigation systems. His point appeared to be that, in war, it makes no sense to rule out unilaterally any weapon in one's arsenal, or any strategic move. This is sound and basic doctrine.

Possession of weapons, even when they are not used, or the capabilitay of making certain strategic moves, even if they are not made, can be influencing forces in warfare.

Thus it would be wrong for the United States to announce to the world that it will not use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam war under any circumstances, just as it would be self-defeating and unrealistic to place a time limit on our commitment in Vietnam, or to guarantee the inviolability of any of North Vietnam's bases of power and supply.

Such limitations have military and political validity only when reciprocity can be assured. In Vietnam the Communists so far have refused to consider any reciprocal steps aimed at de-escalating the war. Under these circumstances the wisest course for the United States is to preserve as much freedom of action as possible, and to avoid any unilateral limitations on weapons or strategy.

At the same time, however, the matter of possible employment of nuclear arms cannot be regarded either hysterically or casually. This means that the public, like the government, must understand fully the military and political meanings and implications of nuclear weapons.

There is, unfortunately, a great deal of uninformed popular opinion about nuclear weapons, and this ignorance does not serve the nation well. On one side are those who glibly urge that we "drop a bomb" on Moscow or Peking or Hanoi, and so, ideally and easily, put an end to all of our problems.

On the other side are those to whom even mention of possible use of nuclear weapons, of any size or for whatever reason, comes as an unthinkable horror. This group, like its hawkish counterpart, takes a pathetically simple and emotional approach to extremely difficult issues. Both groups similarly share a basic misunderstanding of the true nature of nuclear weapons, and of the modern world.

The manifold military, moral, political and psychological questions centering around nuclear weapons cannot be ignored by anyone, whether policymaker or private citizen. But neither can these be answered easily or absolutely.

The nuclear issue is one we must live with, and do our best to understand. But most certainly it is not one that permits of dangerously uninformed and simplified comment, in or out of the political arena.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

Appendix

Wheeling, W. Va., Post Office Dedicated by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien—Cabinet Member Praises Dynamic Service of Senator Jennings Randolph

---

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a 5-year program of cooperative effort was successfully culminated on October 1, 1966, with the dedication of the new post office building at Wheeling, W. Va. The result of a project begun by interested citizens in 1961, this $800,000 structure has been erected on ground made available by clearance of the Center Wheeling Urban Renewal Authority. It will significantly improve the capability of the U.S. Post Office Department to provide efficient and economical postal service to the citizens of the surrounding area.

In its editorial comment of Friday, September 30, 1966, the Wheeling News-Register made the following reference to the new Federal building:

> There is significance attached to this event beyond that of the community obtaining another postal facility. The story of the new post office is one of successful civic endeavor and it points up what can be accomplished when citizens and governmental officials work together in harmony.

The dedication address on this occasion was delivered by the Honorable Lawrence F. O'Brien, Postmaster General of the United States. Approximately 800 persons were present to hear Mr. O'Brien emphasize the worldwide significance of the American commitment to freedom which is now being tested in Vietnam.

He also pointed out that, in the past, the volume of mail which moves through our postal system has proven an accurate barometer of our Nation's economic strength. Stressing that mail volume today is constantly on the increase, Mr. O'Brien indicated that this is a reflection of the unprecedented growth which our marketplace has undergone in recent years,. He declared:

> The new Wheeling Post Office is a symbol of the greatest economic boom in our history, or indeed the history of the world.
>
> The fact that more people have more money to buy more things, and that our educational levels are rising as new programs and new affluence provide the foundation for more schooling, are reflected in mail statistics.

Mr. President, the Postmaster General also praised the energetic and effective service in the U.S. Senate which has been rendered by JENNINGS RANDOLPH, of West Virginia. Senator RANDOLPH is among the most conscientious and productive members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and is chairman of the Civil Service Subcommittee.

I share the belief expressed by Postmaster General O'Brien that JENNINGS RANDOLPH has demonstrated genuine leadership in the Senate. He is an asset to our committee and an experienced and able advocate of the interests of West Virginia and the Nation.

In addition to introducing Mr. O'Brien at the dedication, Senator RANDOLPH, together with Representative ARCH A. MOORE, made the presentation of an American flag which will fly over the new post office. Wheeling Postmaster George A. Fahey received the flag, which, at Senator RANDOLPH's request, had already been flown over the U.S. Capitol building in Washington, D.C.

Mr. President, I request unanimous consent that there be inserted in the Appendix at this point the text of the address by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien at the dedication of the Wheeling, W. Va., Post Office Building, Saturday, October 1, 1966, together with the program of events of the day.

There being no objection, the address and program were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY POSTMASTER GENERAL AT THE DEDICATION OF A POST OFFICE, WHEELING, W. VA., OCTOBER 1, 1966

I am delighted that my good friend Senator RANDOLPH asked me to come here to join with you in this dedication and to bring you the greeting of President Johnson.

Senator RANDOLPH is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works and a key member of the Select Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the Special Committee on Aging and the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

His wide influence in Washington stems from the respect accorded his knowledge of the problems and his understanding of the proper instruments needed to solve them.

And I can also tell you that his deep interest in postal affairs certainly didn't delay this new facility for Wheeling.

I have always shared John F. Kennedy's affection and admiration for the independent spirits who people this rugged state, and I can tell you from personal experience that in Senator RANDOLPH and Senator BYRD, whose important Committee assignments include Appropriations, Armed Services, and Rules and Administration, West Virginia's tradition of independence is well represented in Congress, as it is in your State House under my friend Governor Hulett C. Smith.

Long before I ever dreamed that I would be helping to move the mail, President Johnson told me of an early Postmaster of Wheeling, Mr. Archibald Campbell, who was the editor of the only antislavery daily newspaper in pre-Civil War Virginia.

As you would imagine, a man who could put out an antislavery newspaper before the "West" was added to the most beautiful portion of Virginia, must have been an individualist of no mean caliber.

And this he certainly was.

For at a Republican National Convention in 1880 he responded to certain pressure by saying, "I always intend to wear my sovereignty under my hat."

In my view, this one phrase sums up what Americans—and West Virginians particularly—really are.

Of course, I hope I won't sound too partisan if I say that if Mr. Campbell were alive today he might well have found himself more at home in another political Party. In fact I would like to submit this suggestion to your good friend and mine, your Congressman ARCH MOORE, for his consideration. I know he will take it in the spirit in which it is meant.

One of the most interesting roles of any Postmaster General is the dedication of a new post office.

This is so not only because each new postal facility represents another improved link in our communications network, not only because it forms another step toward our goal of better service, not only because it is a sign of progress in the community it serves, but also for another, perhaps even more significant reason.

New post offices reflect that our mail volume is expanding.

Mail volume is a very accurate economic and social thermometer.

When times are good, the volume soars.

When times are bad or mediocre, mail volume slows down.

And when times are dismal, as they were during the Depression years from 1930 to 1933, mail volume actually drops.

In fact, it dropped from 27 billion to 19 billion pieces annually in those dark days.

This new structure we dedicate today is a symbol of the greatest economic boom in our history, or indeed the history of the world.

The fact that more people have more money to buy more things, and that our educational levels are rising as new programs and new affluence provide the foundation for more schooling, are reflected in mail statistics.

Despite the most careful plans, our mail volume figures consistently increase faster than we anticipate.

Men who have spent 30 or 35 years in the postal service and who draw up predictions based on the experience of a lifetime are proven wrong time and time again.

For no man has ever before seen the kind of economic growth America is experiencing today.

When he spoke to the nation last January, the President reported that our economic growth in the previous year—just our growth alone—had exceeded the total, the total economies of all but seven of the more than 100 nations of the world.

Since that time our rate of growth has increased, increased faster than even the most optimistic projections.

High growth rate can be translated directly into more jobs.

There are nine million more workers on non-farm payrolls than there were in 1960.

We are in the 67th month of sustained economic advance.

Our unemployment rate is down from seven per cent to 3.9 per cent, the lowest since 1953.

In fact, a million and a half more Americans are working now than were a year ago.

Wages are higher, 18 per cent higher than they were in 1960.

Older Americans, ones with little or no bulwark against the high cost of illness, have a new degree of protection.

Our bright young people, thousands of whom were once denied an education because of inadequate funds, have a new opportunity.

The unemployed and underemployed, the untrained and undertrained—more than half a million of them in the past four years—have received help in learning new skills to equip them for available jobs.

So we have more people making more money and with more security and more opportunity than ever before.

This factor, more than any other, is responsible for the rising tide of mail volume.

I think most Americans are pleased with the way our economy has been going.

But there are always some who like to say "in front of every silver lining there's a dark cloud."

They might even point to this post office and say, "If things weren't so good, you wouldn't have to waste the money building better post offices in Wheeling."

There are some people, like your elected Representatives, who see a glass and say that it is half-filled, and others who look at the same glass and say it is half empty.

But those who ignore our unprecedented economic boom look at the glass and worry about it breaking.

They say that prices are higher.

And they are.

But the increase in prices is far overshadowed by increases in wages, and profits, and farm income, and business income.

Every major industrial nation in the world has faced some inflation.

But the record of the United States in restraining inflation is far better than these nations.

In addition, the President has announced significant steps to assure that our economy does not overheat and that the upward trend in prices can be contained.

But, as he stressed, "Our goal in America is stable growth.

"Stability and growth go hand-in-hand.

"We must not ever succumb to the temptation of buying price stability at the expense of stopping growth."

And then he made a pledge that I know will be fulfilled: "We will not stop the economy in its tracks; we will not put men and machines out of work again.

"We will not stop our effort to improve living standards and essential public services.

"We will not beat a shabby retreat from the challenges that face us . . . And this is why I . . . pledge to you today that we shall not repeat in the sixties the mistakes that we made in the fifties."

And I can assure you President Johnson makes the same pledge that President Kennedy made for international affairs—the mistakes of the thirties, mistakes of appeasement that opened the way for World War II and all the turmoil and tragedy that followed—will not be repeated in the sixties.

I spent much time in West Virginia in 1959 and 1960. I made several visits and I was here for an uninterrupted six weeks leading up to a historic Presidential primary. I was associated with John F. Kennedy for fourteen years.

I saw him stand ten feet tall during the Cuban missile crisis. He did not turn tail and run.

I was with President Kennedy at Dallas. I was with the new President on the plane at Dallas while the world waited with baited breath. I watched the transition. Our Democracy was put to the test, and there was continuity.

Just as President Kennedy stood firm in the Cuban missile crisis, President Johnson will not turn tail and run now. We are standing firm in Vietnam but we will not act irresponsibly there as some would suggest. We are not going to beat a shabby retreat there.

Certainly, the Vietnamese people have turned the corner toward self-rule, at the same time that all observers feel that the Hanoi regime is almost, if not quite, convinced that the course of terror and violence they have chosen is, through our resolve, a lost cause.

No, I can tell you from many conversations with President Johnson, that he will not let the near-sighted and timid and hypercritical make him beat a shabby retreat from prosperity at home or from a just and lasting peace.

We cannot abandon the struggle for freedom—just as we cannot abandon the fight to make certain that the blessings of our own freedom are shared fully by every American.

The responsibilities we must shoulder, at home and abroad, require courageous, dedicated, enlightened leadership, in Congress as well as in the White House.

In my host here today, Senator RANDOLPH, and his colleagues, you have men who have given you and the nation that kind of leadership.

In his response to President Johnson's greeting, the President of the the Philippines recently remarked that those bearing the burdens of leadership are in the loneliest position among men.

I think that without doubt our President has the loneliest job in the world and the most awesome.

He is our Commander-in-Chief in these crucial times.

He needs your help and he needs your prayers and I know you stand at his side—every American stands at the President's side—as he guides the destiny of this nation.

PROGRAM

Presentation of colors: American Legion Post No. 1, Wheeling, W. Va.

National anthem: Wheeling High School Band; Louis S. Cefus, director.

Invocation: Rev. John F. Streng, pastor, St. James Lutheran Church.

Introduction of distinguished guests: Harry C. Hamm, editor, Wheeling New Register, master of ceremonies.

Remarks: Rabbi Martin Siegel, Woodsdale Temple.

Remarks: U.S. Senator ROBERT C. BYRD.

Introduction of the Postmaster General: U.S. Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH.

Dedication address: Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien.

Presentation of American flag to Postmaster George A. Fahey: U.S. Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH.

Benediction: Rev. Thomas A. Rafferty, St. Joseph's Cathedral.

Open house: The public.

Words of Warning Recalled

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks I include an article appearing in the Commercial Bulletin of September 24, 1966, entitled "Words Of Warning Recalled," written by Richard I. Goodrich, vice president of International Wool Textile Organization, and past president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, which article contains valuable and important information relating to the wool trade industry in the United States:

WORDS OF WARNING RECALLED

(By Richard I. Goodrich)

Just one year ago, I wrote an article which was published in the Commercial Bulletin, entitled "Words of Warning." The premise was made that although the Wool Textile Industry in the United States was enjoying a good year in 1965, experiences of the unhappy past have shown how short lived good times can be in our vulnerable Wool Industry.

The article went on to point out that one might believe the import problem, under the good conditions existing in 1965, could now be relegated to the background, and the Wool Industry could relax its efforts. Nothing could be further from the truth!

The article continues, "Representatives of the Wool Textile Industry could make no greater mistake nor a more dangerous move than to relax their efforts to obtain the needed and long-sought protection for the Domestic Wool Industry." The article went on to say, "conditions and circumstances which caused a drastic erosion in our Wool Textile Industry over the last ten years still exist. Our mills are still without protection from excessive imports of wool fabrics and apparel, which could cause still further attrition." It further stated, "that recent figures show imports of all types of wool fabrics and apparel are averaging one third higher, so far, in 1965 than in 1964." It emphasized that "this does not indicate any attempt on the part of foreign countries to restrict or control their exports to our market." All this was said in September 1965.

In Estoril, Portugal, in June 1966, in an address at the Plenary Session of The International Wool Textile Organization before representatives of twenty-seven member countries, I stressed the point, that "At the moment, the wool sector as well as other branches of the United States Textile Industry have been enjoying a high rate of activity. We are aware, however, that some of the causes of this situation are of an extraordinary and transitory nature. However, our basic problem continues without abatement: that is, the continuing rise of imports of wool textile products into our domestic market and the diminishing share of that market contributed by United States products. Existing conditions have for the moment obscured, but have not obviated, our essential need for remedial action that will afford relief from repetitively disruptive consequences to our market and to our wool textile industry."

I went on to say, "It is not my intention here (Estoril, Portugal) to say more than to mention this serious problem affecting the United States Wool Industry. A problem of this nature, which will have repercussions throughout the world's wool trades, deserves, it seems to me, not to be altogether ignored in the review of world wool trade developments at these proceedings of the IWTO."

Unhappily, the Words of Warning in the Commercial Bulletin a year ago, and the address to the IWTO were all too prophetic. For the first six months or so of 1966 the woolen and worsted mills of the United States continued to enjoy good business. About the first of July, a quiet spell began in the woolen end of the Industry such as has not been experienced for a number of years, and is still continuing. Within the last month, the rest of the wool textile industry of the United States, including topmakers, spinners, weavers and knitters, has experienced this same crippling slowdown due to lack of new orders.

Meanwhile, in all areas imports have increased at an alarming rate, with particular emphasis in certain categories such as men's wear worsteds, knitwear and apparel.

On the other side of the picture, any attempts by the Administration to curb in any way these excessive imports have proven weak and ineffective.

On September 28, 1964, President Johnson, speaking in Portland, Maine said in part: "I can assure you that there is no major official in this Administration who has not been fully aware of the hardships created every time a (wool textile) mill is shut down or forced to operate on part time." "In the past ten years, imports (of wool textiles) have soared from less than five per cent to twenty per cent of American consumption, with particular concentration in worsteds. This Administration has made and will continue to make vigorous efforts to solve this problem. I share with our late beloved President Kennedy the view that wool textile and apparel imports must be kept at reasonable levels. We have been trying to work out effective arangements with other wool textile producing countries. Two missions have been sent abroad for this purpose in recent months. Thus far, a multi-nation meeting has not been convened, but we intend to continue our efforts vigorously. I can assure you that we shall work hard at this problem. I consider it essential that the wool textile industry be restored to good health." Quotations from President Johnson's speech in Portland, Maine and Providence, Rhode Island, September 1964.

The Wool Industry is reluctant to believe that these were empty words of political expediency, but this pledge made to the Wool Textile Industry has not been carried out.

Various representatives of the textile workers of America and the workers themselves are deeply concerned with this problem. They realize only too well the point that apparently has eluded the Administration and some members of Congress, that should the American Textile Industry lose its struggle to survive against foreign competition, the chief victim would be the American textile worker. Not only does the American textile worker face this danger, but much of the fabrics and apparel imported into the United States each year, which jeopardize his job, are made under working conditions and at rates of pay which would be absolutely illegal in the United States. These are matters which no one in the Administration or Congress should ever forget.

The American textile workers are not the only people who would be badly hurt should the American Textile Industry suffer from further attrition. Wool is grown in every state of the Union, and several hundred thousand wool growers would lose a major source of income because their annual clip can only be sold to the wool consuming industry in the United States.

Imports of wool fabrics and apparel by weight into the United States in 1965 equaled 96% of the entire United States shorn wool production. It is easy to imagine how much better off the American wool grower would be were imports of foreign fabrics and apparel curtailed to reasonable limits.

The article in the Commercial Bulletin a year ago emphasized that the reactions of foreign Governments to invitations to sit down and discuss this matter show that they have no intention to take any action which would restrict their exports of fabrics and apparel to the United States.

Unless these foreign countries experience a change of heart, the only alternative for our Government is prompt unilateral action. If voluntary cooperation from foreign countries is not soon forthcoming, then we hope the Administration, aware as it is of the deteriorating situation in our industry, will take corrective action. Failing this, the only recourse left is eventual action by Congress, forcefully taken, to curb excessive imports by the imposition of country-by-country quotas by categories of fabrics and apparel, if our Domestic Wool Textile Industry and Wool Growing Industry are to survive.

The Communists and Civil Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "The Reds and Civil Rights," published in the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch of October 6, 1966.

The Richmond editorial quotes a survey made by the Norfolk Journal and Guide. The Journal and Guide is a well-edited, responsible Negro publication which through the years has had the welfare of the Negro at heart. Its publisher is Thomas W. Young, and its editor is P. B. Young, Jr.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE REDS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Many "liberals" laugh derisively whenever anyone says that Communists are trying to capitalize on the civil rights movement and are stirring up racial violence.

The Norfolk Journal and Guide, a Negro newspaper, has an editorial page feature called "Inquiring Reporter." In each issue of the paper, one question is posed and six citizens give their answers.

The question in the Oct. 8 issue is:

Do you think the Communist are using the civil rights movement to their advantage?

All six of the persons questioned answered yes. All six are Negroes.

A licensed practical nurse replied that "from the way things are going," she would say that the Reds are using the rights movement. "There are too many things happening that aren't just clear," she added.

A teacher said that the Communists were not behind the civil rights movement at the beginning, but he added: "I believe that now they have joined to get on the bandwagon to help their fight."

A woman teacher replied to the question this way:

I think they are, but I also think that we are letting them do so. They could not take advantage of civil rights if we did not allow them to do so. To stop them should be easy. Just stop, think and use our heads.

A school clerk answered the question, "Yes, indeed." She added: "They are really using civil rights, and what gets me is that more people should be able to see through the Communists. We can fight civil rights without their help."

A playground leader said the Reds always step in to gain from confusion, and since there is now confusion in the rights movement, they are taking advantage of the situation.

A high school student declared that the Reds are in the movement because "they have seen a chance to maybe get up front as well as to get some followers."

If Communists are active in the rights movement, and there's no doubt that they are, the fact does not discount the movement itself. The Reds may be found anywhere there appears to be an opportunity to create confusion, chaos and dissension among the American people.

It is highly encouraging that all six of the citizens questioned by the Journal and Guide recognize the presence of Red agitators in civil rights activities. The non-Communist leaders of the movement should heed the words of the teacher who said the Reds could be ousted if Negroes would "stop, think and use our heads."

Older Americans and Their Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I would like to include a speech delivered by Commissioner William D. Bechill, of the Administration on Aging, of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare at a recent meeting in Providence, R.I.:

OLDER AMERICANS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT [1]

(By William D. Bechill, Commissioner, Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare)

Congressman Fogarty, Mayor Doorley, Mr. Fitch, ladies and gentlemen. I am glad to participate in this meeting today. It is particularly fitting that we should meet in Rhode Island to take a look at what government is doing for older people because Rhode Island has given Congressman Fogarty to the Nation and Mr. Fogarty has done more for the Nation's older people than any other one person ever to sit in the Congress.

Mr. Fogarty was the co-author of the White House Conference on Aging Act and he has vigorously supported every piece of legislation to benefit older people since that date. Along with the late Senator Pat McNamara he forged the passage of the Older Americans Act, which I am to discuss this morning. He also worked diligently for the other pieces of legislation which made 1965 the most important legislative year in history for older people.

Several of the objectives of the White House Conference recommendations were reached in the 1965 session of Congress. I wonder if you have stopped to think how significant these laws are.

The social security amendments established Medicare; effected a substantial increase in social security benefits; improved retirement and disability provisions; and revised and expanded the Kerr-Mills program for the needy aged.

The improvement and expansion of the vocational rehabilitation program includes many more services for older people.

The amendments to the housing programs provided more public housing and moderate income units for the elderly and authorized a rent supplement program which will enable low-income persons including the elderly, to obtain housing at a price they can afford to pay.

The Congress extended for another year a $10 million project grant program for community health services for the chronically ill and aged, and passed legislation designed to combat heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

---

[1] Delivered at a meeting of the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association in Providence, R.I., on September 19, 1966.

It added a new section to the Economic Opportunity Act calling for more programs to help the elderly poor.

And finally it passed a Higher Education Act with several provisions which will increase the educational opportunities of older people.

Taken together, these laws can indeed be called "landmark legislation."

THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT

My particular job here this morning is to discuss the Older Americans Act and to report what has been accomplished under it so far. The Act is to my mind one of the most significant laws passed by Congress in recent years.

I assumed my duties as Commissioner on Aging on November 2, 1965. Much of the time during the past ten months has been spent in helping the States tool up to put their financial allotments to work. I am glad to report that Rhode Island was one of the first States to receive funds under the program. In addition, we have recruited additional staff; received, evaluated, and approved projects for demonstration, research, and training under titles IV and V of the Act; held two meetings of the Advisory Committee on Aging; and responded to a great many requests to report on aging programs of the Federal government and the work of the Administration on Aging to a wide variety of audiences.

I can report to you that after ten months the Older Americans Act is having an impact on virtually every part of the country. The amount of the grant which a State can use for administrative purposes is 10% or $15,000, whichever is the larger. This means that the remainder is to be used for establishing and expanding programs and services for older people in the communities where they live, coordination and planning, and training of personnel. To qualify for a grant, the State must designate a single agency to administer the Act. It must make a State plan, assess existing resources and needs within a State, and determine the priority for meeting the needs.

To date, 48 of the 55 jurisdictions have designated an agency to administer the program. In some of the remaining States certain legislative or administrative action is needed to establish the necessary agency. Thirty-eight of the States have had their plans approved.

You will be interested, I think, in the kinds of programs and services communities are developing with the help of State grants. As of September 10 we had reports from 16 States on 108 different community projects which had been funded. Seventy of the 103 were for direct services to older people; 28 of them were for senior center programs.

Many of you will have an opoprtunity to participate in these new centers and others which will follow I am sure as you do so you will agree that a good multipurpose senior center offers many opportunities to pursue new and revived interests which contribute to a meaningful post-retirement life. In an adequately staffed and efficiently operated center older persons can develop new skills, explore avenues for voluntary and civic services, make new friends, secure advice and counseling, and obtain information about the services available to them in the community.

Coordination is important

It is understood that the needs of older people cannot be neatly compartmentalized and met through separate segmented, independently-operated programs. They cut across every aspect of living. For this reason the Older Americans Act puts great emphasis on effective planning, coordination, and utilization of existing services. This is necessary in Providence, in Los Angeles, in Chicago, in every community, to avoid duplication of effort and to assure that available resources are used where they can bring maximum results. In the light of this emphasis I think it is significant that 33 projects have been funded in 10 States for the purpose of community development and planning.

For example, in Searcy County, Arkansas, a State grant has been made for an elderly worker's service which will involve the local OEO Community Action Program, the Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farmers Home Administration, the Department of Public Welfare, schools, and churches.

In Popular Bluffs, Lee's Summit, and Kansas City, Missouri, in Burwell, Nebraska, and in Alama, Georgia, and in Miami, Florida, Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations are working together in providing low-rent housing which incorporates senior activity centers and a variety of social, health, and nutritional services.

In Nassau County, New York, a grant from the State, a demonstration grant from the Washington Office of the Administration on Aging, and aid from the Public Health Service are being joined to finance a project designed to integrate and coordinate the programs of more than 100 centers, clubs, and organizations serving older people.

Other community projects being financed by funds under the Older Americans Act include homemaker services, foster homes for the elderly, information services, leadership training, and various kinds of programs of education.

The 103 community projects I have mentioned are, of course, only the first received. Considering the fact that only 18 States had their plans approved and funded at the first of the year and all the other 20 have been funded since then, I think these projects represent a significant forerunner of what we may expect of hundreds of communities throughout the country in the next few months.

Research, demonstration, and training

Title IV of the Older Americans Act authorizes a program of grants to public and nonprofit private agencies, organizations, and institutions for research and demonstration to develop new approaches, methods, or techniques for assisting older persons to enjoy wholesome and meaningful living. Title V authorizes grants for the training of personnel needed in every phase of work with the aging.

By September 1, twenty-six research and demonstration grants had been approved. One of the first applications filed for a Title IV grant was by Mayor Doorley of Providence for the multi-purpose Senior Center. Some of the other projects will be of interest to you:

One of them is for a demonstration food service program for elderly persons in five senior centers of a large city. In this program the provision of a main, hot, nutritious noon-day meal will be combined with programs on nutrition, food preparation, use of surplus foods, and economical shopping.

Other demonstration projects include:

Methods of home teaching to meet personal and social needs of newly blinded, older people;

Exploration of ways to stimulate and assist retired persons in intellectual pursuits, both to add meaning to their own lives and to encourage them to use their skills and talents in service to the community;

Other projects will develop new skills and employment opportunities for the older person; and others will learn how to utilize the skills of older people in playground supervision and academic interning.

Sixteen projects for training persons to work with older people have been funded to date. They include grants to two universities to train personnel needed for planning, administering, and coordinating programs in aging on the State, regional, or national levels. Another grant has gone to a University to bring together community workers in aging for intensive training including practical training in community coordinaton.

Another training projects is directed at an inventory of existing adult education opportunities for older people followed by a concerted effort to get a variety of new programs started.

The research, demonstration, and training authority in the Older Americans Act gives the Administration on Aging an opportunity to encourage and support pioneer efforts to find new and better ways of achieving all the worthwhile objectives set forth in the Act. New applications coming in show a consistent improvement in quality and imagination. I believe that as the possibilities under the research and training program become more widely known, the experience gained under it will provide definite new insights and more effective measures to counteract the many social and economic forces which now make the latter years difficult for so many people.

The Advisory Committee is active

I cannot conclude a report on progress under the Older Americans Act without saying a word about the leadership of the Advisory Committee on Older Americans established by the Act. The distinguished Executive Director of AARP and NRTA was named to that Committee by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The service of Mr. Fitch and the other 14 able members to date has been invaluable. The Committee has discussed and formulated specific goals basic to planning present and future programs in aging. It has established subcommittees to study and advise the Administration on Aging on matters relating to action in the States; legislation; income maintenance; and relations between the various agencies of the Federal Government. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on October 3 and 4 and I expect it to be even more productive than those previously held.

Cooperation of Government agencies is necessary

As you know, there are many agencies of government which touch the lives of each of the retired persons present here today. Social Security and Medicare benefits are administered by the Social Security Administration. Housing projects get financial assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Public Health Service helps to build community hospitals and nursing homes, public health clinics, and other services for the chronically ill and aged. The rehabilitation of older workers is the responsibility of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, and the watchful eye against frauds and quackery is directed by the Food and Drug Administration. So the need for the coordination of resources (which I previously discussed as necessary in the local community) is also necessary on the State and Federal level. In fact, a strong partnership between local, State, and Federal Governments is essential if the social situation facing the older segment of our population is ever to be improved.

The initiation of new programs and their effective coordination is one of the most difficult goals to achieve in any area of social action. Leadership in these activities within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is, however, one of the primary objectives of its Secretary, John W. Gardner. The Administration on Aging has accepted this as a major challenge. I can report some definite progress in the field of aging, but at the same time I must admit that there is room for a great deal more—and we are going to do a great deal more.

We are working with the Public Health Service in carrying a pilot program to recruit and train home health aides under a contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Foster Grandparent Program is being administered by the Administration on Aging under a contract from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

We are exploring with the Public Health Service the feasibility of developing home health services in the States through the cooperative efforts of State commissions on aging, State health departments, and other appropriate State agencies.

We are participating with six Federal agencies in a survey of Susceptibility to Health Fallacies and Misrepresentation and are working with the Food and Drug Administration on plans for a joint analysis of the data that is collected.

We are promoting, in concert with the Department of Housing and Urban development and national voluntary agencies, the construction of housing for the elderly and the development of guidelines on how architectural barriers in retirement housing may be eliminated.

We are cooperating with the task force established by the Secretary to study methods of improving the scope and adequacy of social security benefits.

We have joined with the Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation in urging State agencies in vocational rehabilitation and aging to join in the efforts to staff rehabilitation facilities and services for older people.

We are working with the Office of Education in the development of the broad range of educational programs.

We are cooperating with the Division of Accident Prevention of the Public Health Service on writing an accident prevention program.

We have several staff members who maintain an almost day to day communication with the various other Federal agencies whose programs affect older people.

FUTURE GOALS

Up to this point I have tried to spot the most significant achievements for older people since 1961, and to report in some detail what has happened in the Administration on Aging in its first year of existence. In closing, however, I want to say that those achievements are not enough. Much more needs to be done.

If each person here were to write out the two or three most important problems which could be alleviated by government action, I'm sure the list would not be short. I think I know the three or four which would appear on most lists.

Income

The first is the need for more adequate income. More than half the couples 65 years of age and over have incomes under $3,000 a year, and 3 out of 5 older persons living alone or with nonrelatives have income under $1,500. The average social security benefits for a retired couple in 1965 was $142 a month and only $82 a month for a retired worker who had no wife entitled to wife's benefits. The average for a male retired worker alone was $83.60 and the average payment for a female retired worker $64.30. Poverty in retirement of persons who have spent their lives building the Nation's business and industry cannot be condoned in a Nation whose gross national product will exceed $1 trillion within the next decade.

Our social security system is the best and most convenient mechanism we now have to reduce poverty of older persons. It must be strengthened and expanded to increase benefits and to provide for automatic adjustment of benefits to increases in earnings.

President Johnson has called for studies of ways to improve the social security system and on June 3rd he proposed that its benefits be increased for the entire 21 million beneficiaries. Mr. FOGARTY has introduced a bill, H.R. 16253, with specific provisions for increasing social security cash benefits and other improvements in the social security program. His bill shows a great deal of thought and preparation and deserves careful consideration.

The Report of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare issued in June contains specific recommendations for improvement of public assistance, including old-age assistance. If those recommendations could be enacted into law needy older people in every State would be eligible for payments adequate enough to live at a minimum standard of health and decency.

Health

Second on my list I would put the need for improved health programs. The passage of legislation for Medicare and supplementary medical insurance is certainly one of the major achievements of our time. There are other measures needed, however.

In his Health and Education Message to Congress on March 1, the President called for legislation to encourage the development and use of methods, techniques, and practices to prevent illness and preserve health; and to provide more and better trained personnel. Higher standards of institutional care and more comprehensive community health services are needed for older people. Practices relating to the elderly committed to mental institutions need to be reviewed and nutritional services and consumer education among the elderly should be improved.

Housing

The third major problem of retired persons is the need for a comfortable, suitable place to live which they can afford. Available housing units have been increased considerably in the past five years but many more are needed. The number of units of public housing built annually needs to be increased, and the rent supplementation program needs to be expanded to cover larger numbers of older persons.

Purpose and meaningful use of leisure time

The fourth and last area which I shall name is more difficult to describe and in many ways more difficult to achieve. Like other highly industrialized nations, America has undergone a rapid transition in which the former and traditional roles which older people generally had in a simpler and less complicated society have not been replaced sufficiently by other roles which are generally accepted and looked upon by others as having real value and purpose.

If older people are to have a purposeful life in retirement, possibly the greatest challenge we face is to create, develop, and find more positive roles for them.

To discover and develop ways in which a sense of purpose and meaningful living can be achieved after retirement will take more pioneering than any of the other areas I have mentioned.

The senior center holds promise but there are comparatively a few of them throughout the country. To serve the older people of the country effectively, every community should consider establishing a center with educational and recreational programs along with health, nutrition, employment and other services. Also, more programs of continuing education are needed designed for older people and scheduled at times convenient to them. Library services, public parks, and recreation areas for the elderly need to be expanded, opportunities for volunteer community services increased, and nationwide encouragement should be given to arts and crafts and creative pursuits of all kinds.

CONCLUSION

A look ahead at all the action required to help make this country a place in which we will all want to retire could be a cause of worry and discouragement. But a look backward at the milestones built during the past five years abolishes all doubts about what can be done in the years ahead—if we really try.

The legislation of the past five years is a foundation and it has provided new resources. The Older Americans Act has established a local, State, and Federal framework. How the framework is implemented, how resources are used and what they accomplish for older persons will depend on the dedication and leadership of people: people like you, and others throughout the country. I pledge you my full support in this task—and the full support of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

James Connally Technical Institute Begins To Take Form Under Skilled Hands of Dr. Roy Dugger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, when the decision was made to close the James Connally Air Force Base in Waco, the citizens of the community rolled up their sleeves and went to work to find a good alternative use to put the air base to. The result was a new technical training institute, the first such institution in Texas.

Planning for the institute is now going forward under the skilled leadership of Dr. Roy Dugger. From all reports this new institution should be one of the outstanding technical training institutes in the country within a few years.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the August 14, 1966, Waco Tribune-Herald explaining the current status of the institute be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHORT COURSE IN TECHNICAL TRAINING GIVEN BUDGETEERS

President Earl Ruder of Texas A&M University told the two state budget boards here Wednesday this anecdote to illustrate why Gov. John Connally insisted that the State of Texas start trying to catch up to the rest of the states in offering technical and vocational training on a major scale:

"I was sitting by a man from South Carolina at dinner not long ago," said President Rudder, "and I thought I'd do a little Texas-size bragging. I told him what we are doing and are about to do at James Connally Technical Institute to train Texans for better jobs in industry. This South Carolina man listened to me a while and finally said, 'Why, Mr. Rudder, we've had seven institutes like that in our state for more than five years.' I just had to change the subject."

The fact is, of course, that Texas is far behind not only South Carolina but also is years behind Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, California, Connecticut and Kentucky, to name a few states, in the field of technical vocational training.

James Connally Technical Institute will be a full-fledged reality offering a wide range of short courses, two-year courses and refresher courses in the skills needed by Texas business, industry and public employers.

The budget boards visiting the campus at James Connally Air Force Base got a four-hour short course in technical institutes here Wednesday. None of the staff members coming from Austin had ever been exposed to that kind of information before. Their questions made that plain. They are experts in picking holes in budgets for state colleges, universities, eleemosynary institutions, public safety and housekeeping departments, etc. The facts of technical and vocational training on the scale planned at Connally Tech seemed to fascinate them. They were intrigued by the special circumstances surrounding the phasing-in of a brand new technical institute on a facility where the Air Force is phasing out.

What appeared to strike them most forcefully was Dr. Roy Dugger's report on the manner in which Connally Tech has enlisted advisory committees for Texas businesses and industrial firms to guide the new technical institute in its fields of training, and on the levels of training in those fields. This was done, of course, so that Connally Tech students will learn the latest and most needed skills. There are, said Dr. Dugger, almost 100 officials from Texas' principal firms actively assisting the institute.

As an example Dr. Dugger cited the chemical industry advisory committee which was asked to outline chemical technician needs. The committee not only did this but told Dugger's staff that instrumentation technicians are needed badly, too. Furthermore, one of the major companies concerned assigned a top official to Connally Tech on leave for two years to head up these two departments which enroll their first students Sept. 6.

This is typical, said Dr. Dugger, of the intense interest which employers in many fields are demonstrating in Connally Tech.

It was apparent from the hearing Wednesday that Connally Tech's philosophy will be one of utmost flexibility so that its training may keep up with the technological revolution that all business and industry are undergoing. Its aim is forward-looking practicality. "We believe that no teacher will be giving the same instructions twice in his field," Dugger said. "Technical skills are changing that fast nowadays in every line of work."

What of the future for Connally Tech graduates? In the other states where this sort of institution already has been operating for several years, records of their trainees indicate that they are going to work immediately for wages and salaries in the $600–$800 a month range and that after a few short years they are earning in the $8,000-and-up per year range. It is obvious that investment in technical training is a bonanza for the state and nation and a very good thing indeed for the individual. The budget experts from Austin went away from Connally Tech with that thought firmly implanted in their minds.

Manila Conferencce

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, the Manila Conference is a welcome initiative. Here is an opportunity for collective deliberation by the leaders of those nations which have troops committed to the defense of South Vietnam. Topics for consideration can range from a negotiated settlement to the economic rehabilitation upon which lasting stability will depend.

An editorial in the Philadelphia Inquirer lauds this effort to strengthen the anti-Communist alinement of nations in the Far East whose sons share foxholes with our own. This paper also notes the symbolic importance of the President's attendance as fulfillment of his pledge to go anywhere, at any time, under any conditions to discuss peace in southeast Asia.

The Washington Post similarly supports the move, emphasizing the significance of this acceptance of increasing collective responsibility on the part of Asian nations.

I submit the Philadelphia Inquirer editorial for inclusion in the RECORD as a matter of interest to my fellow Members:

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, Sept. 28, 1966]

MEETING IN MANILA

President Johnson's decision to accept the invitation of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines to attend a conference in Manila with the leaders of six nations that have troops fighting the Communists in Vietnam provides an opportunity to strengthen the anti-Communist alignment of nations in the Far East.

It is easy to lose sight of the fact that the United States is not the only country allied with Saigon in opposing aggression by Hanoi against the South Vietnamese. Asiatic countries with forces in South Vietnam who have been invited are Australia, South Korea, New Zealand and Thailand.

It makes sense, in such a conference, as President Marcos proposes, to go beyond the immediate conflict to the questions of economic rehabilitation on which permanent security depends. But first the peace must be won on the battlefield. President Johnson is doing well to make good on his pledge to go "anywhere, at any time, under any conditions" to discuss peace in Southeast Asia. If the Manila Conference can in any way be made the instrument to bring about a negotiated settlement it should be done.

Meantime, it can be the occasion, in any event, for the Southeast Asian countries in attendance to strengthen the front against aggression by increasing their contributions to the defeat of Hanoi's designs on South Vietnam.

That is the price of peace—and freedom!

The Fight Against Air Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it is most unfortunate that New York State has postponed its war against air pollution.

As pointed out in the following editorial from the October 2, 1966, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune, California did not wait until Federal law became operative.

It is to be hoped that New York State's Air Pollution Control Board will reverse its decision and proceed to immediate implementation of the necessary controls.

The editorial follows:

HUFFING AND PUFFING

On paper it looked good. In speech it sounded great. We mean Gov. Rockefeller's statement last Aug. 2 when he signed a sheaf of bills designed to cleanse the air over the state.

The legislation, Rockefeller said, initiated "an all-out war on one of our most serious health problems—air pollution."

Now the state's Air Pollution Control Board, vested with sweeping authority by the new laws to say how and when auto exhausts and chimney smoke are to be harnessed, huffs and puffs and collapses from the exertion.

Present devices to control noxious effluents from old cars, said Alexander Rihm Jr., the board's executive secretary, aren't "worth the money people would have to pay to get them." So the board will wait until federal law, requiring controls on new cars, becomes operative in 1968.

California didn't wait. It is the model for the federal law governing new cars and mandates repressive equipment on pre-1963 models when they change ownership.

New York's problem is serious indeed. The city has been cited by eminent authority as the nation's most atmospherically poisoned—730 pounds per person per year.

The poisons can't be seen or tasted or clutched. But they're there to breathe.

In Los Angeles they made people weep at their steering wheels and choke at their jobs. So Los Angeles and California acted—massively.

Where is the "all-out war" here? Must New York wait for disaster?

Private Pension Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY ROBERTS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, apparently the Treasury Department is proposing to change the rules on private pension programs to the serious detriment of small firms with private pension funds.

In Announcement No. 66–58, dated September 19, 1966, the Internal Revenue Service requested background information from interested persons and firms for developing a formula for integrating private pension and other retirement plans with old-age and survivors insurance benefits under the Social Security Act, as amended in 1965.

In this announcement IRS suggests a new formula which would result from using a mathematical approach. Under existing law, as passed by this Congress, an employer is encouraged to provide pensions for his employees through a deduction of taxable income contributed by the employer for a pension fund, provided the pension plan does not discriminate in favor of higher paid personnel. Under plans previously approved by the Treasury Department, retired employees are receiving pensions over and above any benefits to which they might be entitled under social security, and the employer is receiving his lawful and deserving tax deduction for contribution paid into the pension fund.

Now, according to the Treasury Department, last year's changes in the social security law require a change in the formula for determining when a pension is fair, and hence eligible for tax deductions. Existing pension plans, though already approved as not discriminating, must be changed to meet the new formula, as well as new plans yet to be approved.

According to leading actuaries as quoted in U.S. News & World Report, October 10, 1966, issue, the Treasury Department's suggested change would require employers, in order to still get their presently allowed tax deductions, to either increase the pensions of the lower paid employees or reduce the pension of the higher paid workers. No employer wishes to suddenly reduce the pension of any of his employees, but still, many employers simply cannot afford to increase their pension plans, either. Profits will not allow it.

Is such a change necessary? Did Congress, when increasing the coverage and benefits under social security, intend to force employers to raise benefits under private, voluntary pension funds?

Certainly not.

Any changes made in the formula used to determine if these pension plans are fair to all employees of a company should only be made in new plans. Those plans already approved by the Treasury Department and set up by the companies should be left strictly alone. These companies should continue to be allowed their tax deductions, regardless of any changes in the social security law.

I urge my colleagues to study and watch closely the actions of the Treasury Department, and if the need arises, join with me in preventing any action which would jeopardize the future of those millions of Americans who are counting so heavily on their company-provided pensions.

Only a Beginning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, Senate and House passage of the 12-mile fishing zone bill is definitely a step in the right direction in our efforts to protect our domestic fishery resources from the depredations of foreign fisheries, but it is only a beginning. This fact must be thoroughly understood and appreciated. It would be folly to think that with passage of the 12-mile fishing zone bill the increasing and highly serious threats to our offshore fishery will go away. This is certainly not the case and it is made crystal clear in the following editorial in the Portland Oregonian of October 5, 1966.

ONLY A BEGINNING

The 12-mile fishing zone bill now approved in slightly different forms by both houses of Congress may make it less profitable for the Russians or other fishermen to conduct year-around operations off the West Coast of the United States. It also will provide some protection and conservation of immature flatfish and salmon and of adult salmon schooling near the rivers' mouths for their spawning runs.

The bill should have been adopted at least three or four years ago when the Soviet fishing fleets started their massive invasion of Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska waters. This newspaper and other observers predicted then and thereafter that it was only a matter of time, and depletion of the northern fish stocks, until the Russians—and also the Japanese, who are regulated by treaty—would be off the Oregon Coast. This year the Russians came in force and the Japanese are on the way. North Korea and other nations are making similar plans.

The 12-mile bill, which should get quick Senate-House conference approval and a presidential signature, is only a minimum step, however, toward proper management of the vast nearshore fishery resource. The United States, not looking very far into the future in assessing need for protein food from the ocean, has not been aggressive enough in demanding protection of its continental shelf by international treaties and acceptance of the principle of "abstention".

The Russian ships off the Oregon and Washington coasts this summer have concentrated on ocean perch and hake, both within and without the 12-mile zone. These fish are caught in nets above the ocean floor. The Russians moved south after taking tremendous quantities of a codlike cousin of the hake, the pollock, in Alaska waters and probably depleting the stocks there. The hake and pollock are converted into fish meal and fish sausage, as well as fertilizers. A U.S. fish meal plant in Aberdeen has just been opened to begin belated exploitation of hake, which could become a major fishing venture if other nations leave enough.

The Russians certainly have taken some salmon and flatfish—the soles and flounders—incidentally, if not yet having concentrated on these valuable stocks. The flatfish, particularly, are found within the 12-mile limit in vast numbers when immature. In their adult stages they swim farther out and spawn in deep water. The migration of such fish could reduce the intensity of foreign fishing for them as a result of the 12-mile bill. The halibut also will get some protection for the same reason.

The Russians, however, have published a report on the availability in deeper water beyond 12 miles of the turbot, or arrow-tooth sole, which American fishermen have not exploited. Also, the Russians are interested in saury, a sardine-herring-like fish 10 to 12 inches in length, also not yet fished by Americans, and probably the anchovies which are.

A continental shelf convention adopted at the Geneva Law of the Sea Conference protects Dungeness and King crab from foreign exploitation, except under U.S. regulations or treaty. The Russians were limited by fishing areas and quotas for King crab in Alaska waters, but the Japanese fish with more freedom for these bottom-crawlers under the North Pacific treaty with the United States and Canada. The continental shelf convention does not apply, however, to free-swimming fish. Hence, the need for treaties with the Russians and others, or an international law giving each maritime nation the authority to manage its fish resources to a reasonable distance at sea.

American tuna and shrimp fishermen operating off foreign coasts fought the 12-mile U.S. fishing zone bill, fearing retaliation. Yet Peru has seized 12 American tuna boats in the past two days and last May four American tuna boat skippers paid fines of $41,000. Peru, Chile and Ecuador claim fishing jurisdiction as far as 200 miles from their shores and the United States has done nothing about it. The 12-mile bill ought to be only the beginning of U.S. efforts to protect its offshore fishery.

Steelworkers for National Dunes Lakeshore Park on the Southern Shore of Lake Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the United Steelworkers of America, District No. 31, of East Chicago, Ind., unanimously passed the following resolution at their meeting on October 3.

The steelworkers join hundreds of organizations and tens of thousands of working families in northern Indiana and the Chicago area in urging the House of Representatives to enact the Indiana National Dunes Lakeshore bill which was passed by the Senate several months ago.

This legislation will be on the floor of the House next week.

The resolution is as follows:

RESOLUTION OF UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, SUBDISTRICT 'NO. 2 COUNCIL, DISTRICT 31

Whereas, industrialization of the great Chicago-Calumet Area, in the early part of this century found heavy industry and particularly steel mills, locating on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan in the Chicago Area and the Lakeshore from the Stateline through the many miles of Hammond, East Chicago, and Gary in the State of Indiana; and

Whereas, such location permits industry to take full advantage of water transportation and the use of millions and millions of gallons of what was fresh, pure Lake Michigan water without cost to them; and

Whereas, for these many years, the water used as well as the elements from the atmosphere used were not returned as they were found, but polluted water returned to Lake Michigan and foul air laden with dust and gas returned to the atmosphere; and

Whereas, once destroyed, natural resources, such as the Sand Dunes and the Lakefront, are irretrievable; and

Whereas, many thousands of families have been attracted to the Calumet Area to provide labor for heavy and related industry, and it is fully recognized that capitol expenditures to build these mills and factories have furnished employment, good wages, and Union conditions to the many thousands of workers in this Area; and

Whereas, any particular geographical area can become saturated with heavy industry to the point where those who are forced to live close to heavy industry must spend the major portion of their lives in polluted air and without recreational area; and

Whereas, there are those in the State of Indiana who would desecrate the remaining few miles of Lake frontage and the Sand Dunes in favor of heavy industry for the few tax dollars that industry would pour into the State coffers, and there are those with selfish land interests who are willing to disregard the interests of people in favor of greed and personal profits; and

Whereas, there are those who seek to build for the sake of building, and who value things above people, who are contributing to the efforts of the profiteers and misguided politicians; and

Whereas, heavy industry has located in this new area on the basis of compromising decisions; and

Whereas, those who were parties to the original compromise now seek further compromises with the idea in mind of completely eliminating all recreational areas, thereby destroying all of the natural shoreline and the remaining Dunes, and

Whereas, many organizations and public-spirited citizens have and are spending of their time and funds unselfishly in an effort to preserve the remaining Indiana Lake Shore and the remaining Sand Dunes for their natural beauty, their recreational value, and botanic value for the generations to come; and

Whereas, the interest of the United Steelworkers of America should be and is for the people, realizing that our members and all workers and their families in this great industrial area, will require more and more recreational area as the years go by—by reason of automation and mechanization reducing the average working hours and thereby increasing recreational opportunity. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Sub-District Council of the United Steelworkers of America, composed of the principal officers and Staff of the thirty-five Local Unions with a membership of 37,000 in Sub-District No. 2 of District No. 31, hereby joins with the many public-spirited citizens and organizations and calls upon the President of these United States, the two Senators of the State of Indiana, and the eleven Congressmen of the State of Indiana to responsibly discharge their obligations to the people and in every way possible promote the enactment of House Bill No. 51 with such amendments as will guarantee the maximum amount of Lakeshore and area necessary to provide recreational area for the future.

Adopted this 3rd day of October, 1966.

L. H. THORNTON,
Chairman.
JOSEPH B. JANUSKI,
Secretary.

Great Mineral Find in Missouri Ozarks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, Missouri, and more particularly the Eighth Congressional District which I have the pleasure of representing in the Congress, has long been the largest mining complex in the world, producing by far the greater amount of the world's supply of lead, in addition to large quantities of other minerals—iron ore, limestone, marble, granite, coal, clay, shale, tiff, and barite. Mining operations and refining industries have played a tremendous role in the development of my State and have contributed immeasurably to local economies.

In the recent past huge new discoveries of lead and high-grade iron ore in my district have been revealed and development of these important finds is currently underway. It is expected that new explorations and new mines will bring many millions of dollars into the Missouri Ozark region within the next few years.

A very comprehensive and constructive delineation of these developments, written by my good friend and constituent, Mr. J. George Robinson, of Jefferson City, Mo., was recently published in the Construction Digest magazine. The article aptly depicts the story of mining activities in Missouri, and I commend it to the Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I present here "Missouri Mineral Bonanza," by Mr. J. George Robinson, of Jefferson City, Mo.:

MISSOURI MINERAL BONANZA: NEW MINING DISCOVERIES AND DEVELOPMENT SPARKS RAPID GROWTH IN SOUTH HALF OF STATE

(By J. Geo. Robinson)

The State of Missouri has long enjoyed an enviable reputation for an abundance of mineral resources. Extensive deposits of high grade limstone, marble, granite, coal, shale, clay and barite, as well as unlimited sources of sand, gravel and silica have served the state's people well and in many ways aided in the growth of the state. Metallic minerals too have played a most important part in the history of the state. Indeed it was lead which contributed much to the early settlement of several sections of the state. Iron ore too had its part to play and the remains of early day iron works are still to be found in several places.

Suddenly new discoveries of lead and high grade iron ores in such vast quantities as to rival the most extensive known deposits have been revealed. The story of mining developments in south Missouri, especially in the south eastern areas is the most exciting in the nation. Within a 100-mile radius of St. Louis new explorations, new plants, new mines and the attendant developments bid fair to exceed one-half billion dollars in the next twelve to eighteen months.

A report by the U.S. Bureau of Mines shows the 1965 mineral production in Missouri valued at $227.5 million which was a 38.2% gain from the all time high in 1964. This figure is approximately 30 percent of the value of grain crops produced in the state. Only shale and granite failed to show a production gain in 1965 over 1964.

The Heyward Granite Company of Graniteville in Iron County, however, produced seven times as much cut stone from the red granite in the area as in 1964. The Ruberoid Company at Annapolis started production of roofing granules from felsite granite about the middle of 1965 and to the end of the year processed more than 20 thousand tons of such granules.

Missouri shale used in the manufacture of bricks, haydite blocks, and cement also showed a large production gain of more than 33 percent over 1964.

The State of Missouri according to Henry Maddox, Director of the Department of Commerce and Industrial Development continues to grow as a leading cement producing state. River Cement Company has started production in a new $25 million plant at Selma in Jefferson County, while Dundee Cement Company has a new $55 million plant under construction at Clarksville in Pike County. Universal Atlas Cement Company is spending approximately $25 million on a new plant at Hannibal in Marion County. This new facility will have a 620 foot kiln and computer controlled equipment. The plant at Selma will start with a production rate of three million barrels per year and is designed so that production can be doubled when desired. The plant at Clarksville will have the world's largest cement kiln some 760 feet long with a capacity of several million barrels per year.

Coal production exceeded three and one-half million tons in 1965 for the first time since 1949. The top coal county in the state is Henry with Macon and Boone Counties coming up with a close second and third places, respectively. Strip mining of coal is the predominate method with not more than six underground coal mines remaining within the boundaries of the state. In an area containing an estimated reserve of some 45 million tons of coal near Thomas Hill in Randolph County the Associated Electric Cooperative is currently building a steam generating plant for the production of 150,000 kilowatts of power at a cost of $31.4 million. This plant located on a new 5,000-acre lake on the middle fork of the Chariton River. Tentative plans call for the ultimate addition of 250,000 kilowatt capacity plant at a cost of $30 million. The plant will be powered by Missouri coal and the electricity generated will be fed into a statewide power network serving five private power companies and six cooperatives. The plants with both generators will use an estimated one and one-half million tons of coal per year.

According to Walter V. Searight of the Missouri Geological Survey and Water Resources Department an estimated 80 billion tons of coal were present underground in Missouri before mining began. During the some 125 years of coal mining in the state about 300 million tons of coal have been removed and perhaps that much wasted in the mining methods. Thus an estimated reserve sufficient for several hundred years still remains as one of the state's very important mineral resources.

During 1965 clay mining gained in production approximately 35 percent over 1964. Missouri ranks second among the states in marketable clays, many of them very high in aluminum content. These clays include flints, plastics and semi-plastics, burley and diaspore. The A. P. Green Refractories Company at Mexico in Audrain County is the largest such plant in the world. Their 1965 sales were reported in excess of $65 million for the largest year in the fifty-five year history of the company. The Greene Company used more than 465 million tons of clay in all their plants during 1965.

The Refractories Division of H. K. Porter Company, Inc. is constructing a 175,000 square foot plant on a 45-acre site at Fulton in Callaway County. The plant is designed to produce fire clay and high aluminum refractories for the steel, aluminum, cement and other such industries.

Other areas of the state continue to increase production of marble, limestone, cement and other mineral products but the State Division of Commerce and Industrial Development says that Southeast Missouri is today's mineral "hotspot" of the whole world. Henry Maddox, Director of the Division points to the tremendous economic impact of the mining development surrounding the discoveries of extensive new sources of iron and lead. He points to these developments as bringing the need for new roads, railroads, schools, churches, supermarkets, service establishments of all kinds and homes for the vast army of workers needed for these developments. The mining companies alone see the need for some 8,000 employees and an attendant community services need of 4,000 employees for the estimated 60,000 additional people drawn into the area.

Much of the mining area is national forest land. Mining royalties paid to the U.S. Forest Service have already exceeded the income from timber sales during the past two years. Some indication of the impact of this on road construction can be gained when consideration is given to the fact that federal regulations require 25% of mining royalties be repaid to counties and that such monies be used only for roads and schools.

Some of the more prominent metallic mining developments include such astonishing facts and figures as to stagger the imagination. Beginning production of iron in 1964 the Meramec Mining Company produced 1,771,544 net tons of pellets at its Pea Ridge plant during 1965. A record monthly production of 170,344 net tons of pellets was achieved during May. Also during 1965 there were 17,990 railroad cars of pellets, totaling 1,688,401 net tons shipped from Pea Ridge. These shipments were primarily to customers in Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Missouri. The average employment at this development during 1965 was 797 hourly-paid employees and 127 salaried employees. A peak employment in July reached 1,016 employees.

The Pilot Knob Pellet Company at Ironton has reported the shaft of their mine as being down more than 1,100 feet. The ultimate depth is expected to be approximately 1,400 feet. Construction is well along on the new service building and construction has begun on the concentrator. New iron discoveries are being made as explorations continue with urgent vigor.

Some strip mining of iron is continuing in the southern and southeastern portion of the state.

New lead discoveries have brought some fantastic new developments in new mines and processing plants. Lead production for the St. Joseph Lead Company in Missouri during 1965 was the largest in more than 20 years. Its Federal mill handled 12,000 tons of ore per 24 hours producing lead and copper concentrates. Indian Creek facility milled 2,000 tons per 24 hours producing lead and zinc while the company's Viburnum mill processed 7,300 tons per 24 hours producing lead, zinc and copper concentrates. This totals 21,300 tons of ore per day or more than 500,000 tons per month.

St. Joseph's new Fletcher mine in Reynolds County is expected to begin operation in July of this year. It is expected that this plant will be producing at an annual rate of 60,000 tons of lead by the end of this year. The company is developing still another new shaft and mine, known as Goose Creek Potosi. This mine is located about 1½ miles from their present Indian Creek mill. This new mine is expected to be in production by 1968 and its ores will be processed by the Indian Creek mill.

In February 1965, Cominco American Incorporated of Spokane, Washington, and Magnet Cove Barium Corporation of Houston, Texas, announced plans to bring their jointly owned lead property into production. Their Magmont property is located in Iron County near Bixby, Missouri. Plans call for a production rate of about 70,000 tons of lead concentrates per year. In addition, there will be minor values in zinc and copper. It is estimated that the mining and concentrating plant will cost about $18,500,000 and the property should be in production by late 1967. In September 1965 the company announced award of the design and construction contract to Arthur G. McKee of San Francisco and award of the shaft sinking contract to Seni-McKinney-Williams Corporation of Pittsburgh. Shaft sinking is underway and surface plant construction is scheduled to begin at once.

AMAX (American Metal Climax, Inc.) and the Homestake Mining Company announced on December 6, 1965, the details on their joint venture to develop a $35,000,000 lead mine, mill and smelter complex in Southeast Missouri. The fully integrated ore-to-metal facility is under construction near Bixby, Missouri, in the rugged Ozark Mountain country some 120 miles southwest of St. Louis. They have formed the Missouri Lead Operating Company to handle the project.

When the project goes into operation in late 1967, it will include a mine operating at a depth of 1100 feet to extract ores which average 4–6 percent combined lead-zinc content. Initial estimate of lead containing ores in the deposit is 38,000,000 tons. Also included is an automated processing complex that takes the ore from the mine through chushing and screening operations, then to a concentrating plant where both lead and some 10,000–15,000 tons a year of zinc concentrates are removed. The 100,000 ton-a-year smelter will be located two and one-half miles from the mine site, and will be the first new lead smelter in the United States for over 40 years. Besides refining 50,000 tons annually of their own lead, another 50,000 tons will be produced on a toll basis for Cominco-American. The entire complex has been designed so capacity can be substantially increased at minimum cost.

November 30, 1965 Kennecott Copper Corporation announced plans to bring into production a major new lead mine in Southeast Missouri. The development, representing an investment of approximately $33,000,000 will be located 10 miles northwest of Ellington. The new Kennecott subsidiary, Ozark Lead Company, will produce lead concentrate which will yield 60,000 tons of refined lead annually. It will be sold to American Smelting and Refining Company who will construct a custom lead smelter at Glover, Missouri.

During the two years the mining facility is under construction a shaft 20 feet in diameter will be sunk 1430 feet. A 7-foot diameter shaft was sunk to 1250 feet by April 1965 and lined to 1000 feet, and cemented. About 1000 feet of drift has been driven.

The Bunker Hill Company is continuing shaft sinking on their new multi-million dollar Higdon lead mine in Perry County northeast of Fredericktown. It will be in production in late 1966 or 1967.

It is predicted that Missouri, for fifty years the leader of the United States in lead production, will become the world leader by 1970 and possibly by 1968. Australia's Broken Hills district of the Great Barrier Reef now leads the world with 350 000 to 400,000 tons per year.

Chemical plant development is keeping pace with the mining growth. More than $300 million will be spent for new plants and expansions planned or under construction within a 100-mile radius of St. Louis.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are destined to play an important role in these growing developments. Abundance of water for various processing, plus barge transportation is an added dividend to the ore deposits.

Six major chemical process plants are under construction on the Missouri banks of the Mississippi or very close by. They include American Cyanamid's $15 million ammonium nitrate plant at Hanibal; Hercules Powder Company's nitric acid plant at Louisiana, which is said to be the world's largest with an 800-ton per day capacity; Pittsburgh Glass Company's float-glass plant under construction at Festus. The $120 million expansion of Granite City Steel Company's facilities at Granite City, Illinois has brought with it a tripling of the capacity of Air Products Company of its on-site oxygen plant. This company is also expanding its hydrogen producing plant at Granite City.

There is now a critical need for improved roads and additional miles of railroads to serve these new developments. The impact on our state and its entire economy is as yet uncalculated. Conservative estimates have it adding at least $100 million yearly and this brings with it a need for the state to meet its new responsibilities to this golden expansion of our natural resources. These developments have come unsolicited and without community effort just as did the first blast furnace to convert iron ore into usable metal in 1815—six years before Missouri became a state.

End of Session Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CATHERINE MAY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, it has become my custom to provide my constituents of the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Washington with a special report at the end of each session of Congress. In this report I discuss in general terms the actions of the Congress in regard to our most pressing national problems, and also discuss congressional attention to problems of my district.

Under unanimous consent, I include at this point in the RECORD, my end-of-session report of the 2d session, 89th Congress:

END OF SESSION: A SPECIAL REPORT FROM CATHERINE MAY, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTH DISTRICT

DEAR FOURTH DISTRICT FRIEND: As I prepare this end-of-session report, a decision is expected shortly as to whether Congress will adjourn until January, or merely take a short recess and return in November. Perhaps by the time you receive this annual report a decision will have been announced. In the meantime I feel it is my duty to remain on the job in Washington, D.C. until either adjournment or recess takes place.

There is one great difference between this 2nd Session of the 89th Congress and the 1st Session in 1965. It's in the volume of new programs enacted. You will recall that last year was a "whopper," when congressional action put our Nation for the first time into programs of general aid to education, medicare, highway beautification, Appalachian regional development, housing and urban development, and a number of other new programs. A bill to abolish State "right-to-work" laws passed the House and was pending consideration in the Senate.

The contrast this year was marked by the relatively few new programs approved. Congress, instead, concentrated on problems connected with the continuation of the programs begun a year earlier. The bill to abolish State "right-to-work" laws died in the Senate. Whether this continuation of the "status-quo" is good or bad for our Nation will be borne out in future history books. But our national problems are many, and I believe Congress could have accomplished more to help solve them.

The following are five of our most pressing problems and what we are (or are not) doing about them:

Vietnam—In 1966, our participation in the war in Vietnam escalated dramatically. We now have more than 300,000 troops in the conflict and we seem to be at least as far from settlement as we were in 1965. All appropriations requested by the President in connection with Vietnam have been granted by the Congress in order to prevent the success of Communist aggression in Vietnam and to supply our troops with food, clothing and with the arms they need. I supported these requests. But like many Americans I have been impatient with restrictions placed on our armed forces and with our failure to use our power more effectively to bring the war to a satisfactory end at the earliest possible date. I believe that as the Free World's defensive leader, we must intensify our resolve to win.

Inflation—This is our most difficult national problem. It is largely government created, and Congress has done very little to effect a solution. There were many attempts, such as the votes of a minority of Members, myself included, to cut Federal spending in non-essential areas. By the end of August, had my economy votes prevailed, Federal expenditures would have been reduced by at least $3,974,960,000. For several years in a row, I was pleased to receive the National Associated Businessmen's "Watchdog of the Treasury" award. But a majority of Congressmen did not support such efforts and Federal spending continued at inflationary levels. The ceiling on the national debt was increased again. The President, very late in the session, proposed to cancel out for sixteen months the 7 per cent investment tax credit for businesses. Congress approved this, but the action was regarded by many, including myself, as too little and too late. Now the question is whether strong measures like wage-price control and/or an income tax increase will be recommended.

Civil rights and riots—National unrest over civil rights problems continues unabated in 1966. The Congress, for the first time in several years, rejected new legislation in this field. The Civil Rights Act of 1966, which included a "fair housing" provision, passed the House but died in the Senate. I am in accord with this final decision. Although I have supported civil rights measures in the past, I feel now that perhaps our Nation has been moving too rapidly in this area. As I have pointed out many times, human prejudices cannot be legislated. It has become increasingly apparent, however, that in many ways civil rights advances have caused human prejudices to intensify. Much to our national shame, this has resulted in open disregard for law and order by members of both the Negro and white races. I believe it is time we take a new look at what has been done in the name of civil rights, discover where we are, and only then decide what future steps may be necessary and when they should be taken. I do not mean to imply either support for, or opposition to, future civil rights legislation. I do feel a better grasp of the civil rights situation and its ramifications is necessary.

Crime—In 15 months, crime has increased across the Nation 11 per cent. The biggest increases are in the western area of the United States and are in forcible rape, larceny, aggravated assault, auto theft, murder, robbery and burglary. The Supreme Court, in the meantime, issued a ruling to further protect prisoners from interrogation. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said, "We are faced with one of the most disturbing trends I have witnessed in my many years of law enforcement—an over-zealous pity for the criminal and an equivalent disregard for his victim." The House of Representatives unanimously approved the President's proposal to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, but the hope of reversing the frightening crime trend through this bill is not promising.

War on poverty—The House and Senate rejected a Republican substitute for the "war on poverty" designed to basically reform the most criticized parts of the present program which has now been in operation for two full years. Intended to eliminate misuse and mismanagement of certain poverty programs, the Republican "Opportunity Crusade" was also designed to strengthen such promising programs as Operation Head Start and the Community Action program. It would enlist the help of the poor, industry, and state and local governments for a totally effective job. After considerable study of the poverty problem and the need of the poverty stricken for better educational opportunities and good jobs, I supported the "Opportunity Crusade" package.

OUR DISTRICT

I am happy to report that the Congress did recognize Federal responsibilities in our District during this session.

With my support, the third powerhouse for Grand Coulee Dam was authorized . . . the transfer of Larson Air Force Base to local control was effected . . . the industrial diversification program at Hanford moved forward . . . adequate construction funds to assure orderly development of the Columbia Basin Project were secured . . . we made continued progress in our electric and nuclear power development programs as well as our other civil works projects and federal highways.

Our predominantly agricultural economy should be strengthened through participation in the expanded "Food for Peace" program enacted this year. The tourist and recreation potential of Upper Kittitas and Yakima Counties will be increased with the stump removal and recreation facilities programs being undertaken at reservoirs of the Yakima Project. The railroad boxcar shortage, which created problems in moving our food and lumber production to market, was eased through special legislation by Congress. The drive by Pacific Southwest States to import water from the Columbia River was stopped, for at least the time being, when the House of Representatives agreed not to take up the enabling legislation.

As soon as Congress finally adjourns, I will be reporting in my last weekly newsletter of the year (which is sent to all news media in our District) a listing of major bills considered by Congress, how I voted, and whether they became law. And, of course, it is my hope adjournment will be soon so that I can leave the Nation's Capital to tour our District. At that time I can report to you in greater detail on matters of mutual concern and interest.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
CATHERINE MAY,
Representative in Congress,
Fourth District of Washington.

Daughters of the American Revolution Essay Contest Winners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Frances Broward Chapter, Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, have in recent years sponsored a Constitution Week essay contest among the schools of Broward County. The DAR is to be commended for this most worthwhile project and all of those who participated in the contest this year deserve our praise for their interest in our American heritage.

The winners this year were:

Senior high: First place county winner—Darcy Shean, Cardinal Gibbons High School. Second place—Kathleen Smith, Ft. Lauderdale High School.

Junior high: First place—Elaine D. McWhite, Dillard Junior High.

Elementary: First place—Barry Townsel, Sanders Park Elementary School. Second place—Mike Rich, Bayview Elementary School.

South Broward County winners: First place—Senior high: Doreen Poirier, Madonna Academy. First place—Junior high: Michael Miciak, Lake Forest.

I will request permission to place the winning essays in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the days ahead but want to at this time congratulate all of those who took part in the program this year.

Rural Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLAIR CALLAN
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman was in my congressional district last weekend to dedicate a watershed project and a housing project.

The Secretary's speech at the housing project dedication at Clarkson, Nebr., a small rural community, was an excellent statement on the need and value of development in rural areas. The Secretary particularly noted in his speech the value of recreational development in rural areas such as the recently approved recreation complex for the Bloomfield-Wausa communities in northeast Nebraska. The Secretary pointed out that throughout rural America there exist plots of farmland that can easily be converted to recreation areas without damage to farm productivity and without loss of prime cropland. This is only one activity that rural areas can combine and work toward an effort to stem the flow or people from rural areas to our already overcrowded cities.

I would like to submit for inclusion in the RECORD the text of Secretary Freeman's address and an editorial on the same subject published October 4 in the Lincoln Star:

ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

I am delighted to be in Clarkson today to help you didicate your new housing units. I would like to thank my friend and your Congressman, CLAIR CALLAN, for inviting me to participate in this event.

These fine apartments—for senior citizens and for low income families—are important. They are wanted and needed, and you worked together to get them. Congratulations.

For me, there is a special significance and pleasure in this project.

Help in financing these units came from the Public Housing Administration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. That is splendid.

Why, you might ask, should this particularly please *me*? We have a complementary program in the Department of Agriculture—a program to help rural people finance rental housing projects for senior citizens. As a matter of fact, the USDA helped to underwrite a simillar project just north of here in Wakefield. Why then, my special pleasure in the fact HUD helped make this Clarkson project possible?

I am pleased because this is an example of something the President, Cabinet members, and other officials throughout the Federal government are working hard to accomplish.

That is, to make all Federal assistance programs—not just those in the USDA—readily available to our smaller cities and open countryside. To make them as responsive to the needs of people in Clarkson, in Leigh, and in Creston as they are to the needs of individuals in Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, or any other metropolitan complex. So I am delighted that HUD has reached out in the countryside to cooperate with you good folks in Clarkson to make this project a reality.

There is a basic reason for this Government-wide undertaking to make all government programs reach out to the countyside.

Today, there are millions of Americans who are being deprived of a fundamental right—the right to live where they choose.

They are being forced to move from smaller communities into the steel and concrete maze of our large cities. Forced, that is, if they want a job, or a good education for their children.

They are being driven out of the countryside by the opportunity gap in rural America—by the disparity in income, in education, in housing, in health and sanitation facilities between Smalltown, U.S.A., and the big city.

These gaps were caused in part by the fact that many Federal programs—programs that were passed to benefit all Americans—have not been as effectively used in our smaller communities as they have in large cities.

The administrators of these Federal programs wanted to serve rural areas. But they have lacked the administrative means to reach out to small communities far removed from their State or regional offices.

As a result, President Johnson last year directed each department and agency administering a program that could benefit rural people to make sure that its benefits were distributed equitably between urban and rural areas.

He directed me to review with the Director of the Budget any administrative obstacles that might stand in the way of any Federal program reaching out to every countryside, U.S.A., where it is wanted and needed by the people.

The President directed me to make the field offices of USDA, located in every county in the U.S., available to other Federal agencies in order to make their programs more effective in rural areas.

I then created the Rural Community Development Service to coordinate this so-called "outreach" effort.

The President's Rural Development Committee, which I have the privilege to chair, includes the Secretaries and Administrators of the other Departments and independent agencies with programs needed in the countryside. It provides overall policy guidance and direction.

This outreach effort has taken firm hold.

Our field personnel worked with the Social Security Administration to inform rural people of their eligibility for Medicare, and where they could enroll for program benefits. Four million rural senior citizens have been reached by Medicare.

We are working with the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration to help inform people of the financial and technical assistance available from this agency to encourage industrial development. A similiar cooperative effort with the Area Redevelopment Administration—EDA's predecessor—helped leaders in our smaller communities to finance industrial expansions that created an estimated 160,000 new rural jobs.

We are cooperating with the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and with the Office of Economic Opportunity and others in a concerted effort to improve job training and education services in pilot areas of the country.

Water and sewer programs have been simplified and made more responsive to the needs of small towns and communities.

New legislation has been proposed to help our smaller communities obtain professional planning help and to join together so they will have a resource base adequate to support a satisfactory level of social, community, and economic development.

A Rural Industrialization program has been started in the Department of Agriculture to encourage businessmen and industrialists to locate new plants in rural areas. We work with local leaders and State development organizations to help businessmen find sites suited to their needs.

Programs to help finance outdoor recreation facilities farmers can rent, and community-based recreation projects have been expanded. I am pleased to take this occasion to announce tentative approval of a $125,000 Farmers Home Administration loan for a recreation complex in the Bloomfield-Wausa area. A non-profit group there is sponsoring the project, which will provide a golf course, tennis, picnic, and other recreation facilities for people from six small towns and the surrounding countryside.

The President is delighted that this Government-wide effort to be more responsive to the needs of smaller communities has begun to get results.

More than half of all the families who have benefited from our public housing and urban renewal programs now live in communities of fewer than 50,000 people.

Ninety-five out of every 100 urban planning grants go to communities under 50,000.

Four out of five of the communities now receiving public housing grants have populations under 25,000.

Ninety-seven out of every 100 public facility loans to help build libraries and water systems have gone to communities with fewer than 25,000 people.

Much has been accomplished, but it is only a start. Neither local communities nor the Federal government can afford to relax until the decline of our rural communities has been stopped and reversed.

This drive to rebuild our towns and small cities is more than a sentimental recognition of our rúral past.

It is a matter of over-riding national concern. The future of our cities is at stake, too.

For there is one undeniable fact . . .

—although our sons and daughters must move to the big city to find a job or a profession . . .

—although our cities boast the theatres, museums, libraries, and public services that contribute to a higher plane of life . . .

our cities are sick.

They suffer from too many cars that pollute the air. Too much crime that makes the streets unsafe. Too many demands on public programs and too few funds to meet them. Too little housing in the center city and too much pollution in the water.

But behind each of these specific complaints, there is a basic ailment. That is—too many people for too little space.

Today, 70 percent of our people are crowded into urban centers that take up but 1 percent of our land.

If present trends continue, there will be more people stacked up in our cities within 20 years than there were people in the entire Nation six short years ago.

This, to me, is sheer folly.

The cities will never solve their problems as long as people pour in from the countryside, forced to move by economic necessity rather than choice.

You *can* stem that exodus. Throughout the United States, people in small cities are seizing the initiative and are working together as you have done in Clarkson to build new homes, industrial parks, water and sewer systems, and recreation areas.

Wherever people organize and begin to work toward rural areas development, they are assured the full cooperation and support of their Federal and State governments.

Let me cite just a few of the gains that have been made in Nebraska. I pay sincere tribute, as I outline this excellent progress, to State and local leadership. Your Governor Frank Morrison has been alert and enterprising. The result is an outstanding example of Creative Federalism—a fine working partnership between private citizens and local, State and Federal governments.

These range from community-type recreation projects like the combination athletic field, swimming pool, club house, driving range, gun club, tennis court, sled run, and ice skating rink that is being built at nearby Leigh with a $110,000 FHA loan, to a statewide campaign to help the rural elderly learn about Medicare.

One of the Nation's first economic opportunity loans was made right here in Nebraska to help a father of three expand his shoe shop. He has nearly tripled his former annual gross income of slightly under $1,200 a year. Since then, more than 160 economic opportunity loans have been made to low income Nebraska citizens.

Thirty-seven watershed projects have been approved for planning assistance to prevent floods, to provide recreation, to stabilize agricultural income, to reduce highway maintenance costs, and to improve water management. Incidentally 23 of those 37 watersheds are in Clair Callan's Congressional district. Frankly, I doubt there is a Congressional district in the Nation with more watershed activity than you will find right here.

Six counties in northeast Kansas and four counties in southeastern Nebraska have organized an interstate resource development organization to promote industrial and economic development for the 103,000 people living in the 5,000 square mile area.

Community recreation projects similar to the one under construction in Leigh are being built near Central City and outside Osceola.

Net farm income in Nebraska is expected to be up $142 million this year over 1960.

These are just a few of the things that are happening in Nebraska.

It is the same wherever I go.

There is a growing realization by the people of the problems that they face, and a determination to take steps to rebuild our smaller communities so they can successfully hold their people and compete for a fair share of this nation's economic growth.

The path will be long and difficult.

But I am confident that together we *will* get the job done.

We must not fail.

Thank you.

[From the Lincoln (Nebr.) Star, Oct. 4, 1966]

Choice Is the Familiar

(By William O. Dobler)

Millions of people, said Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman in Nebraska over the weekend, are being denied the right to live where they choose. He was speaking particularly of young people but not of any tyrannical force that holds the individual against his will. He was speaking of the economic facts of life that force young people to leave rural areas and seek their futures in the cities of the nation.

STRONG TIES TO BREAK

But what ever happened to that old idea to the effect that once a country boy or girl had seen the city, there was no returning to the country? It was a farce to begin with. The fact is that the vast majority of those who leave rural America for metropolitan areas do so against their true desires. They leave the areas of their birth only because that area lacks for them an opportunity to obtain a good job and live a rewarding life. Once they leave, there is a long period of adjustment and the longing for the space and informality of the country never disappears in total.

If you cannot understand this, perhaps you have led too sheltered a life. One needn't have been born on a farm or even in a small town to appreciate life in the more thinly populated regions of the nation. For such an appreciation you need only have been exposed to the open spaces at intervals in your life.

Take your son or daughter on a weekend excursion into the open country and you will see why the jump from farm or rural to city life is a hard one to make. Pull into the farmer's yard and you are greeted by a big dog, perhaps two or three of them. Chickens scamper about and maybe a few ducks are telling of your approach with their loud quacking.

You aren't very often greeted by a dog in the city because the animal must be penned up somewhere. If loose, he not only infringes upon the rights of others, but has his own life in jeopardy from a multitude of causes. There are people who will molest animals, others who will poison them and heavy traffic to threaten them. In the country, the dog is free to roam, to chase rabbits if he likes, to dig all the holes he wants, to lie under the porch or the big cottonwood, to run to the pond for a fresh drink and to be on hand when his master comes around. Since he can bark whenever he pleases, he seldom does so. Again, he is like people in this regard. Try to control or stop his barking and he goes at it with a vengeance.

The dog on the farm is free for something else, too. He is free to run at the side of the youngsters in the family. Out of the yard, across the feed lot, through the corn field and toward the creek scamper boys, girls and dog, or dogs. They have all the room in the world in which to run and play, in which to fill their lungs with clean country air and to stretch their muscles to the extent of their capacity. At the creek, they may catch frogs, fish for bullheads, gather rocks, construct a dam, wade in the cool water or pass the time in any other of a wide variety of ways—all of this within running distance of the house, not an hour's drive away.

Upon their return, they may saddle up an old mare and take turns riding into the hills and rolling land that outline the farmyard in another direction. Along the way, the rabbits scamper in fear, pheasants flush in a natural feeling of security and maybe a coyote stands and watches on a high point near the distant horizon.

While not likely to pass through a stand of bluestem grass, part of the original "gold" of Nebraska, this group of happy children will see plenty of goldenrod, perhaps a wild rose or evening primrose. If at the right time of the year, the day may seem brilliant with the glow of sumac, and meadowlarks are sure to be flitting in all directions.

CLOSE TO NATURE

In the evening hours, their sight extends unbroken to the sunset and the mornings glow with the first beams of early light in the eastern sky. In the midst of such vastness and grandeur comes a healthy respect for the world and its marvels, a kinship with the natural state of our environment and an appreciation of the role of mankind in the cultivation of a way of life. The focal point is the home, as it stands as a mark of hope, a place of total refuge. The nearly constant threat and occasional reality of adversity breeds a spirit of cooperation and understanding between one homestead and another.

The individual coming from such surroundings is apt to have a peculiar mixture of forces at work within him. There is an urgency of conquest born of necessity, a serenity born of constant hope, an independence born of difficulty and a compatibility born of a nurtured spirit of survival. The rural exodus not only deprives the individual of living where he might choose, but it deprives the nation of individuals whose influence on the scene is greatly needed.

The Quest for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, when the United Nations General Assembly convened 2 weeks ago, our able representative, the distinguished Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, delivered an address which presented in clear and precise language our quest for peace in Vietnam.

Ambassador Goldberg's words fell on deaf ears as far as the Communist bloc nations were concerned, but his sincerity could not have been misconstrued.

The Soviet reaction was predictable and voiced by Andrei Gromyko. With respect to his remarks, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the September 25, 1966, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune:

GROMYKO VETOES PROGRESS

Andrei Gromyko, addressing the same forum to which Ambassador Goldberg made America's most persuasive appeal for a negotiated settlement in Viet Nam, has replied with a flat "nyet."

Gromyko dismissed Goldberg's program as part of a "so-called peace offensive" and insisted the only way in which peace could be restored to Viet Nam was for the United States to stop bombing the north and withdraw its troops from the south.

In other words, the Soviet Union rejects any political settlement and insists upon a military victory for North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong. For no one can doubt that this would be the result if the United States and the other allies of South Viet Nam pulled out and left North Viet Nam free to move its divisions into the battle. The abandoned South Vietnamese could not survive such a betrayal.

The Soviet attitude is obviously not realistic. Nor is it humane, or even sound practical politics from the Soviet point of view. The United States is not going to abandon South Viet Nam, and the other Pacific states have come to recognize that this is important to their survival.

While the war continues, the danger persists that Red China, however much that country is presently engrossed in internal turmoil, may profit by it or use it to precipitate some incalculably wider struggle.

Moreover, so long as the Soviet Union demands an American surrender in Viet Nam as the price of cooperation, the growth of trade and international understanding will be hampered. Gromyko may think he is winning debating points by using Viet Nam as a peg for anti-American resolutions in the UN, but the Soviet Union has more to lose in such a contest than the United States.

Agreements on space, on the antiproliferation of nuclear weapons, on outstanding problems in Europe, would be to the Soviet advantage, as well as to that of world peace. To stand out again, as in Stalin's day during the initial debates on the control of nuclear arms, as the chief obstacle to a reasonable settlement, can only damage the influence of the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Gromyko has not only said "no" to Mr. Goldberg. He has interposed a Soviet veto on peaceful progress.

One of the best comments on Ambassador Goldberg's address, however, comes from the same newspaper of September 25, in a column written by William Randolph Hearst, Jr., and I also commend that article to the attention of our colleagues:

THE QUEST FOR PEACE

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

Listening to the major policy speech delivered by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg to the United Nations this week was a really moving experience for me. As I sat in the great hall of the General Assembly I was stirred by the stunning contrast presented by our spokesman for peace to those of his audience whose lip service to peace is either fraudulent or confused.

No speech ever delivered before the U.N. ever rang with more sincerity. None was more eloquent and yet crystal clear in its message. That message was, simply, that the United States stands ready and eager to take any action whatever—within reason—to end the bloodshed in Viet Nam immediately if the enemy will do likewise. He even offered to take the first step of another halt to our bombing to prove that this nation seeks a political and not a military solution to the conflict.

The proposals advanced by Ambassador Goldberg were those of a man dedicated solely to a quest for a true and just peace. As he stabbed his points home with his forefinger, my eyes kept straying to the members of the Russian delegation and to Secretary General U Thant. The former shuffled papers, whispered together and occasionally smiled at some of the most solemn points of the speech. U Thant sat on the elevated tier behind the speaker, as unmoved and unmoving as a statue of his religion's Buddha.

Let us consider the contrasts they present to the forthright position voiced by Arthur Goldberg.

In his speech, the U.S. Ambassador declared this nation is ready to negotiate on Viet Nam "without prior conditions" at any appropriate place. We welcome discussion on the matter either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council. Our position is wholly flexible and cooperative so long as the enemy shows the slightest desire to end the Viet Nam struggle.

But, as Mr. Goldberg pointed out repeatedly, it takes two to talk. Thus far, although President Johnson and our representatives throughout the world have pursued every slightest hint of possible reciprocal interest in negotiations, the Communist have barred the way every time by insisting we first withdraw entirely from Viet Nam—thus leaving it helpless to their aggression.

Just one day before the Goldberg speech, the Soviet Union made strikingly clear what one of its major aims will be at this 21st session of the U.N. That great lover of peace and U.N. principles, Andre (Take a Walk) Gromyko, launched a new effort to dissolve the U.S.-U.N. command still on guard in South Korea to block a renewal of Communist aggression from the north. He charged that we have turned South Korea into a "military bridgehead" in Asia and have drawn the South Korean regime "into the aggression against Viet Nam."

These absurdities demonstrate just how interested the Russians are not in restoring peace to Southeast Asia, and indeed in preserving the U.N. itself as an effective agency for peace anywhere. It was only because of the bitter Korean war waged by U.N. forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur against the would-be Red invaders that South Korea was saved as a republic whose integrity is guaranteed jointly by the U.S. and the U.N. The Russians now would have the U.S. and the U.N. withdraw the guarantee of freedom whose existence was so dearly sought.

Contrast this Communist maneuver with the sincere desire for peace expressed by Ambassador Goldberg. And contrast the conciliatory tone of his speech with its total cynical subsequent rejection by Gromyko in his own speech to the U.N. The Red mouthpiece declared there still is no evidence that we are sincere and avowed the war will go on until all our troops are out of Viet Nam.

And now we come to U Thant. In his speech, Mr. Goldberg repeated the U.S. Official hope that the secretary general will stay on for another five-year term in "the most difficult office in the world." The Russians also have pressed him to stay on, as have most of the other U.N. members. He has said he will extend his tenure past its Nov. 3 expiration until the General Assembly completes its work in December if no successor is found before then. I guess he should be kept on until the assembly adjourns to prevent another disruptive fight over a successor, but thereafter I think he should be allowed to go his way.

On the day before the General Assembly convened this week, U Thant came up with an astonishing document which not only did a disservice to this country but revealed himself as an Oriental neutralist of the worst kind. In his annual report to the U.N. he called for an end to the Viet Nam war and said it cannot be solved by force. A willingness to live and let live should prevail on both sides, he declared.

The U Thant document in effect took the position that both sides in the conflict are equally at fault, although who started the aggression is a matter of clear historical record. Worse than that is the fact that nowhere in his statement did he give the U.S. any credit whatever for its many one-sided efforts ot achieve peace. And perhaps worst of all was his disclosed willingness to accept a peace virtually at any price.

Clearly this man is no Trygve Lie, under whose firm guidance the U.N. invoked military sanctions against North Korea only two days after President Truman ordered armed intervention to halt the Communist invasion of South Korea then under way. He certainly is no Dag Hammarskjold, another man of action when justice and peace were threatened. If U Thant had been secretary general in 1950 it is doubtful the U.N. would have acted in Korea. Even under U Thant, it is incredible the U.N. has not taken forceful action to date in Viet Nam.

For one, and I repeat myself, I personally do not share the great concern over whether U Thant stays on as secretary general or not. I think he has very badly let down the principles for which the U.N. stands, or ought to stand for.

U Thant at this juncture may be a better secretary general than nobody—but not much.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the important role of the innumerable private organizations interested in international affairs is sometimes not well understood, nor is it always properly appreciated. Nevertheless, they play an important part in our communities at all levels and in many different fields of activity. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, as the coordinating body of some 100 Ukrainian-American organizations throughout the country, is one such organization whose useful service goes back to the early years of the last war.

It began in 1940 as the overall coordinating body for all Ukrainian-American groups. At the time its most serious task was that of informing the people of this country of the plight of the Ukrainian people in their native land, and of their struggle for a democratic state in the Ukraine. Its role was thus quasi-educational in that it disseminated valuable information about the Ukraine and its people.

Since the end of the war it has continued to work in this special field, and has performed its important task remarkably well. At the same time it has helped to preserve the rich Ukrainian cultural heritage among the Ukrainian-American communities in this country, thus enriching their lives. For these valuable and indispensable services the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has earned a distinct place in communities throughout this country. I congratulate its leaders for its accomplishments on its 25th anniversary.

Bill Broomfield Reports on 89th Congress, 2d Session

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, after starting with a bang, the 89th Congress is about to quit with a whimper following a year of turmoil, confusion, and indecision. With all eyes in the White House focused on the November elections, danger signals about the feverish state of health of the Nation's economy went largely unnoticed and unheeded.

Food prices rose, pushing many familiar items off the family supper table. When housewives complained about high grocery costs, the President's action was to advise them to buy less expensive foods.

But still multimillion-dollar farm subsidies continued, paying farmers not to grow crops, creating artificial shortages, and adding ever-higher food and clothing prices at the marketplace. No less than the Secretary of Agriculture advised political candidates to "slip, slide, and duck any question of higher consumer prices if you possibly can." He warned his fellow Democrats not to "get caught in a debate over higher prices between housewives and farmers.

> If you do—

He continued—

> and have to choose a side, take the farmers' side because houswives aren't nearly as well organized.

But inflation fed by careless Federal spending in the face of the mounting costs of the war in Vietnam was not limited to higher prices for food and clothing. The superheated economy sent interest rates soaring skyward, pricing many families out of the market for new homes, and causing the stock market to dip and dive in wild confusion.

Still, it was business as usual in Washington. The pageant of new programs paraded daily through Congress, adding new fuel to already dangerous inflationary fires. Many of the new programs were passed by Congress in the name of fighting poverty. But the resultant inflation has hurt those who can least afford to be hurt—the elderly and the infirm who are forced to live on fixed incomes and who watch in daily despair as their few dollars steadily dwindle in purchasing power.

Yet, the deception—and sometimes it's self-deception—continues. The cost of Federal programs and of fighting the Vietnam war have been deliberately underestimated to win congressional approval for more Federal spending and to lull the voter into complacency on election day. The Vietnam war is being budgeted at the rate of $1.5 billion a month—yes, I said a month—even though actual costs are now running well over that. The chairman of the House Appropriations Committee has warned that an extra $15 billion in supplemental funds may have to be provided next January.

The much-publicized wage and price guidelines, the Great Society's answer to inflation, were simply too little, too late, and too politically motivated in their application to be meaningful. The weakness of the guidelines was demonstrated at the first showdown, the airline strike, when they were abandoned because of possible political consequences.

Despite the mass of evidence to the contrary, the administration persisted in blaming business and labor for inflation and denying any responsibility of Government for rising costs. It set guidelines which would have permitted increases in wages and prices of slightly more than 3 percent. Yet, the cost-of-living index was already rising at the rate of almost 5 percent. In other words, if wages went up the maximum allowed under the Great Society guidelines, families would still suffer a loss in purchasing power at the end of the year of 2 cents out of every dollar earned.

Government is going to have to pay more than lipservice to fighting inflation if depression is to be averted. There have been promises of cuts in Federal spending, yet there have been no cuts in the number of Federal programs advocated by the administration and dollar amounts for these programs are still at alltime highs.

The facts refute that any real attempt has been made by the administration to keep down costs. For instance, the Federal Government hired an additional 125,738 new employees in nondefense agencies during the past year. This is more than the number of new Federal employees hired by agencies connected with out Nation's defense and the war in Vietnam.

Furthermore, many of these new jobs are at high salaries. For instance, the Office of Economic Opportunity which has the antipoverty program under its wing, has a higher proportion of employees with salaries of more than $19,000 a year than any other agency in Government, including such highly paid organizations as the Atomic Energy Commission.

The figures suggest that while OEO may have failed to solve the poverty problem in the United States, it certainly has solved it as far as this new agency's own employees are concerned.

Also, Federal programs which would permit the Birmingham and Grosse Pointe school districts to collect $96,000 and $117,000 respectively to teach swimming and table setting to the underprivileged in these communities under the guise of fighting poverty suggests that the most important poverty pocket has been neglected. That is the area between the ears of those in Washington who would devise such programs with such loose guidelines.

Unfortunately, failure to deliver has been the rule rather than the exception in many antipoverty programs in every part of the country. There have been numerous cases of "political clearance" being required before families could be eligible for poverty funds. Job trainees have been paid up to almost $700 a month—tax free—to attend classes. Yet, some job trainees have only attended 1 out of 10 classes and still continue to draw their checks paid for with dollars from the American taxpayer.

Republicans were forced to hire their own investigators with party funds when the chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee fired the committee investigating staff when they turned up substantial evidence of misuse of Federal funds and irregularities in the poverty program.

It is not only the taxpayer who pays for the failures of the poverty programs. The poor pay also, in broken promises, in dashed hopes, in disillusionment. And the disillusionment has a way of turning to anger, to lack of hope, to cynicism and, finally, to violence.

At least part of last summer's violence can be measured in terms of the difference between what was promised and what was delivered between the amounts of funds authorized by Congress and the amounts actually received by those most in need.

Certainly one cause for dashed hopes among the underprivileged was a civil rights bill which was promised, but which was never delivered in any form. The House of Representatives passed a bill containing a modified section banning racial and religious discrimination in housing, which I supported. As in Michigan law, the new housing section permitted the homeowner to sell or rent his home to whomever he chose on whatever terms he chose. But it banned a real estate agent from discriminating in housing except on the written instructions of the homeowner.

When even this version of the housing section—considerably milder than Michigan law on this subject—ran into opposition in the Senate, the administration refused to compromise and instead let the entire bill go down the drain. Lost were provisions dealing with jury selection, court protection against violence, and intimidation in voting, and a provision making it a Federal crime to cross a State line for the purpose of leading or taking part in a riot.

Vietnam and victory for freedom were two tightly interlaced questions of policy occupying the Foreign Affairs Committee during the last year. As ranking Republican on the Far East Subcommittee, long hours were spent in consultation with experts from the State and Defense Departments in an effort to define goals and to articulate these goals into words and actions which will be understood.

In South Vietnam, military victory would be hollow and meaningless unless there were political victory as well. That is why the elections this past September to choose a constituent assembly in Vietnam were so important and will increase in importance in weeks and months to come. If steps can continue away from military dictatorship backed by the force of U.S. arms and armies, and toward representative civilian government, then that day in which American troops can return home will come more quickly.

Not only Vietnam, but everywhere in Asia, the shadow of the Red Chinese giant falls across the land. To better understand this vast country, my subcommittee held hearings on U.S. policy toward Asia earlier this year. These hearings—all 582 pages of them—have now been printed. I have a limited number of these volumes which I am pleased to distribute on a first-come, first-served basis. Please address any request for this volume to Representative WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, 2435 Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

If you have further questions about any of the bills or programs considered by Congress, or any problems with Federal agencies, please write and let me know. It will be a pleasure to help.

Local Unit Attacks Poverty's Roots

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, James M. Shea of the Catholic Telegraph is a journalist who gives special attention to the war on poverty.

One of his recent articles which appeared in the Catholic Telegraph, on August 12, amply demonstrates the fine things the antipoverty program is doing in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Shea has written a series of articles showing how secular and church groups are working in effective harmony to win Cincinnati's war on poverty, and I think his observations are well worth sharing.

The article follows:

LOCAL UNIT ATTACKS POVERTY'S ROOTS

(By James M. Shea)

(NOTE.—Cincinnati's Community Action Commission will be 2 years old next month. The Catholic Telegraph in this and subsequent articles will describe some of the workings of the community-wide anti-poverty effort which involves local initiative and local sponsorship in the use of Federal "war on poverty" funds.)

Both "community" and "action" get strong emphasis in the work of the Community Action Commission of the Cincinnati area.

That's how John E. Hansen, executive director of the CAC, feels about it as the community's anti-poverty organization nears completion of its second year.

Organized in response to President Johnson's call for a "war on poverty," the CAC is funneling Federal funds at the rate of several million dollars a year into locally-sponsored programs.

Anti-poverty programs sponsored by the Board of Education, the Citizens Committee on Youth, and other agencies, along with the CAC programs, are providing pre-school training for deprived children, basic education for adults with little schooling, homemaking courses, day care centers, job training and placement for young people and adults, health and social services, aid for small business, and a broad range of activities supervised by neighborhood service agencies.

In his West End office last week Mr. Hansan called "local initiative" the first requirement of a successful community campaign against poverty.

He recalled that six major groups joined forces in the first place to set up Cincinnati's CAC—the governments of the city and of Hamilton county, the AFL–CIO council, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cincinnati Board of Education, and the Community Chest and Council.

Among the members of the CAC board of trustees are Ferd Niehaus, former president of the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Men; Dr. Thomas Hailstones, dean of the Xavier University college of business administration; Father William M. Sicking, director of the De Porres center; Monsignor Thomas B. Finn, pastor of Holy Cross church, Latonia, Ky.; Al Bilik of the AFL–CIO council; Mrs. Milton J. Schloss of the Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers, and other community leaders.

The Federal act setting up the Office of Economic Opportunity, which administers the anti-poverty program, requires the participation of the poor themselves, not only as recipients of help, but also as advisors and planners, and even in policy-making.

Of close to 1,000 paid employees in the various programs, according to a study made a few months ago, more than half had previously been poor. Also, more than 200 persons fitting the poverty definition have served on boards and advisory committees of the various CAC programs, and over 1,000 poor persons gave voluntary service.

Hansan emphasized that the Community Action Commission was formed to cope with the needs of some 100,000 poor in the Cincinnati area. "Poverty is not new," he admitted. "What is new, however, is the terrible fact that for most of the poor there is no hope. For the 16 million children living in families in the U.S. where the income is below the poverty level they can look forward to growing up with inadequate food, clothing, housing, education, and medical care. And these in turn will almost guarantee their dropping out of school early, erratic employment in low-skilled, low-paying jobs, a high percentage of broken marriages, mental illness, and chronic mental conditions."

But the main thrust of the anti-poverty effort, Hansan added, is to mobilize local resources for a long-range attack on the problem, especially stressing programs aimed at poverty's roots.

An example of such a program is the Victory Neighborhood Services project, which was in the news last week when it took over the former Catholic mission in Walnut Hills to turn it into a day care center.

By the Community Action Commission's definition, the Victory Neighborhood program is "for the people in the Walnut Hills area, motivating them to develop a neighborhood identity and positive self-image; develop self-help projects, learn to use existing community resources, and develop new projects which are needed in the community."

It was the development of a new project, the day care center, which led the Archdiocese to turn the Mother of God mission buildings over to the project for a five-year period without charge.

What basic problem led to the organization of the new neighborhood project? "The Walnut Hills area has a combination of persons of wealth and those living in poverty who have moved there after being displaced by downtown slum clearance," a CAC spokesman said. "Health, welfare, and juvenile delinquency problems have increased tremendously."

Against this background, the neighborhood project was organized "to develop resident responsibility, to organize special groups to deal with special problems, to identify gaps in local services, and obstacles in the way of obtaining needed services, to help persons use existing resources and programs, to improve communications between the area and the larger community, and to give direct services where they are needed."

Sister Rose Angela, principal of St. Ursula's academy in Walnut Hills, told the Catholic Telegraph recently that she is involved in the Community Action program in that area "because I live here."

In getting people together to help solve their own neighborhood problems, the war on poverty offers a "constructive approach" because it brings to the poor not merely handouts, but aid in the form of education and self-help projects, she said.

She is a member of the board of trustees of the Walnut Hills Area council and secretary of the CAC advisory board. The Walnut Hills council was responsible for setting up the Victory Neighborhood Services project.

The opportunity provided by the Community Action Commission for inter-faith social action is one of its most impressive features, accordng to Niehaus, who is vice president of the CAC board, and chairman of its education committee.

"Through the projects it sponsors," Mr. Neihaus said last week, "the CAC provides an opporunity for men of all beliefs to work together for the betterment of the condition of their brothers who live in poverty."

Labor-Management Scholarship Fund

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, a news story I saw recently in the Long Island Commercial Review opened up a new vista in the two important areas of labor relations and education. I read from the September 14, 1966, issue of that newspaper.

Twenty-eight children of members of L.I. Local 55 of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association have thus far received college educations thanks to a scholarship fund jointly administered by trustees of the union and of management.

The fund was created in 1959 with money siphoned off from a joint labor-management industry fund which had been established a year earlier when the warm-air heating and air conditioning installation business was in a slump on the island. That fund helped established the L.I. Climate Control Council, among other things, to foster more business for the industry. It also showed union and management that they could collaborate in other areas of betterment for each other, leading, for example, to creation of the scholarship fund.

The tuition funds have been paying for the education of 4 persons annually, mostly at Adelphi University which cooperates in picking the recipients. Popularity of the program is shown by the fact that each year the number of applicants has far outnumbered the scholarships available. The funds' trustees would like to increase the scholarships but say that the industry is not busy enough to pay the way for more than 4 students each year at this time.

About $30,000 is now being contributed to the fund annually, with the trustees hoping they can lure supplemental financial grants from "suitable institutional sources" to increase the number of scholarships.

I was interested to learn more about this program for two reasons: First, a substantial number of sheet metalworkers live in Queens County, including the district I represent. Second, and perhaps more important, is the possibility that this formula offers a double-barreled approach to solving some of the problems of both higher education and the fringe benefit aspects of labor negotiations. To acquaint myself with the approach of Sheet Metal Workers Local 55 and the affiliated contractors, I read the most recent official report on their scholarship program. Here, then, is the introduction to that report:

The Scholarship Fund, administered jointly by trustees from labor and management, was created in 1959 to meet a problem which, in the opinion of both union officials and employing contractors, could best be solved through a joint labor-management effort. That need, of course, was the education of union members and their families, as well as children of deceased members, at an institution of higher learning toward a baccalaureate degree.

The theory behind the project represented the group's view that there are certain human benefits which, though they are the responsibility of employers and the collective bargaining agent, cannot be readily attained by means of the ordinary labor agreements, which normally cover wages and other working conditions. Even in the area of conventional fringe benefit provisions, the assurance of future opportunity for union workers and their families could not be given adequately.

To gain some perspective of the underlying theory, developed by Joseph Frederick, president of Local No. 55, and others associated with him as trustees of the various joint funds, a brief explanation should be made of the Joint Labor-Management Industry Fund, established one year before the creation of the Scholarship Fund. The Industry Fund was established at a time when the sheet metal industry on Long Island primarily its warm-air heating and air conditioning phases, was suffering from a downward business trend. As a result, the attainment of wage increases by themselves during the 1958 negotiations would have been an idle gesture—more money per hour when union members were employed considerably fewer hours, with future prospects bleak.

Instead of exclusively concentrating on wage increases, therefore, labor and management representatives agreed upon the creation of the Industry Fund, financed by a fringe contribution amounting to 3 per cent of the payrolls, to be paid into the fund as part of the wage structure, as is commonly done for pension and welfare funds. The money thus raised had been used for:

1. Establishment of the Long Island Climate Control Council, a public service function designed to promote warm-air heating and air conditioning through public relations and other promotional efforts.

2. Promulgation of a Code of Standards for warm-air heating and air conditioning installations, to which member-contractors are required to adhere. This code has already attracted wide attention from municipal authorities for possible inclusion in their building codes.

The work of the Industry Fund made it quickly apparent that labor and management trustees could collaborate in other areas of individual and group betterment. One of the Industry Fund's successful operations was its participation in the union's apprentice training program. The extension of this undertaking into the realm of higher education became the next logical step.

Consequently, in 1959, the Scholarship Fund was established as a separate entity. Its funds were derived from a split-off of one-half of 1 per cent from the 3-per-cent Industry Fund contribution. As a result, 2½ per cent of this unique fringe arrangement now goes to the Industry Fund and one-half of 1 per cent to the Scholarship Fund. Like the Industry Fund, the Scholarship Fund is administered by five trustees each from labor and management.

Three facets of significance came into play in formulating the program. They are:

1. Since the apprentice training program already provided for those wishing to advance themselves in the sheet metal trade, it seemed only appropriate to provide a correlative outlet for union members and their families who wanted to broaden their general educational horizons, regardless of the careers they hoped ultimately to pursue.

2. While ordinary scholarships are in the nature of contributions to the recipients, or in many cases to their parents, this program is based on the concept that, in a logical sense, a union member is providing for his own or his family's higher education out of his own earnings, escrowed in a broad base calculated to serve other members at various stages of its continuous operation.

3. Because the entire program is under the control of the trustees and their academic advisor, it was possible to replace the commonly used competitive format for choosing scholarship recipients with a scholastic talent search, in which test achievement could be weighed against evident academic potential not measured by arbitrary scoring methods.

When the Scholarship program was declared effective by the applicable government authorities in 1959, contacts had already been established with Adelphi University (then Adelphi College) in Garden City, Long Island. It was felt that the project should be undertaken with a local institution of high standing, though, as will be seen later, transfer features were built into the program for those whose educational goals required facilities not available at Adelphi.

The Scholarship Fund has been functioning since 1959 and has produced eight recipients of baccalaureate degrees as of June, 1964. The program is under the close supervision and administration of Dean William J. Condon, Dean of Students at Adelphi University. His recommendations, pertaining to the project as a whole and to the individual students, are made to the trustees of the fund who, in turn, establish policies to guide Dean Condon in his administration.

While the trustees of the Scholarship Fund and officials of Adelphi University view the program as one of the most forward-looking educational enterprises, they are also aware of its shortcomings in the realm of available tuition funds. Nevertheless, they feel that the concepts and technique developed here should be disseminated widely as a model for similar labor-management ventures and to encourage supplemental financial grants from suitable institutional sources.

The question which this project raises in my mind, and should raise in the minds of industry, labor, and government leaders is this: If a local union with a membership of about 800 can operate this plan on a fringe contribution of one-half of 1 percent, what could a union with 80,000 members accomplish on the same basis? I believe this question warrants some highly introspective answers. The project also merits the support of philanthropic foundations with educational goals, specifically for testing the expansion of the Local 55 program to include more students or to provide postgraduate or other extended tuition.

The New York Times on the National Arts Endowment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the September 1, 1966, New York Times, Howard Taubman commends the National Arts Council and its chairman, Roger L. Stevens, for "their energy and breadth of vision."

At the time that we voted upon the appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, H.R. 14215, I stated on April 5, 1966, that I was a firm supporter of this National Foundation—see Congressional Record at page 7296—which my predecessor, Hon. John V. Lindsay, had done so much to help create.

The work and initial activities of the National Endowment for the Arts are well described by Mr. Taubman, and I commend his article to my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 1, 1966]

ADVENTURESOME COURSE: ARTS ENDOWMENT'S BOLD, NEW GRANTS SHOW A WILLINGNESS TO TAKE CHANCES

(By Howard Taubman)

It is too early to assess the ultimate value of all the grants that have been made by the National Arts Endowment, but it is not a bit too soon to commend its chairman, Roger L. Stevens, and his advisers, the members of the National Arts Council, for their energy and breadth of vision. The endowment is confounding the Cassandras who glumly prophesied that public funds would be spent on cautious principles and unadventurous programs. The reverse has been true. The endowment has taken chances, brought quick help to worthwhile institutions in mortal danger, been hospitable to new ideas and to fresh approaches and has been alert to the needs of the creators as well as to the performing artists.

Seldom has a new government program, especially one so beset with possible booby traps, been implemented with so much imagination and dispatch.

The arts endowment has elected to support a multiplicity of ventures in all the arts since it was approved less than 12 months ago by an act of Congress and received its initial appropriation. Some of these ventures no doubt will misfire or sputter like wet squids. But even the great foundations like the Ford and the Rockefeller, with all their preparatory staff work, have backed some egregious lemons.

What is particularly notable about the latest grants announced this week, in addition to their wide range of interests, is how speedily and shrewdly Mr. Stevens and the Arts Council had adapted themselves to the problems of administering a government program in the arts.

A PRACTICAL MANEUVER

They clearly learned something from the way in which Congress last spring handled their budget requests and also from the methods of their sister group, the National Humanities Endowment. In both cases, bequests were reduced because substantial sums of the previous year's appropriation had not yet been disbursed or allocated. The Humanities Endowment was cut to $2-mililon because it had an undistributed $2.5-mililon. It availed not to argue that plans for the use of the unspent $2.5-million were well advanced.

Obviously, the arts endowment intends to avoid such mistakes. Some months ago it earmarked up to $500,000 for the establishment of laboratory theaters in three cities in cooperation with the Office of Education. But there has been time to set up only two—in Providence and in New Orleans. About $165,000 remained unallocated.

Instead of waiting for a third project to come to fruition, which might take another year, Mr. Stevens and the Arts Council decided to help the New York Shakespeare Festival and the National Repertory Theater immediately. Both groups are deeply involved in educational activities and deserve support.

The Shakespeare Festival, guided by the fiery Joseph Papp, who rightly thinks that nothing in the arts is too good for the humblest audience, will receive an emergency matching grant of $100,000. It will thus be able to carry out commitments throughout the city that it might have had to cancel or curtail.

The National Repertory Theater, which tours a number of plays of high quality across the land each season, will receive a matching grant of $75,000. As a result, it will be able to broaden its program for students, which includes half-price tickets for groups of 10 or more as well as afternoon seminars and specially prepared material for classroom use.

MEETING AN EMERGENCY

The accent in both grants is the potential educational value of the activities of the New York Shakespeare Festival and the National Repertory Theater. The truth is that both organizations need financial support if they are to carry on to the limits of their capacities. The arts endowment is wise to respond to the basic need.

There have been other examples, some widely publicized and some hardly noticed, of the endowment's flexibility in meeting crucial situations.

One such incident involved an ambitious production of Schoenberg's opera. "Moses and Aaron," which was being prepared last spring by the Boston Opera Company. The production ran into a financial crisis and Mr. Stevens was approached in desperation. He polled the Arts Council by telephone and within a few hours was able to offer a matching grant. The production of the opera, though postponed to the fall, was thus assured.

To judge by the scope of the latest grants, which cover educational television, opera, theater, creative writing, chamber music and the visual arts, there is no lack of projects for the arts endowment to espouse. Early fears were expressed that the Government, seemingly in competition with the foundations, would run out of worthy programs and activities to support.

These fears turn out to be illusory. There are vast areas in this country and huge publics with only the most rudimentary experience in the arts. As they learn to know the enchantment and the power of the arts they will ask for more and better things, and there will be unlimited room for the Government, the foundations and private enterprise to make salient contributions.

Dr. Douglas G. Trout Is Inaugurated as President of Tusculum College, Tusculum, Tenn.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday of this week, Dr. Douglas G. Trout was inaugurated as the 20th president of Tusculum College near Greeneville, Tenn.

In the short time that Dr. Trout has been associated with the college, I have had the pleasure of working with him several times, and his dedication and energy have been an inspiration for us all.

I look forward to continuing to work with Dr. Trout, and I congratulate him on his inauguration. I am sure that under his direction, Tusculum College will continue to grow and thus ever be a great asset to Greene County, the State of Tennessee, and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the Record an editorial from the Greeneville, Tenn., Sun and a report of the main address at the inauguration ceremonies by Dr. Edward B. Blackman, assistant dean of the university college and professor of higher education at Michigan State University.

CONGRATULATIONS TUSCULUM COLLEGE AND DR. TROUT

Today Tusculum College officially inaugurates Dr. Douglas G. Trout as president. Since he has already served for approximately one year as president of this venerable institution both faculty and friends have a good idea of the man and the type of administration which lies ahead.

In a little more than one year, the number of the faculty has been increased by over sixty per cent over that of 1964–65 with an accompanying increase of 44 per cent in the number of earned doctorates represented therein. During the same period the student faculty ratio has improved from 22 to 1 in 1964–65 to 15-to-1 in 1966–67. Significantly, the cost of instruction per student will have increased by nearly 100 per cent in the same period. The total budget of the college has increased nearly 100 per cent over what it was two years ago.

Dr. Trout has put first things first. A strong faculty and curriculum were given priority over buildings and other facilities. Now, that a base has been achieved we can look forward to expansion of the physical facilities and the student body.

The people of Greeneville and Greene County are proud of this fine old college, its president, board of trustees, faculty and students.

We predict a bright future for Tusculum in the years to come as it expands its service to the youth of this area.

The many distinguished visitors on the Tusculum campus today who will participate in the official inauguration of Dr. Trout as president of Tusculum do honor to our beloved institution and to our county. We welcome them and extend to them a cordial invitation to watch Tusculum grow in the years ahead.

GREATER STRESS ON ARTS, MUSIC, LITERATURE URGED BY SPEAKER AT INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

Dr. Edward B. Blackman, Assistant Dean of the University College and Professor of Higher Education at Michigan State University, stressed the higher wisdom as an intellectual enterprise, an aesthetic enterprise, and a moral enterprise, in the main address at the Inauguration of Dr. Douglas G. Trout as twentieth President of Tusculum College this afternoon.

Dr. Blackman, who is a widely known educator in the north, stressed to the audience that, "The role of the college is to encourage the student to probe, to examine, to explore, to ask questions, not to take for granted the beliefs he brings with him, but to subject them to critical inquiry."

What this means, in short, he said, is that we try to encourage the students to develop an attitude of open-mindedness, to be hospitable to innovation, to the novel, to the unfamiliar.

In speaking of the higher wisdom as an aesthetic enterprise, Dr. Blackman said that the aesthetic has to do with music, art, literature, and dance. The affective side of education has to do with feeling and emotion. In our western tradition, we have come to respect the intellectual side of man, but we are suspicious of displays, of emotion and feeling.

"Our society has, I think, been very successful in teaching all of us to suppress, to repress, to postpone the gratification of desires, to put off to a later day the wishes for pleasure. It is not my intention to say that this is not good, but I think we have done it at the cost of sacrificing something else which is desirable and fundamental to man's nature."

He said, this is a plea in short for our colleges to place greater stress on the arts, on literature, on music, on the dance, and on the value of joy.

Dr. Blackman's third point, Higher Wisdom as a moral enterprise, means "So much of life seems essentially harsh. It is so easy to hurt another person, so easy to damage a limb, so easy to destroy another life. And it isn't just physical; it is also physiological. It is so easy to damage the human personality. It is so easy to inflict scars that last for a long time and sometimes forever. Higher education has a responsibility to teach, not just the intellectual and not just the aesthetic, but also the moral.

"Our responsibility to do this is related to the fact that the students whom we teach will be those who exercise power and influence in the next generation. In their hands will lie the capacity to shape our society toward humane ends. Of all the goals of the higher wisdom, this last one, the moral dimension, is the most difficult to achieve. I think it involves, as Paul said in the Epistle to the Corinthians, a combination of faith (which is another way of saying commitment to humane values), hope, (which is another way of saying that for all man's shortcomings he will in the end somehow triumph nevertheless).

"And it finally involves love. If love means anything in this context, it means compassion. It must mean deep, genuine concern for a better life for others.

"And now as for me, I have the faith, the hope and the conviction that here at Tusculum all who are engaged in the work of education will build an ever greater college under a strong faculty, a dedicated board of trustees, and a president, your twentieth president, who, I know respects the higher wisdom and has dedicated his life to furthering it. I join with all of you in wishing for him and his family good health and every success."

Columbus Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the world takes occasion on October 12 to mark the exemplary courage and determination of Christopher Columbus, whose navigation and discoveries led to the exploration and the settlement of this great country.

His work has been studied and classified as more remarkable than in our own space age, which faces a challenge of exploration that is testing every sinew of our national capability. In the age of the Renaissance, when the brave and the adventurous of many nations were pushing forward their travels into the unknown they employed the new found science of navigation, and yet it was often said: "What use is the science of navigation, if we do not know where to go?"

Columbus pressed and argued his plans. It was a characteristic not unknown to the world today that he was required to submit his proposal to the so-called Talavera Commission of learned men for review and to justify his requirements. They held hearings in the year 1486 and issued their report in the year 1490, 4½ years later. That commission judged that the promises were "impossible and vain and worthy of rejection." But he persisted and his voyages went down in history.

But he himself commented on the values of his trip in a letter after the first voyage in which he said:

> For although men have talked or have written of these lands, all was conjecture without getting a look at it, but amounted only to this, that those who heard for the most part listened and judged it more a fable than that there was anything in it, however small.

The way in which Columbus set his goals and reached them deserve recollection as we near the date set for this observance, and new understanding and praise for those men who brave the unknown, whether it was 1,500 years ago or in the difficult, complex world of outer space today.

Crime, a GOP Issue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial appeared in the Washington Daily News Wednesday, October 5:

CRIME, A GOP ISSUE

When elections are in the offing, the politicians go looking for issues and if there are none ready-made they try to make them.

But the Republicans, at a strategy conference in Washington, didn't have to look very far to seize on crime as a "major" issue for this fall's campaign. In the sense that it is a national problem, crime has been an issue for a long time, and is becoming more of an issue every year.

The real issue, tho, is not that crime exists, and is getting worse. Everybody knows that.

The issue is: What to do about it.

The Republicans say the people are "profoundly concerned." And so they are. They say while the population was increasing 8 per cent, crime increased 46 per cent. As the FBI has been saying.

The Republicans say the Johnson Administration has "accomplished nothing of substance to date to promote public safety." Well, crime goes on; more thieving, more murders, more rape, more assaults.

So what do the Republicans propose to do about it?

"The record demonstrates," says the Republican Co-ordinating Committee, "we have always stood for vigorous and impartial law enforcement and for fair but adequate criminal laws at all levels of government."

That doesn't make the Co-ordinating Committee different from almost everyone else, except criminals.

Finally, the Republicans get down to this: "We accept the challenge and will provide the leadership necessary to bring genuine protection to the individual as well as to society in general."

That isn't much to bite into. The GOP is against all this sinning, but so is President Johnson. He says so. What the "profoundly concerned" public is looking for is action, specifics which will make the streets and parks and highways and homes safe from marauders and killers and rapists. Whatever political group, or candidate, produces such specifics in a convincing fashion will have an issue—and it will make votes.

The GOP is talking the right line. But before it can make crime a real issue it will have to get down to cases—do more than deplore what everybody is deploring.

This is a nasty reflection upon the Republican position on crime and I am sorry that this respected newspaper would print such trivia. However, now that it has been printed, might I suggest to the newspaper just one way to answer the editorial question "What to do about it."

We can do much about it if the administration will support legislation in the field of obscenity and pornography which is at the root of much of the crime in this country and is the cancer that spreads crime among our people, particularly our youth. In the 88th Congress I sponsored a bill that would deal effectively with obscenity, which passed the House of Representatives overwhelmingly by a vote of 325 to 19. It moved to the Senate where it rested quietly in the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, even though I pleaded with the chairman to take action upon it. A year and a half ago, at the beginning of the 89th Congress, I again sponsored and secured enactment by the House of Representatives of this bill, again by an overwhelming vote of 360 to 21, and since April 1965, it has been resting as before in the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

This bill would be especially effective in combating crime and reducing crime because it would go a long way toward keeping this smut out of the reach of our young people. Passage of the bill was even indirectly encouraged by the Supreme Court's recent decision in the Ginzburg case. I thank the Members of the House of Representatives, and the House leadership who have overwhelmingly supported this legislation in the 88th and 89th Congresses, even though the administration has opposed this legislation.

So to you, Mr. Editorial Writer of the Washington Daily News, this is something that can be done about crime, and this is something you should have been aware of and been helpful in accomplishing.

A Tribute to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the Occasion of Their 25th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the enemies of tyranny are always welcome in the ranks of freedom's army. The Ukrainian Congress Committee is consequently held in high esteem wherever freemen congregate and wherever the will to win prevails.

Since the year of your organization, 1941, the UCC has come to stand for many important things in the eyes of people all over the world. As critics of Russian expansionism, you have worked to convey the fact that the Ukraine is not by rights a part of Russia, and should by rights stand free and independent. As the friends of education, you have sponsored legislation drawing attention to the captive nations of Eastern Europe and to the need for extreme vigilance on the part of American foreign policy makers.

Your efforts in behalf of establishing an American Freedom Academy are also highly commendable. A great need for such an institution is clearly in evidence. Confronted as we are by master propagandists, we well could take the time to educate a large body of our citizens in the field of propaganda devices and techniques.

The policy of Communist aggression, or imperiocolonialism, is one of great magnitude and cannot be halted without a concerted effort on the part of all the enemies of communism.

As the friends of freedom you also are vitally concerned with the need for justice and on that ground you fought and won the battle for a change in our immigration laws, to the benefit of thousands of eastern Europeans who now can migrate to the United States.

Your influence, as I see it, is beneficial all around, and your first 25 years have been decidedly well spent.

May you do equally well by society in the years ahead.

The Need To Prohibit Packer Feeding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERT BANDSTRA

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today the House Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee completed hearings on H.R. 12115, a bill which I introduced to prohibit large-scale feeding of livestock by meatpacking firms and retail chainstores engaged in meatpacking operations.

The Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee, of which I am a member, also held 2 days of field hearings on this legislation at Des Moines, Iowa, during late April.

On January 18, in introducing H.R. 12115, I stated that livestock feeding by large meatpacking firms is a potential threat to the income of family farmers and endangers a free and competitive livestock market.

Testimony presented to the subcommittee, both at Des Moines and here in Washington, confirms the fears expressed in my statement of last January.

I am now more convinced than ever that passage of this legislation is needed, and needed soon, to protect our family farm system and to avert destruction of an open, competitive livestock market.

The American farmer is concerned today about packer feeding of livestock. The farmers in Iowa are concerned. And they have good reason to be worried.

GROWTH OF PACKER FEEDING

The farmer is concerned, first of all, because within the last decade there has been a definite trend toward increased packer feeding. In the last 10 years, the number of cattle fed by packers has more than doubled.

Today, about 1 in every 10 cattle fed in the United States is fed either by a packer or by an interest closely associated by a packer.

In Iowa, the largest cattle-feeding State in the Union, packer feeding has been relatively limited. During 1964, for example, official reports show that only 15,800 head of cattle were fed by packers.

Just about a year ago, however, one meatpacking firm in Iowa announced plans to utilize packer feeding on a large scale. According to news reports of November 1965, the firm hoped to feed between 50,000 and 100,000 head of cattle annually within 2 years.

And these plans for large-scale packer feeding, an unprecedented step in Iowa agriculture, were described by officials of the firm as only a "pilot project."

From all available information, it seems certain that packer feeding in the United States and in Iowa will continue to grow unless it is checked by legislation. In my judgment, there is an urgent need for legislation.

TREND TOWARD VERTICAL INTEGRATION

The farmer is concerned about packer feeding, second, because it is a form of vertical integration which would lead to the destruction of a free and open livestock market.

For many years, the buying and selling of farm products for a price on an open market has been the mainstay of the American agricultural structure.

Our past history has shown that prices arrived at fairly, and made widely known, will serve as a sound basis for guiding both the production and marketing of agricultural commodities.

This is the free enterprise system at work. It is a system that has provided equity for all concerned, including the independent producing farmer.

But now there is a trend away from commodity pricing as the guiding mechanism for our farm economy. This time-proven system is being replaced, in some areas, by central direction through large integrated combines.

Already, the farmer has seen a free and open market disappear for certain other agricultural commodities. There was ample testimony on this point during the field hearings at Des Moines on H.R. 12115.

Today, the farmer no longer has free access to market outlets in the broiler industry, since about 95 percent of that industry is owned or controlled by nonfarm firms.

And about one-third of egg production and about 70 percent of turkey production are now vertically integrated. Increasingly, management decisions are being made by someone other than the farmer.

Experience has shown that vertical integration in any particular industry must be stopped in its early stages or it will not be stopped at all.

Harold Breimyer, the agricultural economist, pointed this out in his recent book "Individual Freedom and the Economic Organization of Agriculture," when he wrote:

> As integration, once begun, tends to be self-sustaining, any public policy to arrest it should be made early in the process. When integration has already gone far, it is difficult to influence it, let alone achieve a rollback to a statue quo ante.

Fortunately, insofar as the livestock industry is concerned, it is not too late. Packer-feeding has yet to reach a point where livestock production is under the firm grip of verticle integration.

But the handwriting is on the wall. Unless legislation to curb packer feeding is enacted in the near future, vertical integration will prevail at the expense of the independent producing livestock farmer.

A LEVER FOR ADDED MARKET POWER

Finally, farmers fear packer feeding because it gives meatpacking firms the chance to use their own cattle as a lever to increase their power in the livestock market.

Here, the immediate danger to the family farmer is that packer feeding will result in depressed livestock prices. It is now apparent, after hearings on H.R. 12115, that this is a very real danger.

During the field hearings at Des Moines in April, testimony was presented warning that packers could send cattle under their control to slaughter at strategic times and thus depress terminal market prices.

The report of the National Commission on Food Marketing, issued in June, also expressed concern about the effect of packer feeding on a stable and fair livestock market. The commission's report stated:

> Packer ownership of cattle, whether in their own feedlots or custom fed for them, has caused concern about possible manipulation of cattle prices. The fear is that packers owning large numbers of cattle may draw unusually heavily upon their own feedlots at particular times, thus depressing markets and permitting the packers to buy cattle at reduced prices for later delivery. The larger the volume sold through terminal markets, the less the likelihood is that such a practice might be successful. Where packer feeding is high, careful scrutiny of procurement practices will be especially important to prevent price manipulation.

My own view is that more than "careful scrutiny" is required, and that the threat of price manipulation of the livestock market, endangering as it does farm income and our free enterprise system, should be removed by legislative action.

Yesterday, the U.S. Department of Agriculture presented evidence to the Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee showing that packer feeding can and has depressed livestock prices.

The USDA, in its legislative report supporting H.R. 12115, pointed out that packer feeding provides individual packers with a potential for reinforcing their market power. The report went on to say:

> In our studies, we have evidence of market power at work. At one of our important livestock markets, packer-fed transfers to slaughter by a large packer depressed the average weekly market price by as much as 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds when compared with prices at other markets. During a period when this packer's transfers of his own cattle varied from zero to over 1,000 head per week, each additional 100 head of packer-fed cattle slaughtered per week lowered the price 5.8 cents per 100 pounds. The market leverage exerted here is dramatically demonstrated in the fact that an equivalent 100 head increase in salable cattle receipts at the public market had less than one-tenth the price effect of packer-fed transfers.

In short, at the current level of packer feeding, individual livestock feeders are already suffering adverse price effects. As packer feeding grows, it is a safe bet that the family farmer will suffer even more.

This is all the more reason, in my judgment, why passage of legislation to control packer feeding should not be delayed.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 12115

The concern over packer feeding has been reflected in the widespread support H.R. 12115 has received from individual farmers, agricultural organizations, terminal market operators, and businessmen with close ties to farming.

Very frankly, I was pleasantly surprised last winter, shortly after introducing the bill, when I began receiving letters and telegrams favoring it not only from Iowa but from many other points around the Nation.

Three of the four major farm organizations have gone on record urging its enactment, either during the Des Moines hearings or in the testimony just completed here in Washington.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has recommended passage of H.R. 12115 with certain technical revisions. The USDA report, filed with the House Agriculture Committee, says at one point:

> H.R. 12115, if enacted, would be landmark legislation. It would be the first action taken to arrest the trend towards removing the production and marketing of farm products from the hands of farmers as capital-investing, risk-bearing managerial entrepreneurs, and transferring them to the direct control of processing concerns.

Nevertheless, there is opposition to the bill. No meatpacking firms testified at the Des Moines hearings, but representatives of the meatpacking industry appeared in Washington this week to oppose H.R. 12115.

This was hardly a surprise. The meatpacking firms do not want to see this legislation pass for the very simple reason that they do not want to lose the opportunity for continued and increased packer feeding.

PRECEDENTS JUSTIFYING H.R. 12115

This is not a radical piece of legislation. Its overall purpose, in fact, is consistent with the language of previous legislation and with several important court decisions.

H.R. 12115, for example, is consistent with the packer consent decree of 1920, which undid some vertical integration that had taken place earlier in the livestock and meatpacking industry.

The packer consent decree, reaffirmed by a Federal court as late as 1960, required the five major packing firms to divest themselves of financial interests in a large number of areas affecting agriculture.

It required the firms to give up control of major stockyards and terminal markets, of terminal railroads adjacent to these stockyards, and of the principal market news media of that time.

In addition, the packer consent decree restrained the five packing firms from engaging in the retailing of meats and groceries.

The five packing firms agreed to the terms of the consent decree voluntarily. Even so, the decree was enforced only after the Government continued to bring court action against the packers. Finally, the decree was affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1931.

This is an important point, since one witness at the Des Moines hearings on H.R. 12115 agreed that packer feeding was undesirable but argued against the bill on grounds that packers should be allowed to voluntarily stop the practice.

Considering the history of the packer consent decree, it seems to me that the chances of a voluntary end to packer feeding are practically nonexistent.

The purpose of H.R. 12115 is also consistent with the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, which it would amend.

This act prohibits packers from engaging in all unfair or unjustly discriminatory practices, and also bans activities which are done for the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices.

And, like the Federal antitrust laws, the Packers and Stockyards Act condemns monopolies or activities which restrain commerce.

H.R. 12115, consistent with the Government's well-established antitrust policies, is aimed at preserving the operation of a competitive economic system in the livestock industry.

At the same time, the bill recognizes that antitrust policies for agriculture must of necessity protect the small against the moderately large—not the moderately large against the giant, as with commerce and industry.

In short, the bill would permit the small livestock feeder to survive without having the market leverage of moderately large packing firms exerted against him.

PRESENT PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

In its present form, H.R. 12115 would curb large-scale packer feeding by means of three basic provisions.

First, it would ban livestock feeding by meatpacking firms, or by retail chain stores engaged in meatpacking operations, with more than $1 million in annual gross sales.

Second, it would bar any officer or director of such firms, or any owner of more than 5 percent of the stock in such a firm, from engaging in the livestock feeding business.

Third, it would prohibit such firms from purchasing livestock for slaughter by means of feeding contracts with individual farmers.

The third provision is not intended to prohibit a meatpacking firm from entering into a contract under which a farmer agrees to deliver livestock to the packer on a specified future date, provided the packer does not obtain control over feeding of the livestock by ownership or contract.

Nor is the bill intended to restrict so-called marketing agreements between a farm organization, acting on behalf of its members, and meatpacking firms.

SUGGESTED REVISIONS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, while supporting the basic purpose of the bill, has recommended revisions that would utilize a different standard for controlling packer feeding.

The USDA proposal would limit meatpacking firms and retail chainstores engaged in meatpacking operations to slaughtering at ony one location during any one week no more than 100 head of cattle, 300 head of hogs, and 300 head of lambs fed by such firms.

These slaughtering limitations would also apply to livestock fed by any officer or director of such firms, any person with more than 5 percent of the voting power or control of such firms, or any subsidiary or affiliate in which such firms have more than 5 percent of the voting power or control.

In addition, these limitations would cover livestock purchased for slaughter by means of feeding contracts with individual farmers.

The slaughtering limitations, USDA has explained, would still hold packer-feeding operations below a level where it could be used to exert leverage on livestock market prices.

However, within these limitations, packers could feed livestock on experimental farms and officers, directors and owners of packing firms could continue to operate farms which they may have acquired as outside investments.

In addition, the bill as revised would allow individual farmers to retain up to a 5-percent ownership in a packing firm without any restrictions on their livestock marketing activities.

Personally, I have no pride of authorship in the language of H.R. 12115 as originally drafted, and I plan to give the revisions recommended by USDA close and careful study.

But it is my firm belief that legislation, no matter what its final technical form, is urgently needed to curb packer feeding and its treat to the family farmer and a free and competitive livestock market.

A Tribute to Leif Erikson, on the Occasion of Leif Erikson Day, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Nation celebrates the achievements of Lief Erikson. The bravery of exploration is revered throughout the ages, and rewarded by the ringing praises of history. And of all the great explorers, no tribe can be said to have surpassed, in daring and audaciousness, the Viking heroes of the 10th and 11th centures, A.D.

Many courageous sailors of Scandinavian birth were involved in battle with the great unknown. Of these, the best remembered—the most honored by Scandinavians at home and abroad—was Leif Erikson, the outstanding mariner and adventurer of the Viking era, a hero of classic proportions.

The father of Leif Erikson was Eric the Red, a man of furious temper and great imagination. Banished successively from Norway and Iceland for deeds of violence, he deserted the known world to roam the dark, mysterious northern seas, returning with news of wonders previously unobserved. In time, the son, Leif Erikson, would surpass his famous father, charting unknown regions even further west.

The courage of the Vikings was truly phenomenal. President Johnson, speaking last month in honor of Leif Erikson, declared that:

> The Viking explorers of a thousand years ago left us an example of courage and daring that will never be forgotten. Their far-reaching voyages across frigid northern seas in small boats, guided by crude and primitive instruments of navigation, are a lasting testament to what man's bravery and determination can achieve.

The American rocket program of the current era can be said to stem from the Erikson tradition—a bold and grand tradition conceived by men of steel, to be followed by others of their kind.

The name, Leif Erikson, shall stand forever as a symbol of courage in the face of mystery and danger—a hero among the heroes of all time.

The OAS Turns a Corner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the Organization of American States deserves the appreciation of everyone in this hemisphere for the fine job it is doing in its peacekeeping role in the Dominican Republic.

An analysis of the Organization's new stature appeared as an editorial in the June 11, 1965, edition of Life magazine.

I commend the editorial to the attention of our colleagues:

THE OAS TURNS A CORNER

There are troops patrolling the streets of Santo Domingo today wearing helmets marked "O.E.A." The initials stand, in Spanish, for the Organization of American States; and these troops are part of the first peace-keeping force ever fielded by that organization. Their presence, according to President Johnson in his assessment of the several positive accomplishments of the U.S. intervention, "may be the greatest achievement of all."

Even though the U.S. failed unilaterally to find a political solution in the Dominican Republic, getting the O.A.S. to commit itself was a remarkable piece of work. The troops (so far, over 1,500 men from four Latin American countries) are welcome and will be useful in maintaining the cease-fire which the U.S. forces put into effect. They are even more welcome for their symbolic importance.

In the past, the O.A.S. has often discouraged even sympathetic diplomats. "We're a bunch of guitar players, I'm sorry to say," lamented one senior ambassador after a long, weary meeting recently. Afflicted with procedural encumbrances, its deliberations have frequently bogged down in legalistic garrulities. It also suffers from a bad case of chronic cross purpose.

Unlike the U.N., which sprang more or less full grown into being at San Francisco in 1945, the O.A.S. represents the sum, or residue, of what one authority calls "a veritable hodgepodge of organizations, resolutions, treaties, conventions, principles and procedures" stretching over roughly 150 years of hemisphere history. Technically, the term O.A.S. applies only to the international organization set up after a meeting in Bogotá, Colombia in 1948. However, other treaties—such as the one of Rio de Janeiro in 1947 and that signed in 1961 at Punta del Este, Uruguay, which launched the Alliance for Progress—further define its powers and responsibilities. In general terms, the O.A.S. is supposed to do three things: 1) protect American states against encroachment from outside the hemisphere; 2) prevent conflicts and mediate disputes between American states; 3) while preserving political liberty, promote social and economic improvements.

To achieve these laudable aims, the O.A.S. has a complex structure of organs and sub-organs capable mostly of causing delay. For practical purposes, the principal organ is the council, which sits in Washington permanently and is made up of ambassadors from each of the 20 member states. The council is not meant to have any decisive function of its own, but it has sometimes found ways to act when it felt a collective sense of urgency.

The fundamental difficulties of the O.A.S. turn upon the concept of intervention. The traditional Latin American fear of U.S. intervention has confused efforts to deal with the prime foreign intervention—Sino-Soviet Communism. Although in 1948, 1954 and again in 1962 the O.A.S. equated Communist subversion with foreign aggression, it was only with the greatest difficulty that a two-thirds majority of members could be brought to vote sanctions against Communist Cuba.

It is not surprising that many Latin Americans reacted indignantly to the unilateral U.S. action in the Dominican Republic. It looked too much like a return to the Marine expeditions of 40 or 50 years ago. One ambassador went so far as to describe the episode as a "Waterloo for the O.A.S.," and the U.S. has been required to undertake a massive diplomatic effort to restore the organization's prestige and soothe abraded feelings. We needed the O.A.S. to validate and internationalize our intervention. In so doing it has demonstrated its own new willingness and ability to face realities.

Some heckling has been heard. Both U.N. Secretary General U Thant and France's President Charles de Gaulle have, for different reasons, protested that peace-keeping is the sole prerogative of the U.N. Security Council. Similar arguments have been offered before. But the U.N. Charter specifically notes that it is perfectly all right for a regional organization to do a peace-keeping job, if done in a manner "consistent with the Purposes and Principles" of the U.N. The Dominican operation is the best sort of peace-keeping job.

Having shown a willingness and ability to grasp such higher responsibilities, the O.A.S. deserves encouragement instead of carping. It naturally shares the inhibitions and timidities of its members and sometimes tends to magnify them, particularly the old fear of U.S. dominance. But it is rapidly growing out of this fixation. To deal with its real challenges—subversion and the confusion subversion feeds on—the O.A.S. must simplify and tighten up its machinery. It must also set up a permanent, relatively small but swiftly mobile Inter-American Peace Force which can act as a fire brigade under O.A.S. control anywhere in the hemisphere. For this force there is already a model at hand. It is patrolling the streets of Santo Domingo right now wearing helmets marked "O.E.A."

Questionnaire Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as the 89th Congress draws to a close I would like to take note of the cooperation of the residents of my district in letting me have the benefit of their views during these past 2 years. Their letters, telegrams, telephone calls, and personal visits have enabled me, during the sessions of the Congress, to keep advised of the thinking at home on the matters pending before us here in Washington.

Of particular help was the large response to my annual questionnaire. I first sent out a questionnaire in 1955, my first year in Congress, and it has grown in these 12 years from an initial response of 20,000 to over 55,000. This high return, along with the other forms of communication during the sessions, permits close contact with the home district which would otherwise be impossible, and it strengthens the process of representative government.

I want to thank all those who have participated in their Government in these ways, and to report here the results of the questionnaire for the two sessions of the 89th Congress.

The results follow:

Questionnaire results, 1st session, 89th Congress (1965)

[Results in percent]

1. Are you in favor of a Government-supported medical care plan for the aged?

	Percent
Yes	59
No	35
No answer	6

If your answer to the above question was "yes," please answer one of the following:

	Percent
(a) Do you favor medicare financed by social security?	54
(b) Do you favor "eldercare" financed by matching Federal-State funds?	40

2. Do you approve a reduction in excise taxes this year?

	Percent
Yes	72
No	21
No answer	7

3. Should foreign aid be cut?

	Percent
Yes	86
No	10
No answer	4

4. Do you favor repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which now permits the States to have right-to-work laws?

	Percent
Yes	25
No	67
No answer	8

5. Do you approve increased Federal aid to education?

	Percent
Yes	49
No	45
No answer	6

6. Do you favor my bill to raise the "outside income" limitation from $1,200 to $2,400 for those drawing social security benefits?

	Percent
Yes	89
No	9
No answer	2

Questionnaire results, 1st session, 89th Congress (1965)—Continued

[Results in percent]

7. Do you support U.S. military activity in Vienam?

	Percent
Yes	55
No	37
No answer	8

Questionnaire results, 2d session, 89th Congress (1966)

[Results in percent]

1. Do you support U.S. military activity in Vietnam?

Yes	68
No	24
No answer	8

2. Would you support an increased program for highway safety?

Yes	87
No	12
No answer	1

3. Do you favor legislation to provide more humane treatment for laboratory animals?

Yes	55
No	36
No answer	9

4. Should excise taxes on telephone bills and automobiles be reinstated?

Yes	20
No	78
No answer	2

5. Should the $1.25 minimum wage be raised?

Yes	51
No	44
No answer	5

6. Should the "war on poverty" be continued?

Yes	30
No	64
No answer	6

7. Would you favor a change in the present 2-year term of office to a 4-year term for the U.S. House of Representatives if half of the Members were elected every 2 years?

Yes	65
No	29
No answer	6

8. Do you support an increased U.S. effort in ocean research?

Yes	81
No	15
No answer	4

Manion Forum

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BUCHANAN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the pleasure and privilege of participating in the weekly broadcast of the Dean Manion Forum.

Dean Manion is one of the outstanding radio commentators of our Nation. He is dedicated to the preservation of our American heritage and our Constitution, and the defeat of Communist aggression at home and abroad.

The Manion Forum is one of the most highly respected programs disseminating news and facts to the people of our Nation, and is a trusted source of information—not always readily available from other sources.

The forum conducted personally by Dean Manion reaches millions. It just completed 12 years of broadcasting on October 4 of this year with a record of more than 600 consecutive weekly broadcasts. Over 300 radio stations carry the program nationwide.

I am including in my remarks the text of the Dean Manion Forum in which I participated on October 2, 1966. The subject is timely, and the broadcast included a discussion of a vitally important subject which I believe is of interest to my colleagues in the House.

The following is the text of the broadcast:

[A Manion Forum, South Bend (Ind.) weekly broadcast No. 626, Oct. 2, 1966]

GUERRILLA WAR IN AMERICA'S STREETS—OFFICIAL TESTIMONY REVEALS REDS PROVOKE RACE RIOTS

(By Hon. JOHN H. BUCHANAN, Member of Congress for Alabama)

Dean MANION. Congressman JOHN H. BUCHANAN, of Alabama, believes that Communists have been and still are exploiting riots, bloodshed and racial hatred in all parts of the United States behind the mask of the civil rights movement. If he is right then we may be up against the same kind of Communist guerrilla war here at home that our soldiers are fighting in Viet Nam. I have asked the distinguished Congressman to explain his conviction to the audience, and he is here at the microphone now to do just that.

Congressman BUCHANAN, welcome back to the Manion Forum. Tell us just how much Communist influence you believe is present in the civil rights movement.

Congressman BUCHANAN. Ironically, Dean Manion, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Communist Party boss Gus Hall have agreed that Communist activity has been present in the civil rights movement since its very inception. Mr. Hoover has pointed out that this is by no means a controlling influence. However, in January, 1964, U.S. Communist Party leader Gus Hall said: "Members of the Communist Party are very active in all of the Negro organizations engaged in the civil rights struggle."

And in late June of this year, during the Communist Party's national convention in New York City, Claude Lightfoot declared that the Party intends to move openly into the civil rights struggles. Lightfoot, a Negro and head of the Party in Illinois, stated: "We will allow no one in the civil rights movement or the white power structure to block such a move."

The evidence continues to mount that Communist influence and infiltration are expanding rather than contracting within the civil rights movement in this country. Many of us have contended that the evil handiwork of Communists is reflected in the increasing number of riots and outbursts of violence in our cities.

During the Harlem riots in 1964, the Red Chinese-oriented Marxist organization, the Progressive Labor Party, was active on the scene. And now, solid evidence has been offered of Communist participation, and perhaps even leadership, in the July riots in Cleveland. Incidentally, in those riots four people were killed, 46 were injured and dozens of buildings were burned.

Dean MANION. Where do you find evidence to support this, Congressman?

Congressman BUCHANAN. Here are the exact words of the special report of the Cleveland Grand Jury:

"This Jury finds that the outbreak of lawlessness and disorder was both organized, precipitated, and exploited by a relatively small group of trained and discipline professionals at this business."

The report of this Jury, appointed to investigate the riots, goes on to state:

"They are aided and abetted, wittingly or otherwise, by misguided people of all ages and colors, many of whom are avowed believers in violence and extremism, and some of whom also are either members of or officers in the Communist Party."

There it is in black and white—"aided and abetted . . . by members of or officers in the Communist Party."

This Grand Jury report, by the way, was based on the testimony of 40 witnesses and took over two weeks to prepare. It is 17 pages long, and is a carefully reasoned and documented analysis of who and what caused the Cleveland riots. The Jury Chairman was Mr. Louis B. Seltzer, the editor of the Cleveland Press, who, I am advised, is of the Liberal persuasion.

Dean Manion. That seems to be pretty solid substantiating evidence.

Congressman Buchanan. Most definitely. Nor can their warnings be dismissed. The Grand Jury report stated:

"This Jury further believes that, even though what already happened is both regrettable and tragic in every conceivable human aspect, there is a grave potentiality for repetition of these disorders, or others like them, occurring elsewhere in this community."

I believe, Dean Manion, that there is an equally grave possibility of severe disorders and riots occurring in other American cities as long as trained agitators and promoters of rebellion and anarchy are allowed to do their subversive work in relative obscurity and freedom. This is why I have called for a Congressional investigation of what is happening to the civil rights movement. That is why I want the facts about Communist infiltration and influence to be brought out into the open where they belong.

The time is most propitious for members of all sides to speak out against those who are trying to subvert the civil rights movement for their own un-American purposes. And the time is propitious also for those in high places—those public officials, those ministers who have been encouraging civil disobedience and speaking of unjust laws that one need not obey—to change their language and begin to take the side of law and order and to combat subversion in the civil rights movement.

LABOR UNIONS SET EXAMPLE

After all, Communist infiltration and penetration have never been tolerated by any major movement in the United States. For example, in the 1930's and 40's Communists attempted to penetrate the trade unions, believing that the American working man could be won over. The Communists erred badly; they never converted a significant number of American workers but they did succeed in infiltrating and seizing control of a dozen trade unions in the United States.

The reaction of responsible union leaders was swift and decisive. Communist-controlled unions were expelled from the CIO. American labor cleansed its ranks of those who had groomed it for a foreign power. And when American labor so acted, it strengthened itself, this country, and established a precedent for all other segments of our society if they should ever be confronted by a similar threat of subversion. Today, leaders of the civil rights movement should move decisively to cleanse their movement of all Communist taint and influence.

Dean Manion. Some of these leaders have tried to do that, haven't they, Congressman?

Congressman Buchanan. Yes, some have warned their members of Communist attempts to infiltrate and direct their organizations, they have rejected co-operation with extremist elements and their siren song of "black power." However, others have stated flatly that they will work with anybody. They have raised strange banners, rarely seen in our free society, and they have opened the door wide to Communist penetration and infiltration.

Of particular concern to many of us is the significant number of young people active in these new extremist groups and participating in such outbursts as the Cleveland riots, and who trained and disciplined and assigned these acts of violence and insurrection. Two men in particular were cited by the Grand Jury report—Lewis G. Robinson and Harlell Jones. Both men were connected in Cleveland with, among other organizations, the Revolutionary Action Movement. RAM, as described by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover is: "A highly militant, secretive organization following the Chinese-oriented Marxist-Leninist line, and believes in replacing the capitalist system with Socialism."

The means to this end of replacing capitalism has been outlined by Phillip Abbott Luce, a former member of the Progressive Labor Party, the pro-Chinese Communist organization in this country. Mr. Luce has written, "RAM envisions using the urban areas as a base of operations. Revolutionaries in RAM believe that the black ghetto areas of our major cities hold the key to a successful guerrilla war. They specifically propose that black people be organized into small guerrilla units which would use the night to spread terror through the city."

Let me repeat that sentence, if I may, Dean Manion. "They specifically propose that black people be organized into small guerrilla units which will use the night to spread terror through the city." Now isn't that exactly what happened in Cleveland and in many other American cities this summer?

If one questions just how serious things have become, let him consider that in a 20 day period this last July, eight U.S. cities were ripped apart by race riots or near riots. The riot total was seven killed, nearly 200 injured, and property damage running into millions of dollars. The riots in Cleveland and elsewhere clearly suggest a blueprint for terror and destruction drawn up by organizations like the Revolutionary Action Movement.

Dean Manion. Other organizations were also active in the Cleveland riots, were they not?

Congressman Buchanan. Yes, the Grand Jury also received evidence that leaders of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs arrived in Cleveland only a few days before the outbreaks. These DuBois Club leaders, according to the Grand Jury, made swift contact with the aforementioned Robinson and Jones and also with two leaders of the Communist Party in the Ohio Valley. Such co-operation was only natural because the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America happen to be the newest protege of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

In October, 1964, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover stated: "In its continuing drive to attract young Americans, the Communist Party, U.S.A., formed the new nationalist Marxist youth organization in June, 1964, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America." Since then the DuBois Clubs have become increasingly militant, calling for an end to U.S. bombing in North Viet Nam, the withdrawal of all American troops from Viet Nam, sponsoring training schools for young people and many other activities. The almost inevitable action by our Government came in March of this year when the attorney general asked the Subversive Activities Control Board for an order requiring the DuBois Clubs of America to register with the attorney general as a Communist front organization.

RIGHTS LEADERS SHOULD CLEAN HOUSE

Dean Manion. The DuBois Clubs and the Revolutionary Action Movement appeared to work hand-in-glove with the Communists in Cleveland, right?

Congressman Buchanan. Yes, and who can say how many other riots they have influenced, directed, precipitated? Dean Manion, I have discussed some of the facts here on your program, many others are available. All of the facts should be brought dramatically to the attention of the public so that the civil rights movement can be cleansed of subversive elements. I believe that a Congressional investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities would be the best way to help responsible civil rights leaders clean house. Futhermore, I and many others are deeply disturbed by the statements of the new breed of civil rights leaders—young firebrands like Stokely Carmichael, of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Stokely Carmichael, you will recall, was recently arrested in Atlanta for allegedly inciting a riot involving one thousand persons in this city known far and wide for its racial moderation, in which riots the mayor, who is a champion of Negro rights, was knocked to the ground while attempting to calm the crowd. The police chief of Atlanta stated, and I think many would agree with him, that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee ought now to be called the "Nonstudent Violence Committee." And this, of course, is under the influence of its new leader, Stokely Carmichael, or Floyd McKissick of the Congress of Racial Equality.

I wonder just how many Negroes are listening to Carmichael? He has put the matter of "black power" very simply for his followers: "Negroes certainly see that this is the richest country in the world and they want to share in the wealth, and the feeling, whether or not the white press likes this, whether or not the white Liberals like it, is that if Negroes cannot enjoy part of that dream they are going to burn the country down." Carmichael said that, by the way, in an interview in the National Guardian, the leading Marxist journal in this country.

At a news conference here in Washington, D.C., Stokely Carmichael was asked if "black power" was based on non-violence. He answered the question with a question. "Can you have power without violence?" And at CORE's annual convention this past summer, its new head, Floyd McKissick, stated: "Non-violence in this country may be Christian but it is un-American." I ask you, can anything be more warped or distorted than to say that non-violence is un-American? Can anything be more calculated to incite and encourage violence?

Dean Manion. I can't imagine a more inflammatory statement than the one you just quoted.

Congressman Buchanan. What a tragedy it would be if millions of good, law-abiding people should be hurt by a willful band of young extremists who are unwilling to listen to older, wiser heads and to learn from the textbook of history. Goodwill, progress and understanding have now been placed in jeopardy because a small number of extremists and militants are accepting the help and assistance of anybody, including Communists, and are advocating any means, including violence.

It is to prevent this tragedy, it is to bring about the full proof about extremists and subversives in civil rights, it is to prevent more and more riots and violence that I will continue to press for a Congressional investigation of Communist and extremist influence in the civil rights movement in America. Nor just for the sake of a movement but for the good of the Nation.

Dean Manion. Thank you Congressman John H. Buchanan, of Alabama. I think we should have this Congressional investigation that you propose. It just might disclose that we are fighting our anti-Communist war on two bloody and destructive fronts; one in Viet Nam, the other in the streets of our big cities. If this is so, the American people had better know it now—before it's too late!

Appendix

Mission of the Rural Development Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech by Earl Hogan, State director of the Rural Community Development Service. The Rural Development Service assists residents of rural communities in studying and utilizing the facilities and resources of their locales, thus enabling residents to make responsible decisions as to how they want to develop their communities.

Mr. Hogan, a former Ninth District Congressman, has given us a graphic accounting of the mission of the Rural Community Development Service. And he shows us how that service can—and is—overcoming some of the great problems in revitalizing rural America.

His excellent speech, before the National Lutheran Council of Southern Indiana Workshop, follows:

SPEECH PRESENTED BY EARL HOGAN, STATE DIRECTOR, RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE AT NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL SOUTHERN INDIANA WORKSHOP, ST. PAUL LUTHERAN CHURCH, CORTLAND, IND., SEPTEMBER 19, 1966

The mission of the Rural Community Development Service is to help people in rural communities to overcome the "gaps in opportunity" that handicap children and their parents, and which deprive the old people of a decent level of comfort and security.

Here are some of the "gaps in opportunity" that afflict the people of the Nation's farms and their neighbors in rural communities:

Gross farm income is reaching an all time high this year. Net farm income will be higher this year than in any year since the war in Korea. Even so, the disposable income per person of the farm population is only about 60 percent of the average received by the nonfarm population. Fewer than 400,000 farmers—only 1 in 9—earn a wage for their labor comparable to that of skilled industrial wage earners—about $2.50 per hour—after allowing for only a 5 percent return on their investments.

The proportion of families living in poverty is twice as high in rural communities as in the cities and suburbs. Less than one-third of the Nation's total population lives in rural communities, yet almost half of the families with incomes below the poverty line live there. One out of five of the million children born in rural America each year is born into a family living in poverty.

The average adult rural male is about 2 years behind the national average in time spent in school.

Only 30 percent of rural high school seniors go on to college, compared to 50 percent of the high school seniors in urban communities.

Children in rural families receive only one-third as much service time from doctors and dentists as urban children. The death rate of children ages 5 to 14 is 50 percent higher in rural communities than in urban areas. The rural death rate is double the urban rate for young people ages 14 to 24.

Unsanitary water supplies and unsafe waste disposal facilities create serious and chronic health hazards in many rural communities.

The number of accidental deaths from farm machinery is one and half times as great as the number of deaths resulting from machinery in urban industry. Yet emergency services, including ambulances, are often inadequate or completely non-existent in rural areas.

When underemployment is taken into account, about 13 percent of the rural adult male labor force is idle. This rate of rural unemployment equivalent is more than three times the national unemployment rate.

There are more inhabited houses in rural communities that are not fit to live in than in all the city clums of the Nation put together. The proportion of dilapidated and substandard houses is three times as high in rural communities as in urban centers.

There is real and deep concern among the people of rural America for their rural communities—for the opportunities they provide, and for the conditions they provide under which to live, to work, and to raise families. Rural people talk about these questions in their local groups. They write about them. They vote about them. They have said they want their Federal and State Governments to help make their communities into what they want them to be.

Development of the resources of an area must begin with people. Any plans for change must reflect the attitudes, the traditions, the values, and the beliefs of the people.

Rural areas development is a nationwide effort of the people and by the people to develop the resources of their own communities to provide economic, educational, and cultural opportunities for those who wish to live there and for their children. The local people study their own resources and their own opportunities, and they take responsibility and initiative for making their own decisions as to what they want to do to develop their own future. It is a movement supplemented and supported by the various agencies of the Department of Agriculture—and by other units of Government—as public services, information, know-how, and programs are made available to local people to use as they choose for themselves.

AIMS OF RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT MOVEMENT

The aims of the rural areas development movement can be stated as follows:

To preserve and strengthen the family farm system of agriculture.

To increase the income of rural people and eliminate the causes of underemployment in rural areas.

To make continuous and systematic efforts to eliminate the many and complex causes of rural poverty.

To expand rural job opportunities through loans, grants, technical services, and training programs that create new factories, stores, trades, recreational enterprises, crafts, and services of all kinds.

To strengthen and expand opportunities for rural cooperatives.

To provide technical and financial assistance necessary to conserve, use, and develop soil, water, forest, fish and wildlife, and open spaces around our metropolitan centers.

To help rural people to improve existing community facilities and, where needed, to build new ones so that they have pure water supplies, first-rate schools and hospitals, adequate streets and roads, and other services that must be standard for a community to be truly modern.

To develop new and improved opportunities for creative and satisfying rural life, work and recreation for all who choose it.

Since the beginning of the Rural Areas Development program here in southern Indiana you can see first hand results of accomplishment. To list a few: Bata Shoe Company, Salem, Indiana, 600 jobs; Indiana Glass and Sand Company, Elizabeth, Indiana, 50 jobs; Borden Cabinet Company, Borden, Indiana 375 jobs; Tell City Airport, Tell City, Indiana; Milan Water System, Milan, Indiana, 70 jobs; North Vernon Building Company, North Vernon, Indiana, 117 jobs; Storrs Wood Products Co., Spencer County under construction, 65 direct jobs. I could list many more. Rural Water System (as of March 31, 1966): 31 water systems in operation, 32 loan commitments made, 29 project reports in process, 35 system feasibility studies in process. These loans and grants are being made by the Farmers Home Administration. Forest Service 67 picnic areas, 17 small water ponds for wild life and fishing, and 3 camping areas in Hoosier National Forest, consisting of 53 family units.

Unemployment in Evansville area was as high as 18 percent in the spring of 1961. Today it is less than 3 percent. Most of the counties in southern Indiana was about 6 percent. Twenty-one counties were designated as Redevelopment Areas under the Area Redevelopment program. Today only 8 are eligible for commercial and industrial loans; none are eligible for public works under the Economic Development program which supercedes ARA. With the latest unemployment figures in the state at 2.7 percent we still have certain areas which need help.

All counties in southern Indiana and most of the counties in the state have organized Community Action Committees under the Economic Opportunity Program. Most of the counties are organized into multi-county units and have hired a director and have programs under way. To list a few: L. O. W. Economic Development Corp. (Lawrence, Orange, Washington Cos.), Southeastern Indiana Economic Opportunity Corp. (Dearborn, Ohio, Ripley, Switzerland Cos.), Lincoln Hill Development Corp. (Crawford, Harrison, Perry, Spencer Cos.), Bartholomew, Brown, Jackson Cos., Ohio River Valley Economic Opportunity Corp. (Jennings, Jefferson, Scott Cos.) etc. Projects that have been developed by local CAP: Head Start, Improvement in Production for Livestock Producers, Adult Basic Education, Neighborhood Youth Program, Nelson Amendment Programs, etc.

Dr. E. W. Mueller, Secretary, Rural Work, National Lutheran Council is a member of the National Advisory Committee on Rural Area Development. Dr. Mueller has been an outstanding member of this committee which advises the Secretary of Agriculture on how Rural Areas Development should function. Dr. Mueller was one of the first members appointed in 1961 and is still a member of this committee. The Rural Areas Development concept was initiated by Secretary Freeman in March 1961 and in June 1961, the office of Rural Areas Development was created.

President Johnson, in his message to Congress on February 4, 1965, pledged energetic action to insure that full equality of opportunity is made available to all the people who live in rural America. In the same message, the President announced the formation of the Rural Community Development Service. Secretary Freeman in carrying out the President's pledge, created the new agency, Rural Community Development Service in the Department of Agriculture which absorbed the personnel and function of the Office of Rural Areas Development. The Rural Community Development Service goals are:

First, our aim to provide "one-stop service" to rural people who are seeking help from their Federal Government.

Our goal is to make available to any rural resident or community leader, in the regular USDA field office located in his home county, full and explicit information about any program of the Federal Government for which he is eligible, together with whatever assistance he needs in order to assure that his application for services will receive consideration that is fully equal to that accorded to other citizens.

"One-stop service" to the rural citizen and community leader will mean that the Department of Agriculture will take the responsibility for determining what federal service is available to help him cope with his problem, and advising him of the procedure that is necessary in order for his application to receive fair consideration. In this way, USDA will provide for the rural citizen and community leader the kind or professional assistance in coping with "government red tape" that urban citizens and urban community leaders usually can obtain through their paid staffs of specialists and experts.

Secondly, RCDS will "follow up" and expedite the processing and consideration of applications for assistance from rural communities.

This will be carried out through informal liaison between RCDS and the responsible agency. Its purpose will be to achieve treatment of applications from rural sources equal to that accorded to those from urban communities having the assistance of their own paid professional staffs.

Third, the Department of Agriculture will be more able to plan for better coordinated and more comprehensive solutions to the problems of rural residents and rural communities.

This will result in an immediate convenience to the rural resident or community leader. He will be able to identify the government services he needs simply by describing the problem he has recognized, instead of being confronted with an array of seemingly disconnected agencies, each dealing in a fragmentary way with the problem.

We propose to develop plans for "packages of programs" which will combine services originating from the various agencies of USDA as well as other branches of the Federal Government. These services would be coordinated in such a way as to deal in a comprehensive manner with problems of the rural citizen or the rural community.

In this way, a variety of programs can be linked together so as to reinforce each other, and enlarge the total impact upon the citizens' problems.

THE ROLE OF THE CHURCHES

Many churches are cooperating in rural areas development. They have a distinct and unique contribution. Church leaders share information, provide hope, and encourage enough self-confidence to help people act individually and collectively to solve some of their economic problems.

Historically the church has stressed the importance of each individual and has undertaken constructive efforts to help each person develop and use his capabilities fully.

Church leaders—pastors and laymen—are deeply concerned over low income, underemployment, and the crippling effects of poverty on human personality. These concerns and the national interest call for programs which will enlarge opportunities for adequate incomes and satisfactory levels of living, either on or off the farm, as the sound basis for wholesome growth.

Churches in America are rooted not only in ethical problems, but in social problems as well. They have a natural interest in rural areas development.

When the role of the church is understood, the church has no difficulty in relating itself to agencies and institutions of society which help needy people and develop human and natural resources.

WHAT THE CHURCH CAN DO

Here are some of the ways churches, through lay leaders and pastors, can assist:

Basic to the success of RAD is a constructive attitude on the part of the individual citizen in the local community. The churches in town and country are in a strategic position to develop this attitude. Here lies one of their potential major contributions.

Lay leaders and pastors can help organize and serve on county, area, and State Rural Areas Development committees.

The Extension Service has the responsibility for providing educational leadership to rural areas development committees in counties, areas, and States. These committees are made up of local leaders and include representatives from: Farmer cooperatives, farm organizations, church groups, civic organizations, labor, business and industry, education, health, and economic development agencies.

Church leaders can teach courses, conduct leadership, schools, help make surveys, and conduct tours to develop an awakened people, better prepared to carry out leadership roles in specific activities.

In working with 4-H Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, FFA groups, and other youth groups, pastors can encourage the young people to include a wider coverage in their existing programs or help start new groups to better meet the needs of young people who have been neglected in the past.

Pastors can discuss the relation of church and RAD with their lay leaders and encourage them to participate in it as an opportunity to share responsibility in community development.

By providing constructive criticism as it develops, the church can make a significant contribution.

Rural Areas Development may bring new issues and changing values. Laymen and pastors can help bring understanding and guide people through the changes the community is experiencing.

The church can use its media of communication in many ways to assist in rural areas development.

Desegregation Guidelines for Franklin, Va., Public School System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "Checkmate or Stalemate?" published in the Tidewater News, Southampton, Va., of September 19, 1966.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CHECKMATE OR STALEMATE?

Checkmate or stalemate, that is the question. Now that the cards are on the table, a seeming impasse between HEW and the city school board has been reached.

The Franklin school system has been declared "not in compliance" with, as one school board member put it, HEW's 1965 desegregation guidelines. With the school year well underway, they aren't planning to do any more. HEW says what's been done is not enough and has offered more suggestions on how the city can reach compliance. In broad terms they say the ciy must use some method other than freedom of choice as a basis for the assignment of students and faculty. And they want these changes now, this term. Apparently HEW has forgotten what that E in their initials stands for.

The atmosphere this department has created doesn't seem conductive to constructive progress either. When HEW notified local officials that they were coming for a second visit, one of them reportedly said, "We're going to have to see what we can do to hammer you into compliance."

When the school board pointed out in last Thursday's meeting that freedom of choice was the democratic way to handle student assignments, the HEW spokesman reportedly had an interesting answer, "We believe in the democratic way as long as it gets the desired results." At this point our school board may have wondered which country they were really in.

In any event the major question is where these events will lead. Has this most recent HEW stand checkmated the public school system in Franklin? In the opinion of many, it has not.

It seems that one of the ways out of the situation would be to have the 20 percent of Hayden High School students taking a college preparatory curriculums (about 70) assigned to the new Franklin High School at some time in the future. Hayden would then be converted into a vocational and trade type school. Apparently this would meet with HEW approval.

This latter is pure speculation, of course, and no such steps are in the making at this time.

As things stand now, it's a standoff. No one's even sure who has the next move. From now on, no news from HEW will be good news.—D.W.

Federal Property Holdings Should Bear Local Property Tax

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, throughout the country there is a great deal of federally owned property being improperly used and causing unnecessary hardship on various local and State governments. These Federal landholdings often cause economic problems in the locale in which they are situated because they erode the tax base of the area. On the other side of the coin, precisely because these Federal landholdings are not subjected to the economic discipline of local governmental taxation, they are often not utilized to their highest potential.

Last May the Subcommittee on Federal Procurement and Regulation, of the Joint Economic Committee, issued a report calling attention to this problem and recommending the appointment of a high level commission or committee to identify such Federal properties and to recommend their proper utilization. Today I am inserting in the RECORD an excellent editorial which appeared in the Washington Star of September 21, entitled "Bolling's Future" pointing out under utilization of the Bolling-Anacostia area. I wrote to the editor of the Star commending him on the editorial and suggesting further thoughts for his consideration. The editorial and my letter follow:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, Sept. 21, 1966]

BOLLING'S FUTURE

The language in the new military construction act prohibiting any use of the Bolling-Anacostia area for urban renewal purposes until 1971 is a senseless, capricious restriction, which Congress should never have approved. But the provision was enacted, leaving President Johnson the choice of accepting it or vetoing the entire billion-dollar construction measure. Faced with this decision, the President found a third way out.

He has made plain, in signing the bill, that he does not share the narrow view of Representative RIVERS, the House Armed Services Committee chairman, that the military should retain control over land clearly excess to its needs. He instructed that urban renewal planning for the area proceed as rapidly as possible in order to determine the land's "best use." And if that use cannot be carried out within the limits of RIVERS' restriction, he said, "I shall not hesitate to request and work for a change in the law."

Well, there is no doubt that the President will be called upon to do just that. The military, as it happens, is in complete agreement with the city's planners that a substantial portion of the old airfield should be developed, in accordance with an urban renewal plan, primarily as a residential community.

The absence of a completed plan, however, has proved to be a severe detriment in trying to sell that sound idea. While pleading with Congress to reject the Rivers ban, for example, Washington's official and civic leaders were handicapped by their inability to say precisely what the plan would provide. Moreover, some civil rights leaders, perhaps for purposes of simplification, have spoken of the re-use broadly in terms of "public housing." That is not the idea at all. The premise on which the planners are proceeding is that the new community will provide a broad range of various types of housing, and possible major public uses as well.

There is a danger now, in view of the moratorium, that the planning effort may relax. It must not. Even given the normal problems and ineptitudes of the planning process in Washington, there is no reason why a definite plan for the area should not be in hand within a year. The aim should be to present it to the next Congress—accompanied by the President's promised request for a change in the law.

OCTOBER 6, 1966.

EDITOR,
The Washington Star,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Your excellent editorial of September 21, 1966, entitled "Bolling's Future" renders a distinct public service in highlighting an acute and growing economic problem facing local and state bodies. These bodies suffer fiscal difficulties aggravated in part by the erosion of the tax base by the Federal government which holds numerous poorly utilized pieces of potentially valuable real property throughout the nation.

The Subcommittee on Federal Procurement and Regulation of the Joint Economic Committee, on which I serve under the Chairmanship of Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, issued a report in May, 1966, calling attention to this problem, and recommending that a high level committee or commission be appointed, first, to identify all such federal properties, and, second, to recommend their highest public use under current circumstances.

Undoubtedly the tax base can be greatly helped by this recommendation, federal expenditures reduced and the general economy strengthened.

A further thought worthy of serious consideration would be to make Federal properties subject to local taxation as was done under the RFC Act in order to help local bodies which render police, water and other services to Federal agencies. But perhaps more importantly to exert a fiscal pressure to insure that unneeded Federal properties be declared excess.

Sincerely,

THOMAS B. CURTIS.

Threat to Peace in Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the current issue of Prevent World War III—No. 68, summer 1966—published by the Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc., 50 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., contains an article by Joseph B. Schechtman on the formation of an illegal guerrilla army being formed in the Middle East for the purpose of invading Israel. I ask unanimous consent to have this informative article printed in the Appendix to the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A DANGER TO PEACE

(By Joseph B. Schechtman)

There is a man on the top level of organized Arab belligerency, a man to watch, to watch closely and apprehensively. He is Ahmed Shukairy, head of the "Palestine Liberation Organization" (PLO). Some students of Arab affairs are inclined to compare him with the former Mufti of Jerusalem. But, without downgrading Haj Amin el-Husseini's sinister record, there is every reason to believe that Ahmed Shukairy is, currently, a much more menacing and explosive figure on the Middle East scene. He is emerging as a successful heir to the Mufti's self-bestowed title of "Mr. Palestine."

Amin el-Husseini is now an old man—in his late seventies—a has-been who had the misfortune of always betting on the wrong horse: on Iraq's Rashid Ali in 1941, on Mussolini and Hitler in 1941–1945, on Nasser in the fifties, on Iraq's Kassem in 1960–1963. The first three of these patrons proved to be manifest failures; the fourth, Nasser, found the Mufti "incompatible" and expendable. In his latest (since 1962) refuge, Syria, he became the personal protégé of President Amin al-Hafez, receiving a yearly subsidy of $560,000, plus unspecified sums provided by military intelligence for his personal upkeep and that of his followers in other Arab capitals. When Hafez was put out of power, the allowance was cut off and the Mufti was advised to leave the country. He is now once more a "displaced person," again on the move, without a tangible prospect of finding a base of operation in another Arab country.

Shukairy is much younger (born in 1908 in Acre). Not less of a maverick than the Mufti, he has, however, been placing his political bets much more prudently. At an early stage of his career, in 1946, he joined the Mufti's Palestine Arab Higher Committee, though his father was a leading figure in the party of Nashashibi, the arch rival of the Husseinis, and his brother, Dr. Anvar, was murdered by the Mufti's henchmen. After the establishment of the State of Israel, Shukairy became something of an "international Arab," serving successively various Arab governments. In 1949 he was listed as a member of the Syrian Delegation to the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Committee. Late in 1951, he was nominated as Assistant to the General Secretary of the Arab League, and in 1953–1957 served as Syria's delegate to the United Nations; he was awarded Syrian citizenship, but kept his "Palestinian nationality."

In 1957, Shukairy resigned from his position with the Arab League, having received (according to the Egyptian paper Achar Sa'a of January 15, 1958) 3,500 Egyptian pounds as severance pay; the Beirut daily El Chayat later (September 25, 1963) reported that he had become "very rich" as a result of profits deriving from his efforts for the "cause of Palestine."

The year 1958 found Shukairy Saudi Arabia's Minister of State in charge of United Nations Affairs and a delegate to the United Nations, where he became notorious for his mammoth, long-winded and vitriolic diatribes against Israel, Zionism and the United States. He was actively promoting the Mufti's line that it was, in the first place, for the Palestinian Arabs themselves, and not for the Arab States, to bear the burden of "reconquering their stolen homeland" and that a "Palestine Army must be created, trained and armed to be the vanguard of the Arab forces which will march to regain Palestine."

Iraq's Premier Kassem fully endorsed this scheme, which was at that time opposed by Egypt's Nasser; an anti-Nasser alignment, comprising, in addition to Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, took shape in 1962. Shukairy became its most vocal roving emissary. Arriving in Amman on April 26, he called for the "organization of the Palestine people" and an armed crusade against Israel. During a tour of the Jordan-annexed slice of Palestine's western bank, he was feted as an Arab national hero.

The Jordanian press prominently displayed reports on Shukairy's speeches, conveniently forgetting that only two years prior to his visit the political commentator of the official Amman Radio had contemptuously dismissed him as "an old tale-spinner from Acre," while some newspapers irrelevantly disclosed that he was "the son of a Negro mother" who should "return to the Negro female slaves of Saudi Arabia." Addressing mass meetings in Nablus, Hebron and several refugee camps, Shukairy told his audiences:

"We have given up any hope for a peaceful solution of the Palestine issue by the United Nations. The new deal policy I am working out with the Jordan Government is one depending upon ourselves only.

"We shall draw up a well-conceived plan to liberate the plundered fatherland in stages by recruiting the Arabs' entire financial and economic resources to this end."

For reasons which are still not fully clarified, Shukairy was fired in September 1963 as Saudi Arabi's delegate to the United Nations.

This dismissal, however, was by no means the end of Shukairy's versatile political career. He immediately re-emerged in a new hypostasis, as the embodiment of, and spokesman for, a "Palestine Entity" (Al-Kiyan Al-Falastin), encompassing the territory of Israel, the 2,125 square miles of Western Palestine annexed by Jordan, and the 130 square miles of the Gaza strip occupied by Egypt. Overriding Saudi Arabia's objections, the political committee of the Arab League invited Shukairy to Cairo as the representative of "Palestine and its people"; he was authorized to lead a "Palestine Arab Delegation" of his own selection that would plead the "Palestinian cause" at the United Nations. . . .

Legally, Shukairy's status remained that of a person speaking for a "group." But in the Arab councils he replaced the Mufti as the central figure in the struggle for the "Palestine Entity." The Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabian alignment collapsed in the meantime, and Nasser emerged as Shukairy's main backer. This did not endear him to Hussein of Jordan, who was, however, fully conscious of the fact that it would be highly imprudent to challenge a Nasser protégé, whom Soviet Premier Khrushchev had in May 1964 assured of Russian support for a "just solution of the Palestine problem." Making a virtue out of necessity, on May 28, 1964, Hussein, personally, opened in the Old City of Jerusalem the Shukairy-organized "Palestine National Congress," whose 350 delegates claimed to speak on behalf of "one-and-a-half million refugees from Palestine."

Jordan was not the only Arab country that viewed Shukairy and his Palestine Liberation Organization with very mixed feelings. While officially endorsing the aim of "reconquering" Palestine by the Palestinians themselves and even contributing to Shukairy's war chest, several Arab states were most reluctant to become military bases for his "Army of Liberation." Addressing the Summit Conference of the Arab Heads of State at Casablanca in September 1965, Shukairy demanded that the Conference:

Enforce conscription for Palestinians living in Arab countries;

Enforce a by-law whereby all Arabs—Palestinian or otherwise—pay a monthly tax to the PLO;

Prevail on Jordan, Syria and Kuwait to release Palestinians now serving with their armed forces so that they might join the Liberation units in the Gaza strip.

These demands were at that time rejected outright by Jordan, Kuwait and Syria. Shukairy then submitted his resignation as President of the PLO. In a note to Abdel Khalid Hassouna, the Secretary-General of the Arab League, he bitterly attacked most of the League member-states:

"To date, the Arab Governments have not fulfilled their promises, and as far as I can see they have never even intended to meet their moral obligations. All they have done so far to liberate Palestine is talk, talk, talk. This will neither free Palestine nor provide the refugees with a better future."

Shukiary's complaints were, in fact, only partly justified. In a report to the 400 "Palestinian delegates" (who refused to accept his resignation) he admitted that in the Egyptian-held Gaza strip compulsory conscription had been introduced in March 1965 and that Algeria and Egypt were helping to train the recruits; Syria admitted Palestinians to military colleges for officer training courses and has put special camps at Dara at the disposal of the recruits; in Iraq, too, they were special barracks at Ar-Rashid, and compulsory conscription of Palestinian refugees was being considered, the same applied to Kuwait. The trainees, said Shukairy, were to "destroy, hit and run in our occupied country: they do not constitute a regular or a strategic army; they are commando battalions." In the Gaza strip alone, 7,000 youths had been given military training in 1965, he claimed in a talk to the Federation of Palestine Students in Cairo; later, the total of trainees was raised to 10,000. The spirit in which this training is being conducted has been vividly described by a correspondent of the Egyptian military journal (Al Kawat Al Masiaha) who had spent twelve hours in the PLO bases: "I lived with wild savages who only feed on Jewish flesh and only drank Jewish blood."

Speaking to wildly cheering crowds of Palestinians in Port Said, Shukairy proclaimed: "Our aim is to destroy Tel Aviv." He also voiced deep appreciation of the Soviet Union's move at the 1965 UN session to equate Zionism with Nazism; together with Fascism, he said, "these three are the enemies of mankind." In a similar vein, a pact between Shukairy and Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, was concluded on March 22, 1965, in Peking. The pact branded the enemies of the Arab cause as "the unholy trinity of the U.S.A. imperialism, West German militarism and Zionism." Early this year, the Viet Cong chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, cabled Shukairy promising support in the struggle of the Palestine people "against Israel, the aggressive tool of imperialism." Ardent support from the Chinese quarters has apparently cost the PLO much of the previous Soviet sympathies: Shukairy's emissaries were rebuked recently when they sought to confer with Soviet diplomats, and Soviet sources now describe his movement as "Fascistic."

Shukairy's grievances were directed against almost all states, with the notable exception of Nasser's Egypt. But it was for Jordan that he reserved his bitterest attacks. Early this year, King Hussein assumed a firm, even defiant, stand in regard to Shukairy's attempts to establish for his PLO an actually independent military and political status on Jordan's territory. He described such attempts as bound "to split the unity of this country and divide the [Jordanian] Army." That, he said, was "unacceptable treason. . . . If this were to happen, God forbid, Zionism would attain its most important objective. That is why we are definitely determined to resist every veiled effort of this kind with the same fierceness we adopt towards Zionism and Israel."

But Hussein's resistance proved to be short-lived. Negotiations with Shukairy (which Hussein had pledged to refuse) started in Cairo early in February, and at the beginning of March an agreement was reached which amounts to an 80 per cent Shukairy victory.

It is a long document of eleven paragraphs and five subparagraphs which pledges and specifies far-reaching cooperation and mutual consultation "on all matters concerning the Palestine problem and the liberation of the conquered fatherland," including establishment of PLO regional offices; travel by PLO officers throughout Jordan; an autonomous "PLO hour" on Amman Radio, and distribution by Shukairy's men of whatever literature and pamphlets they deem fit to foster the cause of the "Liberation of Palestine." Other concessions include facilitation of PLO's general meetings and fund-raising campaigns; taxation of all Jordanian civil servants earning over 20 dinars a month for the benefit of Shukairy's fund; free phone calls, telegrams and letters; and permission to organize summer youth camps for "military training, national awakening and guidance."

Shukairy hailed this agreement as "a new stage of struggle on the road to liberation and return." Further "stages" are apparently still in the making. Because the Cairo pact did not fully live up to Shukairy's military objectives, Hussein has not yet agreed to the formation of separate PLO military units independent of his own Arab Legion, and to arming the residents of border areas under PLO's auspices: this would obviously mark the end of Jordanian sovereignty. The issue has been referred to the Unified Arab Command. But there, too, Shukairy's chances are known to be incomparably better than those of Hussein.

Summarizing the military and political implications of the Cairo pact, the Jerusalem Post wrote editorially:

> Ahmed Shukairy has scored a victory . . . The agreement legally opens the way for Shukairy to exercise direct influence in Jordan—a situation King Hussein had tried to avoid. For Shukairy, in fact, acts as an Egyptian puppet, and any concessions to the Palestine Liberation Organization automatically mean greater Egyptian influence in Jordan.

Israel has, therefore, every reason to be prepared for increased trouble on its 329-mile frontier with Jordan. Both the Israeli Government and the U.S. Administration have always—and rather overoptimistically—viewed Hussein's Hashemite Kingdom as the stronghold of a status quo in the Middle East. Now this belief has been rudely shattered. With Shukairy firmly established—politically and militarily—in Hussein's realm, aggressive actions are to be expected. The "Voice of the Arabs" reported from Cairo that a memorandum presented by the PLO to the Arab Foreign Ministers' Conference called for the "Liberation Army" to begin operations immediately, "with the aim of creating a situation in which the United Nations would be forced to give its attention to the Palestine question." Such "operations" are, of course, also likely to trigger a full-armed confrontation in the Middle East.

Slovenian Festival Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today, in accordance with their tradition, the Slovenes are holding a festival to celebrate the 416th anniversary of the first book printed in Slovenian and the 48th anniversary of their independence from the Hapsburg Empire.

The Slovenes are a small nationality group but they have managed to preserve an enlightened culture and a national identity despite being denied sovereignty for many centuries.

Since the eighth century these people have not had a nation free from foreign domination. Today their homeland is under the rule of Yugoslav Communists, and yet, they maintain a resolute commitment to their heritage and resistance to forced assimilation.

It is remarkable that a mere 2 million Slovenes in the world today—1½ million living in Yugoslavia, one-half million dispersed throughout the world—continue to have a unique, flourishing culture, despite 1,000 years or more of subjugation and division.

Throughout these centuries of foreign domination, the Slovenes almost continuously struggled for freedom and independence regardless of the insurmountable odds with which they were faced. At the same time, they made great advances on the spiritual, intellectual, commercial, and industrial fronts.

It was in the latter part of the 19th century that Slovenian cultural development truly flourished and Slovene writers gave expression to and further stimulated a revitalization of the Slovene national consciousness.

The advent of World War I provided an opportunity to gain their independence from the Hapsburg Empire in a combined nation with the Serbs and the Croats, whose language and history were similar to that of the Slovenes. The purpose of the Slovenes political union with the Serbs and the Croats were to create a state in which the three units would be treated as equals. However, almost immediately, a bitter internal struggle ensued, and the Serbs emerged the dominant group. Slovenian opposition to Serbian rule was so intense that in 1929 the constitution was suspended and a royal dictatorship was imposed by the Serbs. This dictatorship, through force, continued until World War II.

The Second World War brought much tragedy to the Slovenes. Theirs was the first section of Yugoslavia to be invaded, and therefore, suffered a little more devastation than the rest of Yugoslavia. The conclusion of that war did not bring peace or freedom to the Slovenes—instead a Communist dictatorship was exchanged for the former royal dictatorship.

But the courageous Slovenes are not a submissive people. In November 1957, Slovenian coal miners staked a successful sitdown strike. This was the first officially admitted occurrence of an economic strike in a Communist country. It was not a violent rebellion on the part of the Slovenes, but it did demonstrate their dissatisfaction under the Communist system and their bravery in expressing that dissatisfaction.

Mr. Speaker, there are now around 400,000 Slovenes by birth or descent who have become loyal citizens of the United States. Many have merited high positions in the professions and in government because of their outstanding contributions and capabilities. I would like to mention Senator Frank Lausche of Ohio, Congressman John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, and Ludwig J. Andolsek, Commissioner of the Civil Service Commission, all of whom are Slovene-Americans who have given dedicated public service to their country.

I would also like to congratulate the many hundreds of Slovenians who reside in the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois which I have the honor to represent, and particularly to remember my good friend, Ludwig A. Leskovar, who is observing his 16th anniversary as a Slovene radio broadcaster in my own city of Chicago. The alderman and ward committeeman of the 25th ward, Hon. Vito Marzullo, where hundreds of Slovenians reside, joins me in extending heartiest congratulations to the Slovenians for the outstanding contributions they are making to the American way of life.

It gives me great pleasure to participate today in their celebration of Slovenian Festival Day and to commend them on the development of the Slovene culture which is one of the treasures of man's heritage.

Hon. Leo W. O'Brien

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to pay tribute to a man who has sat steadily beside me during my years as chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and, before that, as I sat as ranking majority member of such committee. I refer to Leo W. O'Brien who, since the 84th Congress, has served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs.

This is the subcommittee which has legislative jurisdiction over Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Antarctica, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and other insular areas of the United States. It is a subcommittee which, in no way, directly concerns the people of his own district. But Congressman O'Brien has served the people of these farflung islands as ably and as diligently as he has served his own constituents. He has been an articulate spokesman in their behalf and he has worked tirelessly on the numerous legislative proposals affecting them.

Since he assumed chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, Alaska and Hawaii have joined the United States as the 49th and 50th States, largely due to his efforts; the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico have risen from poverty-stricken areas to healthy segments of our national economy; Guam has emerged as an effective stronghold in our Pacific responsibility.

Leo came to Congress in 1952 from Albany, N.Y., with no legislative background, but possessing a wealth of journalistic experience. He had been a newspaperman for 30 years and had won national awards in the fields of radio and television. As a result of this experience, he has had an affinity for the news medium which has earned him a reputation, among newspapermen, of being one of the most approachable and cooperative Members of Congress.

"Obie," as he is affectionately known by us, his colleagues, will be sorely missed when he retires at the end of this session. His wit, his wisdom, and his willingness to see both sides of a question have won him many friends—not only in the Interior Committee, but on both sides of the aisle in this Chamber.

It is my fervent hope that his voluntary retirement from the political heart of our country—the U.S. Congress—will not diminish his political participation in other capacities, for this Nation needs men the likes of Leo O'Brien. Like the mountain in Alaska, named in his honor by a grateful new State, may he continue to stand tall and strong among his fellowmen.

When Leo and his devoted wife, Mabel, depart for home and family in Albany, N.Y., they will leave behind a legion of good friends and well-wishers. Mrs. Aspinall and I join with their legion of friends in wishing them a serene and happy life for many more years to come.

Mike Is Recognized

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that editorials pay laudatory compliments to distinguished Members of Congress. Representative Michael J. Kirwan was recently recognized by an outstanding editorial that appeared in the Youngstown Vindicator and I know that all of our colleagues will be happy and pleased to read this editorial. This editorial only explains part of the high regard and great respect that Members of Congress have for Michael J. Kirwan because we know him as a man who is always working for the benefit of mankind.

Mike's latest efforts were approved by the House of Representatives when it adopted the public works appropriation bill by a vote of 355 to 25 and the Senate adopted it by a vote of 61 to 4, which is a 15-to-1 majority.

The editorial is as follows:

Monuments to "Mike"

Rep. Michael J. Kirwan, who will be 80 years old Dec. 2, has already become a personality in history because of the influence he has gained, and the way he has used that influence in his 30 years in the United States Congress.

Two of Mr. Kirwan's predecessors became presidents, and thereby have places in history. Neither President James A. Garfield nor President William McKinley had a career in Congress even approaching the years or the achievements of Mr. Kirwan.

Time magazine recently devoted considerable space to Mr. Kirwan in connection with his long-cherished project, the Lake Erie-Ohio River canal. Dr. Richard F. Fenno Jr., professor of political science at the University of Rochester and author of "The President's Cabinet" and co-author of "National Politics and Federal Aid to Education," mentions Mr. Kirwan repeatedly in his new book, "The Power of the Purse." Many other accounts of current history, and notably publications dealing with conservation of natural resources, have given him prominent mention.

Colleagues in the House respect "Mike," even though they may be college men while he had scarcely three years of formal education. For example, Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana recently said of Mr. Kirwan: "His work will be a monument to him and to the Congress long after all of us are gone." Rep. Chet Holifield of California, pointing to "Let us develop the resources of our land," carved over the speaker's desk, declared, "Those words that were said 130 years ago (by Daniel Webster) have had no more worthy exponent than Mike Kirwan."

The record shows years of support by Mr. Kirwan for projects for water conservation, transportation and protection of natural resources in states in all parts of the country. His critics describe many of these as "pork barrel," but Mr. Kirwan defies the critics to show one that was not worthy. And if his interest in these was partly selfish, to gain the support of Congressmen from the areas involved, certainly that cannot be said of his efforts in the Virgin Islands. Citizens and officials of that territory are well aware of the schools, hospitals, port development and other improvements that Mr. Kirwan won for them—and they have no Congressman whose vote can be influenced.

If Mr. Kirwan has collected now, by achieving support for the lake-to-river-waterway, he again has used his influence for an important project. Critics call it a "boondoggle." If all "boondoggles" were of as much benefit to the nation, the word would be a compliment.

Elbie Jay Makes a Match

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, again our satirist, Columnist Arthur Hoppe, has written an article which was published in the September 29 issue of the San Francisco Chronicle, entitled "Elbie Jay Makes a Match."

The column follows:

ELBIE JAY MAKES A MATCH

(By Arthur Hoppe)

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay Family, starring ol' Elbie Jay—an openhearted feller who understands young love. And what to do with it.

As we join up with ol' Elbie today, he's a-rockin' on the front portico as his oldest daughter, Myna Bird, drives up in a big white convertible with her actor friend, George Bulova. George is steerin' with his knees so's he can keep combin' his hair.

Myna Bird (excitedly). Daddy, Daddy, I've got the most wonderful news in the whole wide world!

Elbie (rubbing his hands). Which cliff did Bobby fall over?

Myna Bird. No, Daddy, it's even more wonderful than that.

Elbie (hopefully). He took Teddy with him?

Myna Bird. No, Daddy, I mean after years of talking about it, George and I have decided that we are finally ready to get married.

Elbie. Why, that's fine, honey, I'm glad you're ready to settle down. And I got the young fellow all picked out for you (politely) But who you aiming to marry, George?

George (combing his hair). After mature deliberation, my mother and I have mutually determined that marriage to your daughter would not materially interfere with my career.

Myna Bird. Ooo, isn't he wonderful?

Elbie (shaking his head). Frankly, honey, I doubt if he could deliver three precincts in Beverly Hills. No, the young fellow I had in mind for you was that fine second cousin, twice removed of good, old Ev Dirksen.

Myna Bird (shocked). But he's got pimples, buck teeth and glasses!

Elbie (placatingly). Look at it this way, honey: I wouldn't be losing a daughter, I'd be gaining a Republican bloc.

Myna Bird (stamping her foot). I'd as soon marry Hubert Humphrey.

Elbie. Now that doesn't make sense. Why steal eggs from your own henhouse? Marriage is a serious step and it requires a heap of thought. You're lucky I been thinking about it for you. But the decision's got to be yours. Now, how about deciding on a nice, romantic, mature Frenchman?

Myna Bird (interested). Yves Montand?

Elbie. Charles de Gaulle. No, wait, he's got a wife. Drat it, there goes the Western Alliance.

Myna Bird (throwing her arms around George, who keeps on combing his hair). I want to marry the man who'll make me happy.

Elbie. And as your daddy, I'm going to see you do. Soon as I find him. But you're my most precious treasure, honey, and I'm not going to let myself throw yourself away and ruin our chances—yours for happiness and mine for re-election.

Myna Bird (sobbing). I just want to make some man happy.

Elbie. And you're going to, honey. You're going to make me the happiest man in the world. Now you just stay right there till I find out if that Ho Chi Minh's got a son.

Well, tune in to our next episode, folks and meantime, as you mosey down the windin' trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' granddaddy used to say:

"If'n you want to be happy, don't never marry for money; marry for love. But make certain sure the feller you love is rich."

Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1967

SPEECH
OF
HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 7, 1966

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I join with the chairman of our Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, and with the very distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Conte] in asking that this House approve the conference report which has been so ably explained by Mr. Conte. Our committee has substantially reduced the 1967 budget estimates and as you will note from the figures the total is sizably below the foreign assistance appropriations of prior years. If you will recall, the appropriations in 1966 were $3,933 million. The total of today's bill agreed upon in committee was $2,936,490,500.

Again, may I urge the Members of the House to take the opportunity to read the hearings of the subcommittee which has endeavored to secure the fullest possible understanding and knowledge of all spending in this program.

I again call to your attention the report of the Subcommittee on Appropriations which said:

> The Communists remain hard at work to dominate the less-developed nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Already they dominate East Europe and parts of Asia. World domination, world slavery is their goal. It is hardly arguable that our past aid in defense of the free world has paid dividends by helping to thwart and frustrate the world Communist drive. Not only has it foiled aggression; it has brought stability to a number of countries. But no one seriously thinks that foreign aid is a panacea for all the ills at which it is directed. It is only one device, one tool. And, the President has redrawn the emphasis in this year's program to stress self-help—assistance to those with the determination to help themselves.
>
> Of course, tight, effective management is essential for a tight, effective aid program. Good administratoin is key consideration in most Federal programs—and especially so in the AID program. Despite the dedicated efforts of many, foreign aid over the years has been beset with innumerable mistakes in administration—with too much waste; too many ill-advised or premature project undertakings. Realizations have not always matched expectations and hopes. But the majority opinion is that these considerations standing alone ought not to obscure the objectives of the foreign aid programs and the purposes they have served and the good they have accomplished over the years. It is a maxim of governmental endeavor that few things are entirely good or entirely bad. Most undertakings are an inseparable mixture of good and bad—of one ratio or another; it is nearly always necessary to make judgments in consideration of which way the preponderance lies.
>
> Constant review, constant reevaluation, constant but constructive criticism of administration of the AID programs, both in the administrative and legislative branches, are needed.

AID ACTIVITIES IN FISCAL YEAR 1965

To give some idea of the magnitude of the AID program, Secretary Rusk testified before the committee that in fiscal year 1965 alone AID claimed the following results:

Nearly 15 million textbooks were distributed;

Over 40,000 classrooms were built;

Almost 600,000 students were enrolled in assisted colleges and universities;

Fifty-seven thousand teachers were provided inservice training;

Nearly 75,000 dwelling units were built;

More than 110 million people vaccinated against smallpox;

More than 90 million people benefited from water supply facilities;

Over 1 million new acres were irrigated;

More than 650,000 acres were reclaimed;

Almost 550,000 tons of fertilizer nutrient were provided;

More than 2.5 million people received agricultural credit loans;

Nearly 45,000 miles of roads were built or improved.

There is a great deal of discussion about fragmentation of U.S. programs and there has been some discussion made over the first supplemental bill to pass this House. It is not possible to consider all these programs under the context of Foreign aid per se. There are offshoots and outgrowths of our military action in Vietnam. For example, can you separate the importance of the Ryukyu Islands from present military operations in Vietnam? I do not think so.

If money spent on the Ryukyu Islands is to be considered foreign aid, would we not, in turn, say the entire cost of maintaining the U.S. Navy, also should be considered foreign aid?

Also, other governmental activities may have the incidental effect of helping underdeveloped countries, at the same time having another purpose. For example, the Import-Export Bank, a program existing primarily to promote U.S. export trade. Export-Import Bank loan activities have, in effect, boosted U.S. exports substantially and in addition have earned a substantial profit for the American taxpayer. Their loans are made at commercial rates of interest, and as you know, we do not vote new appropriations to finance Export-Import Bank activities.

It would be far more realistic to say that the total cost of foreign aid and all related programs is about $5 billion, money spent for hopeful assurance that this will be a better world in which to live.

In conclusion, I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that if foreign aid were to be discontinued completely that the entire foreign policy of the United States would have to be revised. Our trade policies would need a new look and I would sincerely doubt that this Nation would want to retire behind its oceans knowing that our neighbors in poverty, ignorance and sickness were moving closer and closer toward communism because no one in this Nation cared, or dared, to extend the arm of Christian decency through assistance.

Again, may I reiterate, all programs are not successful, all private businesses are not successful either, but I think it is unchallenged that many of the free nations which exist today could not have maintained their freedom if the United States had not provided them with AID to cope with their internal problems and external pressures.

Only if all the peoples of this world are able to achieve their legitimate goals of food, education and health, are we in the United States going to live the kind of secure life we want to live.

Why Take It on Faith?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a Washington Post editorial which discusses the President's recommendation to suspend the investment tax credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation. The editorial stresses the fact that this decision was not made on any sound basis and asks a number of pertinent questions which have yet to be answered.

The editorial follows:

WHY TAKE IT ON FAITH?

The Senate Finance Committee which opens hearings this morning on the Administration's tax bill ought to seize the opportunity to probe into issues that were neglected by a hasty House Ways and Means Committee. Chairman MILLS and his fellow Democrats, for reasons which are not entirely clear, were willing to accept on faith the Administration's contention that the economy will continue to be confronted by excessive demands for goods and services through 1967. But why should this crucial assumption about the shape of the future be taken on faith?

Several recent developments contradict the confident but unsupported "qualitative judgments" that Government witnesses made before Ways and Means. The decline in residential construction is assuming a slump-like dimension. And despite the current pressures of demand in the capital goods industries, new orders, especially for machine tools, have declined. Small wonder then that a majority of economists surveyed by the National Association of Business Economists are predicting a lower rate of economic growth in 1967 and that roughly a third expect a recession late in the year.

Also neglected is the question of whether suspending the investment tax crdit and accelerated depreciation on industrial and commercial buildings will relieve the current pressures in the capital goods industries. The National Industrial Conference Board, a business organization, asked the 1000 largest corporations how the legislation would affect their investment plans. The answer, based on 552 responses, is that the Administration's measures will have no significant impact on the immediate demand for capital goods. More than 90 per cent of the respondents said that the proposed tax revisions will not induce them to reduce their investment programs during the rest of this year. The proportion falls to 82 per cent in the first half of 1967 and 78 per cent in this second half. These lags in the response to the suspension of the tax incentive—and the possibility that investment in 1968 may be postponed in anticipation of the suspension's termination—suggests that the Administration's bill could work in a mischievously perverse fashion.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee ought to demand hard answers to questions that were not very artfully dodged in the Ways and Means hearings. By how much does the Administration expect the Gross National Product to rise in the next six quarters? Which components of the GNP will rise rapidly, which slowly? What is the outlook for defense production—not defense spending which lags behind production—if it is assumed that the war effort in Vietnam will continue at the present level? How much of an extra burden would an accelerated war effort impose on the economy?

A mistaken fiscal policy, coming at a time when monetary policy is severely restrictive, might well halt the expansion of the economy. In view of the enormous risks, the Senate Finance Committee should accept little on faith.

Lake Carriers Oppose Rail Rate Decreases

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a recent article in the Buffalo Courier-Express which I believe succinctly explains the position of the Lake Carriers' Association regarding proposed selective all-rail rate decreases. The association observes that the proposed cuts in all-rail rates would severely jeopardize lake transportation. Yet, it adds, the railroads are refusing to make comparable rate reductions on coal moving to lake ports for loading into ships.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert into the RECORD the article from the Courier-Express:

PLAN COMPLAINT TO ICC: LAKE CARRIERS TO FIGHT RAILS OVER RATE ISSUE

CLEVELAND.—The Lake Carriers' Assn., alarmed over all-rail unit train rate reductions on selective traffic, announced Thursday it will fight what it considers to be predatory and discriminatory rate practices by major railroads.

"We plan to file a formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission and pursue every available remedy to preserve and protect the lake vessel industry and the shippers dependent thereon," said Vice Adm. James A. Hirshfield, president of the association of 23 vessel firms.

"We recognize that such litigation could be extended and costly and have retained the services of a Chicago law firm," he said.

COAL MOVEMENT AN ISSUE

Hirshfield said the movement of coal into Michigan and Wisconsin is an area of major concern. The railroads, he added, seem to be determined to destroy lake transportation by cutting all-rail rates into these states and refusing to make comparable rate reductions on coal moving to lake ports for loading into ships.

"The effect of this unjust discrimination is to deny to the shipping public the economies of Great Lakes transportation," Hirshfield said.

Loading and unloading of lake ships, including many sailing to and from Buffalo, have been so smoothly co-ordinated with vessel navigation that an economy of cost below that of any other field of transportation has resulted, the LCA executive continued. He said the average cost per ton mile of carrying all classes of bulk cargo on the lakes is substantially below the cost of rail carriage.

CLAIMS TWO-WAY DISADVANTAGE

The fact that the Great Lakes fleet can operate so economically has impelled the railroad to use a two-edged sword, Hirshfield continued. While holding feeder rates to and from lake ports at unreasonably high levels, they have been slashing all-rail rates on selective traffic, he said.

The LCA contends that only the railroads benefit from these selective rates and that the full cost of service not borne by the rate structures must ultimately be paid by other traffic.

AVARICIOUS GRASPING

"It would appear," Hirshfield said, "that the railroads have proposed so many discriminatory unit train rate cuts on selected traffic that they are rapidly becoming overextended."

"Only recently Congress found it necessary to enact special legislation to deal with the freight car shortage: In their zeal to participate in the tonnage now enjoyed by water carriers, particularly those on the Great Lakes, the railroads have brushed aside all consideration other than avaricious grasping for business, regardless of costs."

The Opportunity Gap

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, I have found in visits with rural community leaders in my congressional district in Nebraska that no single program has generated as much excitement in recent months as Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman's "Rural outreach" proposals.

Residents of rural Nebraska know well the virtue of the life they lead. Their enthusiasm for rolling up their sleeves and getting to work to preserve that kind of life is indicative of the hard-working, hard-driving, progressive attitude of rural leaders in my area.

Secretary Freeman is to be heartily congratulated for the enthusiasm he has generated in rural America to work now to preserve for tomorrow the kind of life that has traditionally been the Nation's finest.

As an example of the enthusiasm of rural leaders for this kind of program, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD a recent editorial published in the Burt County Plaindealer of Tekamah, Nebr.:

THE OPPORTUNITY GAP

Orville Freeman, the Administration's oftentimes controversial Secretary of Agriculture who visited Nebraska early this week on a political stumping tour with Congressman CLAIR CALLAN, made at least one plea to the people of Nebraska that neither Republican nor Democrat could ignore or dispute.

He urged the state's smaller communities to halt the exodus of young people to larger cities.

He pointed out that young people are forced to leave the small towns because of an "opportunity gap in rural America."

This newspaper has recognized that problem in previous editorials, and we rush to agree with Mr. Freeman that our small communities must find and nurture opportunities that will keep our young citizens at home.

We feel the answer is industry. Not necessarily the huge, sprawling factory with its towering smokestack and hundreds of employees, but the type of industry that can employ seven or eight, or even two or three people in gainful and dignified work.

We can't wait for George, or Orville, or Uncle Sugar to come along and drop an industrial plum into our lap. The people of this community are going to have to buckle down and bring in the new industries and their job opportunities, expand and promote the industries already contributing to our economy.

The young people can't do it. And they can't sit around waiting until a job comes along. The burden lies with the adults of the community, both urban and rural. Let's roll up our sleeves and get to work.

Address to Soil and Water District Supervisors, by Telephone, From Washington, D.C., to Flagstaff, Ariz., September 30, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. RHODES
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 19, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, much consideration has been given to the conservation of soil and water during the 14 years I have been in Congress. Particularly in the last session of the 89th Congress, objective negotiations were completed by the seven lower basin States to enact the Lower Colorado River Basin project, so vital to the lifeblood of the arid Southwest. Straining under the simultaneous pressures of both a dropping water table and a burgeoning population, Arizona is a microcosm of the plight our universe will eventually encounter—unless research can provide the means to both conserve our resources and control the world population explosion. There is much similarity in the microcosm Arizona presents—with one undeniable exception—the need of Arizona is immediate rather than in the next century.

Recently I had occasion to address by long-distance telephone the southwestern region's annual meeting of the soil and water conservation district supervisors conducted in Flagstaff, Ariz. These people are dedicated and competent, but it is recognized that appropriate measures must be taken to bring water into our arid regions of the United States if they are to effectively control soil erosion, droughts and damaging floods. My remarks in support of these people and their efforts follow:

ADDRESS TO SOIL AND WATER DISTRICT SUPERVISORS, BY TELEPHONE, FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., TO FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., SEPTEMBER 30, 1966

First, let me apologize for not being with you in person. The Second Session of the 89th Congress is finally beginning to rush toward adjournment. However, there is much major legislation still pending. One major bill which has yet to pass the Senate is the Public Works Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1967. I happen to be ranking Republican on the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee which will have to go to conference with the Senate on that bill when it passes the Senate. Therefore, my presence in Washington is not only desirable, it is absolutely necessary.

The weather here in Washington makes one wonder if it will ever be necessary to conserve water again. September of 1966 has been one of the wettest Septembers on record in this area. It is interesting to remember, however, that about a month ago we were in a serious drought condition. There was voluntary rationing of domestic water in the District of Columbia, and in suburban Maryland and Virginia. This has pointed up the fact that Washington, D.C. is probably the largest city in the world without any facilities for the storage of water. Unbelievable, isn't it?

It also brings me to the first point I would like to discuss with you. It is the fact that all over the United States there is a water problem of varying dimensions. We who live in the great Southwest used to feel that we had a monopoly on water problems. Now we find the great cities and watersheds of the East having more and more years and months of droughts and water shortages. The great city of New York last summer was down to thirty days' supply of water stored in its reservoirs. In Washington, this year the Potomac River reached an all-time record for low flow, endangering the water supply of the Nation's Capital. The Great Lakes have reduced in water level over the past few years. More and more cities are going farther and farther or deeper and deeper, to develop dependable water supplies.

The advent of the nationwide water problem is a mixed blessing to the Southwest. First, it helps the rest of the country to understand our plight. However, this blessing is counterbalanced by the fact that there is more competition for available public funds for the purpose of developing water supplies. I have seen the demands for money increase, as a member of the Public Works Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. Unless we are very active, and aggressive, in pushing our needs and desires, the Southwest may find itself getting less than its share, even though our need is oldest and probably still greatest.

The Soil Conservation Program is a very popular movement with the Congress. For the 1967 budget, the Administration proposed to cut spending for this purpose quite drastically. There is little doubt that the Executive Department made this cut to make its original budget appear to be lower, and that it never intended the Congress to abide by this cut. If they felt that way, they certainly were right. Congress not only restored the cut, but restored the number of new starts also to a figure which we feel is somewhat realistic under the circumstances.

Actually, many of us would like to increase the program of soil and water conservation several fold. We are convinced that the need for a greatly expanded program not only in the Southwest but in the rest of the country has been adequately demonstrated. A sense of urgency is given to the program when one realizes that these facts are true: (1) by 1975, we will have 230 million people in this country, and by the year 2000 there will be about 338 million Americans. Our population increase each year is almost twice the population of Arizona. Each year human needs increase in an amount double the needs of the present population of the state of Arizona; (2) we are not adding arable land to our present supply in great quantities. In fact, we are losing the equivalent of half a million acres of usable land yearly through erosion and other land damage, and we are losing 1.3 million acres to the expanding cities and their suburbs; (3) we haven't been able to increase the water supply of our planet, nor to make it rain in places where we want the rain. We can desalinize water in large quantities, but the costs of desalinization are still so high as to cast doubts on the ability of the economy to use such water except for special purposes, and (4) our ability to grow greater yields, using the same amount of soil and water has increased tremendously. This is due not only to a better understanding of agronomy and the related sciences, but to better soil and water conservation practices. Even so, one wonders how long greater efficiency and new methods can allow our production to keep pace with the requirements of our increasing population. When one adds to this equation the increasing determination on the part of the United States and some other Western nations to feed the hungry people of the world, the full magnitude of the problem comes into focus.

The equation adds up to something like this: a more or less constant supply of fresh water plus a constant quantity of land plus X equals the requirements of food and fiber for the greatly expanding population of our planet. It is true that the equation might be changed in the future by breakthroughs in desalinization, weather control, or the like which would increase the availability of fresh water. There might be further breakthroughs in the science of agriculture, to enable us to grow more and better crops. Perhaps ways will be found to control the rate of increase of our population. However, these are all imponderables. The original equation represents the hard knowledge which we now possess as to our needs in the future and our apparent methods of fulfilling them.

You are asking yourself: "What is the X in the equation?" Well, gentlemen and ladies, if there are any ladies present, the X represents soil and water conservation, and the people engaged in it. We can make do with the soil and water we have only if we use it properly. When I speak of this type of endeavor, I speak rather broadly. Of course, I refer to the known fact that 94% of the agricultural land in the United States is in a soil conservation district, organized in accordance with the laws of its state. I recognize that through multi-purpose projects as well as the small watershed projects, terracing, and the other activities of the Soil Conservation Service and Districts, much has been done and is being done to put soil and water to a more efficient use to provide abundance for mankind. However, I also have in mind the use of large quantities of water where it is needed, perhaps in places far from its area of origin.

We conserve water in a given area because we cannot get mother nature to produce more water in that area, but there is nothing to prevent us from using an overabundance provided by mother nature in certain areas, to compensate for a lack of precipitation in the more arid sections of the country. Now you knew I was going to get in a plug for the Central Arizona Project before I hung up the receiver of this telephone. I am now doing it. However, in a larger sense I am also putting in a plug for the idea of transbasin diversion of surplus waters.

This is a very controversial subject. It has been controversial within many of our Western States. In many instances plans to divert water from one watershed to another within the State have been met by violent emotional opposition from the areas in which an apparent surplus exists. Therefore, the Southwest has been told in no uncertain terms that plans to divert water from the Northwest must await the completion of exhaustive surveys to determine the future needs of that area, and the dependable supplies of water to meet those needs. In other words, our Northwestern neighbors desire to determine the absolute existence of a surplus, and to do it in their own way and in their own time, before consenting to any type of diversion.

We can sympathize with their desires to make sure that their own needs are cared for first. We have promised them every protection which the law could possibly provide, and have agreed that any rights we might obtain would be junior to future needs which might develop in the Northwest. We hope that studies which will identify the magnitude of water surplus will proceed apace, so that concurrent plans for the eventual diversion of part of the surplus may also go full steam ahead. In the long run, we doubt that 160 million acre feet of water from the Columbia will continue to flow, unused, into the Pacific Ocean.

This is an important matter to the Southwest. The Colorado River, our last waterhole, is just not capable of meeting all the requirements of the peoples of the basin for the foreseeable future. There is no doubt that there is enough water in the Colorado basin for the Central Arizona Project until about 30 to 35 years after its completion. After that, there will be shortages on the River because the Upper Basin will have completed its plans and built works to use its water. Therefore, we present to Soil and Water Conservationists the next great phase of their great work. They have conserved soil and conserved water available in their areas to provide greater production. Now they must also identify water surpluses and find the means of transferring large quantities of water to areas with arable land which could be put into production, or thirsty cities which need sustenance.

This latest endeavor which I have just thrust on to you makes me a member of your group. I have been in the business of transporting water to land and people ever since I have been in Congress. To my way of thinking, the business of reclaiming arable land by supplying water will not cease as long as one single drop of unused water flows into the ocean.

The work in which you engage is not only important, it is vital to the future of our civilization. Great civilizations in the past have died for lack of water. Others have been dissipated for lack of arable land. People like you are truly building for the future—providing for generations yet unborn the means by which they may subsist, prosper and seek happiness on this old planet of ours. I thank you.

Unwarranted Criticism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, there are some who think it is great sport to criticize our President on national and international matters, often regardless of the merit involved. A few columnists, pollsters, and public figures seem to gloat over the fact that the President of our country, in giving leadership on difficult matters must also assume the responsibility of some unfavorable reaction of the public.

A peculiar psychological phenomenon is taking place in the country, and though temporary polls may show President Johnson does not maintain the same high degree of popularity he held in 1964, the fact is that the American people overwhelmingly approve his Vietnam policy and approve, in general, the domestic program which has kept our country booming in prosperity for these 68 consecutive months. History will prove—and in a very short time—that President Johnson's policies are right, and that they are equally good for America and for the free world.

Last week an editorial in my hometown newspaper, the Austin American—September 27, 1966—ran a cogent and timely editorial in which it pointed out that little men and little critics are trying to make the President a scapegoat for our policies. These points are so well taken I have asked for its reprint as follows:

THE PRESIDENT AS A SCAPEGOAT

Some of the opposition to the administration appear to be enjoying telling the country that the popularity of President Johnson is tobogganing to new lows. It is a historic political truth that a president is the whipping boy of disgruntled voters. He is the front man, exposed to all of the complaints of real or claimed dissatisfactions.

In recent years it has been the studied practice of a political opposition to chop away at the foundations of a president's standing with the mass of Americans. Harry Truman was the victim of a studied effort to destroy him, and so was President John F. Kennedy. Hardly had President Johnson emerged as the record winner of the presidency in the 1964 election than the critics got busy in an effort to destroy public confidence in him. He was blamed for everything: The Vietnam war, the inflationary threat, increasing costs of food, high expenditures by government and various other developments.

Congress, which authorizes and appropriates, voted more money in various categories than the President had wanted or asked for. But the President gets the blame. Inflation is the product of the collective economic sins of the various elements in the economy, one of them being greed. But the President gets the blame.

Housewives are being schooled to blame the President for the rise in the cost of food and so he gets pinned to the wall for this also, when it is well known from the past that at the first talk of inflation some business elements rush in to mark up the prices of things they sell. The Federal Reserve banks cut down on bank borrowings and halted housing construction with financial restraints, which tipped the rental of money for housing as high as 7 per cent and even more. But the President gets the blame. It is high time the electorate put some of the blame where it belongs.

In the Machine Tool Builders Industry History Is Repeating Itself

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues once again a situation which exists in the machine tool industry involving a very real shortage of available manpower; and a situation which for reasons as yet unexplained, this administration either fails to recognize or refuses to admit.

In January of this year, the machine tool industry filed a request with the Secretary of Commerce for inclusion of that industry on the list of currently essential activities. After months of inaction, this request was denied without sufficient reasons being given for such denial.

In response to this notification of denial, Mr. Graham Marx, president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association wrote what I consider to be an excellent letter to Secretary Connor renewing his request for reconsideration. I sincerely hope that this request will be given full consideration; that the administration will, in the final analysis, classify the machine tool industry as "essential"; and I commend Mr. Marx's letter to the attention of all of my colleagues:

NATIONAL MACHINE TOOL
BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., August 22, 1966.

The Honorable JOHN T. CONNOR,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY CONNOR: I have received your letter of August 17, 1966, in reply to my letter of July 15, 1966.

The Directors of the NMTBA are greatly disappointed to find no explanation in your letter for the denial on June 24, 1966, of the machine tool industry's request for inclusion on the List of Currently Essential Activities, which was filed eight months ago on January 14, 1966. In your letter you say only that "the final decision to deny your request was reached at an interagency Cabinet level meeting because it was felt the second of these criteria was not met at the time."

We were also disappointed that no clear statement of the reasons for the denial, or any evidence to support it, was given in Mr. James F. Collins' testimony on July 27, 1966, to which you refer in your letter.

The denial of our request may not carry, as you say in your letter, any inference in your mind that the machine tool industry is not essential, but it certainly carries that inference to us, to the New York Times, to McGraw-Hill's American Machinist, to the draft boards, to the employees and companies that are members of our industry and also to the members and employees of industries competing with us in the labor market.

This unexplained denial, coming as it does at this critical time of manpower shortages and resulting delays in deliveries, is not only discouraging and disheartening, but in addition it has done irreparable harm to our industry and the other essential industries which we serve. Only the Government can evaluate the resulting harm to the United States and to the war effort in Viet Nam.

In your letter you state that "in order to qualify for the List of Currently Essential Activities an industry must not only be necessary to the defense program but also the manpower situation prevailing in that industry must be such as to impair the fulfillment of defense and civilian requirements." We had thought the evidence was conclusive on both points. We had also thought from reading the Commerce Department printed criteria that there should also be an essential listing to prevent impairment when "the future manpower supply is not reasonably assured." Your letter omits any reference to this criterion.

We are particularly disappointed that in your letter you do not state that you consider the machine tool industry essential. You say only that Mr. Collins has "stated on the record that the question of whether or not the machine tool industry was necessary to the defense program was not in issue."

We are disappointed that you have not taken an unequivocal position on this first criterion that the industry is essential. Such a statement in your letter would have been helpful in our relations with the draft boards and our employees. As to the second criterion, the evidence adduced by our industry and even by the Departments of Labor and Commerce themselves would seem to be conclusive, as the Interagency Committee found, that the manpower situation prevailing in the industry was at the time of the application, and is today, "such as to impair the fulfillment of defense and civilian requirements." And certainly it must be said that "the future manpower supply is not reasonably assured."

That there is a very serious and critical impairment is clear from the Government's own reports. On July 3, 1966, in its third monthly report on manpower shortages the Department of Labor stated:

"D. Metalworking Machinery. In metalworking machinery, the manpower situation continued to worsen in May. Hours of work rose by .6 hours, to a record 47.1, and employment was virtually unchanged. Average overtime hours, at 8.0 in April, were among the highest for any industry group.

"The machine tool segment of the industry continues to reflect one of the tightest manpower situations in the country. Shortages of metalworking skills have been plaguing the industry for over a year, and the supply of experienced workers available for employment has diminished sharply. Shortages of tool and die workers, machinists, and various types of skilled and semi-skilled machine operators are reported in many areas with substantial machine tool employment, including Hartford, New Britain, Springfield (Mass.), Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Bridgeport, Chicago, Rochester, Buffalo, Providence, and Madison. Some machinery manufacturers report that hiring at lower skill levels is being hampered by unavailability of highly skilled supervisory workers."

We are at a loss to understand what data could be adduced to support so completely the position taken by the NMTBA and unanimously approved by the Interagency Committee. And, as we shall point out, the manpower situation is progressively getting worse.

In Mr. Collins' statement before the Subcommittee on July 27, 1966, he stated that the machine tool industry backlog had constantly grown from 8.2 months in January to 9.8 months in June. While he conceded that this was an especially significant fact under the criteria, he, nonetheless, defended the "Cabinet level" decision that the situation had not yet grown sufficiently serious to warrant the listing action requested. Mr. Collins implied that the Government regards its assignment in this area as curative rather than preventive. We had not understood that the Government's responsibility was so limited. It was this same mistaken Government concept and approach in World War II and again in the Korean War that was so roundly criticized by the Congress.

When Mr. Collins was asked at the hearing as to what in the Government's thinking constituted a sufficiently serious situation to warrant action, he replied only that a line could not be drawn in advance, and that the Government would continue to watch carefully the machine tool industry backlog. May we respectfully point out that World War II and Korea proved that watching and waiting will not solve the industry's critical manpower and delivery problems. As we said in our original application, history is repeating itself.

In response to questioning at the hearing, Mr. Collins seemed to assume that the industry and the Government are over the hump on machine tool procurement, but that if backlogs get worse, the industry's petition would be reconsidered.

We now have available the latest industry figures that were released on August 22, 1966. You will note that the industry backlog for metal cutting machine tools has now grown from 9.8 months to 10.2 months in just the last thirty days. In the past six months it has increased 24%. In the meantime the industry is losing more and more workers to the draft, and more and more of its workers are being pirated away by industries favored with an essential listing.

We have been informally advised by interested Congressmen that the initial favorable decision on our industry request was reversed at the interagency Cabinet level, to which you refer, by adverse recommendations of the Secretaries of Defense and Labor and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Since we have not had an opportunity to present our case to either the Defense or Labor Departments or to the Council of Economic Advisers, we are constrained to believe that the "Cabinet level decision" to reverse was based on inadequate and incomplete information. The large Government prime contractors have apparently been able to articulate their needs better than we have; and evidently the Defense Department continues to persist in the notion that military hardware can be delivered on time even though the machine tools required to make it cannot be delivered for months due to manpower shortages.

Consonant with this conviction of unfair treatment on our part, and consonant with your assurances of review as the situation worsens (and it is worsening), we renew our request for reconsideration and a rehearing before those officials charged with the responsibility for making a final decision as to essential industry listing.

We appreciate the efforts officials of the Department of Commerce have made on behalf of the machine tool industry, and we are hopeful that with the worsening situation in our industry you will join as an advocate in any further "Cabinet level" meetings to consider our request.

Respectfully submitted.

Graham E. Marx, *President*.

Unfair Tax Rates for Single Persons

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, a year ago I introduced H.R. 10503, which would give to single persons over 35, to widows and widowers, and to those separated or divorced, the status of "head of household" under the income tax laws. My purpose in introducing this legislation was to provide needed tax relief for all those who are truly heads of households. It is unrealistic to provide special tax consideration of split income for husband and wife, both of whom are working and have no dependents, while denying it to others who are in fact heads of households and whose financial needs may be substantially greater.

On the front page of the New York Times of September 12, 1966, there appeared an article reportnig the results of the first complete study of the tax system since the tax reduction and reform bill was enacted in 1964. The study was conducted by Joseph A. Pechman, distinguished director of economic studies for the Brookings Institution in Washington.

I was particularly interested in the fact that in his study Mr. Pechman discussed at length the problems facing single persons, and that he labels as unfair the provisions of the law which permit married couples to pay substantially lower rates than single persons.

While I realize that the existing tax law is in need of overhauling, I ask that consideration be given to my bill. It is extremely important that single people who are in fact heads of households, as well as older persons living on fixed incomes, be given additional tax relief in the face of rapidly rising prices, especially those for food and other necessities of life.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert the New York Times article into the Record and wish to commend it to the attention of all my colleagues, especially those who are members of the House Ways and Means Committee where my bill is presently pending:

TAX STUDY FINDS SINGLE PERSONS PAY UNFAIR RATES—ECONOMIST, IN FIRST SURVEY SINCE 1964 BILL, ALSO CALLS EXEMPTIONS INEQUITABLE

(By Eileen Shanahan)

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The income tax law discriminates heavily against single persons, not only in its rates, but also in the system of personal exemptions, a noted tax economist said today.

He is Joseph A. Pechman, director of economic studies for the Brookings Institution, who has made the first complete study of the tax system since the tax reduction and reform bill was enacted in 1964.

Among his other findings were these:

Persons with annual incomes between $100,000 and $200,000 pay higher taxes proportionately than any other group, and notably more than persons with annual incomes of $1-million or more.

Tax provisions to help the aged actually help well-to-do older persons considerably more than they help those in modest circumstances.

One of the fairest ways to help lower-middle income families, at a relatively modest tax loss to the Government, would be to increase their standard deduction.

The plight of single persons was discussed at length in Mr. Pechman's study. He said the "split income" provisions of the tax law, which permit married couples to pay substantially lower rates than single persons, were unfair.

EXEMPTIONS ASSAILED

Under the split income provision, married persons are allowed to treat their income as though each partner had earned half of it. The tax rate imposed is the rate that applies to half the total income.

The split income provision is modified, Mr. Pechman said, on the ground that married couples have heavier expenses, particularly the expenses of raising children. But even married couples who have no children are allowed to split their incomes for tax purposes, he noted.

He also argued that the personal exemption of $600, which can be claimed by each taxpayer for himself, his spouse and dependents, was unfair to single persons.

The system assumes, he said, that it costs twice as much for two persons to live as it does one. This, he said, is not so. Studies of family budgets indicate that it costs about three-fourths as much for one person to live as it does for two, he said.

The taxes paid by the wealthiest persons are relatively small primarily because of the special treatment for capital gains, the study found. Capital gains—investment profits—are taxed at half the rate of other income or 25 per cent, whichever is lower.

Extremely wealthy persons have such large capital gains, Mr. Pechman found, that those with annual incomes of $1-million or more actually pay out only 26.7 per cent of their total income in Federal income taxes.

This is a smaller proportion than that paid by any group with incomes between $100,000 and $1-million, and is only fractionally higher than the proportion paid by those with incomes between $50 and $100 thousand.

The top tax rate, under the 1964 law, is 70 per cent. This applies to incomes of $200 thousand or more for single persons and $400 thousand for married couples. Under this rate, if there were no special tax provisions, persons with incomes of $1-million or more would pay 69.3 per cent of their total incomes in Federal income tax.

The typical family with a total income between $6,000 and $8,000 pays 8 to 9 per cent of it in Federal income taxes. From that level of income to the $200,000 mark, the percentage paid in income taxes rises steadily to 29.1 per cent in the $150,000-to-$200,000 bracket. After that, it falls.

Mr. Pechman did not argue that the preferential tax treatment of capital gains should be abandoned. But we did urge that capital gains be taxed when the property was transferred to the owner's heirs upon his death. Congress has refused to tax them, although President Kennedy proposed this in 1963.

Mr. Pechman said that the double exemption for the aged—the non-taxable status of Social Security payments and the special tax credit for other retirement income—benefited aged persons with high incomes more than those with low incomes.

"It would be fairer," he said, "to remove the additional exemption for age, make retirement income fully taxable, and use the revenue to raise Social Security benefits for all the aged."

One of the best ways to help all low-income persons would be to increase their standard deduction, Mr. Pechman said.

He proposed increases that would have the effect of removing entirely from the tax rolls single persons with incomes of $1,200 or less, married couples with $2,000 or less and couples with two children and incomes of $3,600 or less. The cutoff point would move higher with more children.

This change would cost the Government only about $1.8-billion annually in revenue, Mr. Pechman said, compared with the $5.5-billion cost of raising the present $600 exemption to $800 for everyone, which has frequently been proposed.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow H.R. 51, my bill to create an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, will come to the floor. This park proposal has passed the Senate and now awaits House approval before becoming a reality. It is this reality of a national park in the heart of an industrial complex that has the backing of many Indiana people, organizations, and political leaders. The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior states the strong administration support for the park bill:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., October 3, 1966.

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ROUSH: I do appreciate the opportunity your letter of September 29 presents to make clear the administration's position regarding pending legislation dealing with the preservation and development of the Indiana shore of Lake Michigan. This position is outlined below:

1. The administration would prefer the enactment of legislation as nearly like the Senate-passed bill as possible. I believe the Senate bill, S. 360, adequately reconciles the proposed industrial development with the preservation of the best portions of the Indiana Dunes as a National Lakeshore.

2. We regard the establishment of appropriate portions of the Indiana Dunes as a National Lakeshore as desirable in and of itself. While it is vital to avoid unnecessary industrial encroachment upon the Dunes area, it would be a tragedy not to preserve key portions of the Dunes for use by all citizens and by future generations.

In summary, the administration favors the enactment of legislation establishing an Indiana Dunes Lakeshore, and along the lines of S. 360.

Sincerely,

STEWART L. UDALL.

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., 1908–

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the following article has just appeared in Volume 58, No. 5, of the September 1966, issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association:

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR., 1908–

"Give a man what he makes."—Old Negro Proverb.

The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr., a member of Congress from the 18th District of New York, has been chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor of the United States House of Representatives since 1961. He has been a member of Congress for 22 years, having been first elected in 1944, and ranks 39th in seniority in the House of 435. Though an elected public servant, Mr. POWELL might be said to be the most powerful Negro in the history of the world because of the size and scope of the funds his committee controls.

Always a colorful and controversial figure, reams have been written about him from a variety of points of view. The purpose of this tribute is merely to direct attention to certain of his contributions to the cause of education which have not been emphasized as much as they deserve.

Without doubt powerful elements of the body politics would like Mr. POWELL destroyed. Influential pundits of the press vainly inveigh against him without remission. National leaders of both races have cried aloud that with his ability Mr. POWELL might be so much greater if he would be different, in nebulous and undefined ways, from what he is.

It is equally certain that the masses of Negroes do not want to see Mr. POWELL destroyed. Whatever image of him they derive from the detractions written about him, the image that has most significance for them is that of a Negro in one of the most powerful and prestigious positions in the Congress whose loyalty to them and their cause is beyond any question.

What infuriates his enemies most is that he remains beyond their reach because his constituents of the 18th New York District continue to relect him. When a reporter recited to a Harlemite encountered at random on the street a nationally syndicated columnist's list of pleasures Mr. POWELL was alleged to be enjoying at the taxpayers' expense abroad, instead of recoil in horror, the constituent's comment was, "That cat's doin' all right, aint he?"

When the Powell amendment to the education bill which would have withheld funds from schools which did not desegregate was being fiercely debated, Mr. POWELL was denounced by citizens of the greatest eminence and respectability as going too far and endangering the passage of legislation which the American people so direly needed, by his obstinacy.

Yet the Powell amendment, like the stone which the builders refused "is become the headstone of the corner." Both the Civil Rights Law of 1964 and the Medicare Law of 1965 provide that Federal funds shall be withheld from educational and medical institutions, respectively, which practice discrimination. This has proved the key provision in securing compliance with the laws. In the statutes as enacted, the withholding sections are not known by Mr. POWELL's name. But, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Before reviewing some of Mr. POWELL's work related to educational and health areas, it might be well to cite evidence of highest authority on his contributions to the general weal.

Let us begin with three letters to Mr. POWELL which speak for themselves from the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the senior Senator from Oregon.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 18, 1966.

DEAR ADAM: The fifth anniversary of your Chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee reflects a brilliant record of accomplishment.

It represents the successful reporting to the Congress of 49 pieces of bedrock legislation. And the passage of every one of these bills attest to your ability to get things done.

Even now, these laws which you so effectively guided through the House are finding abundant reward in the lives of our people.

The poverty program is rapidly paving new pathways to progress for those whom the economic vitality of this land had previously by-passed.

The education measures are being translated into fuller opportunities for all our citizens to develop their God-given talents to their fullest potential.

Minimum wage, long a guarantee of a fair return for an honest day's work, has been increased and greatly extended.

And the problems of juvenile delinquency are being met and curtailed by positive and determined action.

Only with progressive leadership could so much have been accomplished by one Committee in so short a time. I speak for the millions of Americans who benefit from these laws when I say that I am truly grateful.

Sincerely yours,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 30, 1964.

DEAR ADAM: I am very proud of the outstanding record that you have made as Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, and I extend to you and through you, to the Members of your Committee, particularly those who cooperated with you, my hearty congratulations.

If it were not for the fact that you were Chairman of your Committee, we would never have had the Minimum Wage Bill, with its extended coverage, enacted into law. The 88th Congress is already a historical one because it has passed, in the field of education 1) the Higher Education Bill and 2) the Vocational Education Act of 1963. These two measures came out of your Committee and passed through Congress under your brilliant and courageous leadership.

I cannot too strongly, through the use of words, convey to you the appreciation that I have for your ability, your progressive outlook, your courage, and the outstanding leadership that you have given to the Congress and the people of our country since you have been Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Permit me also to convey to you the strong feeling of friendship and the deep respect I have for you.

I am always happy when there is a Bill on the Floor of the House that has come out of your Committee because I know that, under your leadership, its chances of passage are excellent, even when it receives the "blind opposition" of the opposite Party.

With kind personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,
JOHN W. MCCORMACK.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
October 5, 1964.

DEAR ADAM: Although I know you know how much I appreciate your wonderful leadership in handling the NDEA bill through conference, nevertheless I want to put it down in print. In all my 20 years in the Senate I have never seen a chairman of a conference committee do as effective a job as you did in handling the NDEA bill through conference. I am well aware of the problems that existed for you among the House conferees and the way you handled the problems made me only that much more an admirer of your generalship.

Also, I want to tell you how much I appreciate the wonderful help that Charles Lee and Jack Forsythe, my staff assistants, received from your very able assistant, Dr. Deborah Wolfe. She is a very able and remarkable person and you certainly are fortunate to have her as your assistant.

Also, I know how busy you are, nevertheless I hope that early in the next session I may have the pleasure of having you as my guest for lunch some noon in the Senate Restaurant. Although our food isn't as good as you have over on the House side, I will try to get a special meal for you that day because you sure deserve it.

With warm personal regards,
Cordially,
WAYNE MORSE.

Mr. POWELL is a complex and sensitive man. There will be no speculation here on, "What makes Sammy run." It requires little insight, however, to recognize that the huge "P" burned into his paternal slave grandfather's back and the ancestry apparent in his handsome visage have not made him idealize our white brothers. But his is not an attitude of vengeance for ancient wrongs. Rather a realistic appreciation of his assets and a perception of the true nature of *Homo sapiens et sanguinis* seem to have brought him to a transcendant humanism which alone can afford real fulfillment to any man. The memory of the historic evils and the snubs of early life extending into his first years in the Congress lingers on, nevertheless, but seems only to color a natural zest for combat.

Those who deplore the American Negro's emphasis on the wrongs of slavery and subsequent repressions and urge that he concentrate upon the present and future, forget that a victorious or dominant group is usually blind to the feeling of the other side. It is the South which keeps alive the memories of the Civil War because the South lost. Most Americans are but vaguely aware that we had a war with Mexico, but in 1966 Mexicans recall quite thoroughly the details of the invasions of United States troops in 1847. Though it has been more than 200 years since in 1759 Wolfe defeated Montcalm in a 15 minute battle at Quebec, securing Canada for the British, the French never accepted the victory as decisive. Thus today much of eastern Canada identifies with French Culture. In the identical "Changing of the Guard" ceremonies at Ottawa and Quebec, the troops wear the same resplendent uniforms, but in Ottawa the orders are given in English while at Quebec they are given in French and politically significant sentiment for the separate French Canadian state continues to survive.

Why then should there be any wonder that the American Negro today is as keenly mindful of historic wrongs suffered as of the fact that he is of the oldest American stock whose unheralded contributions to the buildings of our great nation have not found their way into the history texts? But ADAM POWELL is now exerting effective pressure which promises to bear fruit in the immediate future to see that they get there. Is it not reasonable that the Committee of the branch of the Legislature composed of represenatives of all the people which is responsible for education should be concerned that the children of all Americans are taught the truth about themselves, their backgrounds and their respective ancestors' contributions to the building of our country? Mr. POWELL's insistence that the U.S. Office of Education use its full powers to correct the distorted and false image of the Negro which history texts have been giving all children in the United States is to be most vigorously applauded.

Mr. POWELL's interest in matters related to medicine is not of recent origin. During his early years in Congress he said in an address in Freedmen's Hospital that the institution did not receive anything like the money and support to which it was entitled, as Congressman Oscar De Priest had said before him. Mr. POWELL has pointed with pride to the fact that his Committee had cleared the $30,000,000 needed for the new Howard University hospital shortly to replace Freedmen's. When the new hospital is built his name should be properly emblazoned in it along with those of other distinguished legislators who have supported this vital project.

Mr. POWELL's efforts in relation to enforcement of nondiscrimination in respect to hospitals built with Hill-Burton funds have been highly significant. The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, it will be recalled, had a "separate but equal" non-discrimination clause which in effect vitiated the intent of the law to make modern hospital facilities available for everyone. To remedy the situation long and tedious struggle through the courts was necessary. Most of this has been reported step by step in this *Journal* as the developments occurred. One of the most important and beneficial of the cases was that of Bell et al. versus the Grady Memorial Hospital et al. which pried open hitherto closed doors in Atlanta (v. this *Journal* v. 54, pp. 431, 638, 1962; v. 55, p. 58, 1963). Dr. Roy Bell of Atlanta, a Howard University dental graduate and the principal plaintiff in the case, has widely acknowledged the helpfulness of Mr. POWELL in securing basic information essential to the preparation of the case. Sometimes an average citizen may find it difficult to secure data from a Federal Department when it is apparent that those data are wanted for purposes of litigation, but it makes a difference when the information is requested by the Chairman of the Congressional Committee handling the budget of that Department. Long before the Civil Rights Act with its compliance requirements became law, Mr. POWELL aided in numerous instances in getting information necessary for the successful prosecution of efforts to eliminate discrimination in hospital and education areas.

In May of 1963 the Seventh Imhotep National Conference on Hospital Integration was held in Atlanta, Georgia, under the joint auspices of the National Medical Association, the N.A.A.C.P. and the National Urban League. The time was one of some tension. The civil rights movement was on the upswing. Plans for the epochal "March on Washington" held in August of that year were well advanced. Some demonstrations had occured in Atlanta and while the Imhotep Conference was in progress some were held in front of the City Hall. It was not a time for the timid.

All six of the Negro Congressmen were invited to this Conference to lend what aid they could on this national problem. Only Mr. POWELL found it possible to accept. Others could not attend due to circumstances beyond their control. At this Conference Mr. POWELL declared that he was for "Medicare" but that he would not be for it unless legislation would provide that hospital facilities be available to all citizens on an equal basis.[1] All this has now come to pass.

It is noteworthy that present at this Atlanta Imhotep Conference with Mr. POWELL, was the Hon. JOHN D. DINGLE, member of Congress from the 15th District of Michigan. His address, "Equal Justice in Health Care Vital for our Nation" was equally forthright in its declarations.[2] Both of these men carry on as distinguished sons of distinguished fathers.

When the National Medical Association launched its Talent Recruitment Program in 1964,[3] Mr. POWELL immediately sensed its importance and readily consented to serve as one of the 35 eminent citizens on the National Advisory Committee to the Talent Recruitment Council of the N.M.A.[4]

Lately there has been much consternation among both whites and Negroes about Mr. POWELL's identification with the "black power" concept. Since Mr. POWELL has issued his own position paper on the subject, no critique is needed here. Perhaps the most remarkable phenomenon in this connection is the fury, based largely on fear, which the slogan has produced in the white population.

The riots in Watts, Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, Philadelphia and Rochester have been exploited by some groups as symbolic of what "black power" means. There is a direct parallel between the white reaction to this and the slave insurrection panic which reached its peak in the middle 1850's.

The white position was much stronger then than today. In the 1850's the Negro had no legal protection and the Northern anti-slavery tracts flooding the South had the same irritant effect as the present civil rights laws before they were enacted. Hence there was a deluge of anti-Negro literature and undocumented repressive measures which can never be fully known.

Today, however, the statutes ensuring "equal justice under law" are all on the books, the problems of the Negro are no longer centered in the South, no coalition of States contemplates secession, and, as the structure of the modern urban community comes more and more to imitate that of the human body, our sprawling urban complexes present too many vulnerable vital parts where a little damage can paralyze the whole. In short, the ghettos can be neither squashed nor ignored.

Moreover, all America is now aware of the motivation for hostility which persecution and a debased self-image can impart. Shakespeare stated the case through words of Shylock and Richard III.

Of reaction to persecution, he has Shylock say:

"And what's his reason? I am a Jew: Hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not revenge? If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that . . . The villainy you teach me I will execute; and it shall go bad but I will better the instruction."

And as to the product of low self-image Richard says:

"I, that am rudely stamped, and want love's majesty to strut before a wanton ambling nymph;—I, that am curtailed of this fair proportion, Cheated of feature by dissembling nature, Deformed unfinished, sent before my time into this breathing world, scarce half made up, And that so lamely and unfashionable that dogs bark at me as I halt by them;—Why I, in this week piping time of peace have no delight to pass away the time, unless to see my shadow in the sun, and descant on mine own deformity. And therefore, since I cannot prove a lover to entertain these fair well-spoken days, I am determined to prove a villain, and hate the idle pleasures of these days. Plots I have laid, inductions dangerous. . . . Dive, thoughts, down to my soul!"

Thus on the present scene there is the fear that the Negro might seek to "better the instruction" and lay "plots" and "inductions dangerous." When in this milieu a Negro talks of power who has learned the hard way that power is what counts, and when this Negro actually has power, it is redoubled, and there arises among his enemies a desire to cut him down of a ferocity comparable to that with which the Romans annihilated Spartacus.

But perhaps the majority subconsciously may turn its anger inward on itself. If something had been done earlier, this cry that power is the only answer might not have arisen. This writer remembers that when the first Imhotep National Conference on Hospital Integration was held in March 1957, it had difficulty in finding a roof, even though Imhotep means, "He Who Cometh in Peace," and the Conference was sponsored by such respected and established organizations as the N.A.A.C.P. the National Medical Association and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia. The auditorium of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare could not be made available, nor could the meetings be held at Howard University. In the traditional manner, one of the older Washington churches opened its doors and the Conference was held at the 15th Street Presbyterian Church. The sponsors had no power to secure the other places.

Chairman POWELL did have power, however, and in September 1966 at his invitation, a meeting of 159 Negroes interested in a discussion of the goals of "black power" was held in the Rayburn Office Building of the U.S. House of Representatives.

As long as there are Governors like Wallace of Alabama, who defy Federal law, there would seem to be no need for excitement about Mr. POWELL. He has demonstrated his allegiance to the President's program for the Great Society and he incites no one to violate the law.

May we remember that power is no end in itself. Plato's dictum that all power corrupts is as true as ever today. Our common goal must be the Great Society which can indeed become a reality.

Most of the criticisms about Mr. POWELL suggest the famous reply of President Lincoln to the complaint that General Grant drank whiskey—"Name his brand and I'll send a case to my other generals."

In these days of great trial and transition, no man is all-wise. President Lyndon B. Johnson openly seeks all the helpful information he can get before making the decisions that are his great responsibility. Mr. POWELL has moved into a new dimension of national responsibility and perspective in his present post. He needs your help too. The coalescence of events has placed him on a flood tide of opportunity which may be rode to good fortune for all Americans and the world. Let us remember him in our prayers.

William De Witt Hyde has expressed the spirit in which we should work in the following verses:

"Lord of creation, we give Thee thanks;
That this Thy world is incomplete;
That battle calls our marshalled ranks,
That work awaits our hands and feet.

That Thou hast not yet finished man,
That we are in the making still,
As friends who share the maker's plan,
As sons who know the Father's will.

Since what we choose is what we are,
And what we love we yet shall be,
The goal may ever shine afar;
But the will to win it makes us free."

W. MONTAGUE COBB, M.D.

FOOTNOTES

[1] POWELL, A. C., JR. Hospital Integration and Job Opportunity-Equality-Goals for 1963. J.N.M.A., v. 55, pp. 338–341, 1963.

[2] DINGELL, J. D. Equal Justice in Health Care Vital for Our Nation. J.N.M.A., v. 55, pp. 341–342, 1963.

[3] COBB, W. M. The Pursuit of Excellence-Project Arcturus. J.N.M.A., v. 56, pp. 432-441, 1964.

[4] National Advisory Committee to the Council on Talent Recruitment J.N.M.A., v. 57, pp. 338–339, 1965.

There's Plenty of Promise in the Underdeveloped Land

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to an excellent article in the October 1966 Fortune magazine. This article on foreign aid was written by Warren Wilhelm, an economist who is now a staff member of Arthur D. Little, Inc. Mr. Wilhelm's experience in economic development dates back to the point 4 program of the Truman administration when, as a staffer for the Budget Bureau, he argued for large-scale investment in the development nations. In 1963–64, the introduction of the Fortune article points out:

> He was a leading participant in the formation of ADELA, a multi-national private consortium organized to strengthen the momentum of investment in Latin America.

Development aid is an essential part of our foreign policy. Yet all too seldom do we read encouraging words about it. All too often we read criticism, much of it unjust. Since 1949, the birth date of our foreign aid program, the United States has been a pioneer in the doctrine and techniques of economic development. We should be proud of our achievements and leadership. Never before has a nation committed itself so deeply to the betterment of man without expectation of a direct return to itself.

The surprising fact about our economic aid over the last 17 years is not that we have made mistakes. It is that we have come so far in so short a time. To have so completely focused the whole world's thinking and energies on the problems of development in a decade and a half is a remarkable accomplishment.

One of the interesting sidelights of our achievement is the extent to which the Communist nations have felt it necessary to imitate our programs. Yet theirs cannot hold a candle to ours as honest efforts to contribute to steady, across-the-board growth of whole economies. They are only now waking up to the fact that the real goal of development aid is something more lasting than transient political advantage. More and more nations are realizing that Western development methods—not Eastern—get results. Mr. Wilhelm states it this way in a particularly cogent paragraph:

> The developing countries and private capital have in recent years moved a long way

toward a basic rapprochement. Of fundamental importance in bringing about the change has been a harsh treatment that time and events have inflicted upon the reputation of Communism as an economic system: the economic agonies of China, the drab performance of Eastern Europe, the economic failure of Castro's Cuba. The stagnation of Indonesia under Sukarno and the near collapse of Brazil under Goulart added their imprints. Mutual experience has helped too, enlightening both developing countries and international private investors. Each creative new venture produces, for both sides, new precedents and new ways of looking at things.

Much of this article is devoted to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes, which, if it went into effect, would establish an arbitration-conciliation center under the World Bank. According to Mr. Wilhelm:

> It will give the private international investor, for the first time, direct access to an international tribunal to resolve a dispute with a sovereign nation over his legal rights.

Adoption of the convention would add a new perspective to the development programs of the world's nations and private industries. Mr. Wilhelm writes:

> When private capital has the protection of the rule of law in the developing countries, tranquillity will not be a requisite—especially when companies have to face a choice between going in themselves and letting competitors take the business that certainly will be there.

More and more, Mr. Speaker, U.S. aid will be going to nations willing to give up obsolete economic prescriptions and adopt development policies that get results.

I include the Fortune article in its entirety:

THERE'S PLENTY OF PROMISE IN THE UNDERDEVELOPED LAND

The past year has seen a growing disquiet about the developing areas of the world. The "population explosion" has numbed our confidence, and "widening gap" has become part of our language. Secretary of Defense McNamara, in his Montreal address in May, spoke of the "hungering half of the human race," and went on to say: "Given the certain connection between economic stagnation and the incident of violence, the years that lie ahead for the nations in the southern half of the globe are pregnant with violence." When the Senate pugnaciously attacked the foreign-aid bill in late summer, it was clear that the attackers were motivated in part by disappointment with results in the developing countries. The Germans these days speak of *Entwicklungsmüdigkeit*—"development weariness."

Whether our present foreboding mood reflects an accurate estimate of the future in the developing countries is a momentous question—"basic," says Secretary of State Dean Rusk, "to the welfare, and even the survival, of the human race." In my opinion, there are fundamental grounds for a much brighter view than currently prevails. If we get on with the job, a large number of developing countries can, over the next five to ten years, achieve growth rates at least equal to, and in many cases well in excess of, those of the wealthy countries.

Progress in the developing areas, over the postwar period as a whole, has unquestionably been too slow, too irregular, and too uncertain to give us a favorable view of the future if we merely extrapolate past trends. But in our prevailing pessimism we are letting the past obscure the future, and overlooking evolvements that have importantly changed the prospects. The past several years have brought a great accumulation of experience, knowledge, and organization in the development field. They have also brought a great improvement in relations between the developing countries and private capital.

Perhaps the most important sign of change is that a diversity of underdeveloped countries has accepted in principle the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes, which, if it goes into effect, will establish a new arbitration-conciliation center under the auspices of the World Bank. It will give the private international investor, for the first time, direct access to an international tribunal to resolve a dispute with a soverign nation over his legal rights.

From the vantage point of abundant experience in development, Paul Hoffman, head of the United Nations Development Program (and formerly director of the Marshall plan), says it's a "rich, rich, stupid, stupid" world. He means rich in its human and material resources, stupid in its failure to develop them. But the world has become less stupid—or, to put it another way, wiser. We can expect the *management* of economic development to be more effective in the future than it has been in the past. This, then, is hardly the time to let ourselves get discouraged.

Economic development in the underdeveloped world is a quite new concern of mankind. It traces back only to 1949. Prior to President Truman's Point Four speech in that year, the U.S. Government had no official policy whatever toward economic development. The World Bank was organized shortly after World War II, but it did not begin to lend to developing countries on any scale until 1949. (The Inter-American Development Bank did not get into operation until eleven years later.) In 1949 the Harvard University libraries contained not a single book on economic development that by present standards would be considered even remotely adequate.

Development, then, began a mere seventeen years ago, with nobody of knowledge or theory, few experienced people, a meager organizational structure, no national policies in the capital-exporting countries, and in the developing countries themselves no clear ideas of where they wanted to go, much less how to get there. Today, when the World Bank open development talks with a new country, it supplies a reading list of 400 books. Development has become a major profession. The World Bank, including the affiliated International Finance Corporation, has a professional staff of 700, the Inter-American Development Bank about 360. Other thousands of development experts are in such organizations as AID (the U.S. foreign-aid agency) and in the economic ministries and development banks of the under developed countries themselves. The grand total of professional developers—"those who talk to each other about development," as one expert puts it—is on the order of 100,000.

CEMENT TO HOLD THE WORLD TOGETHER

Such capital-providing agencies as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are the mentors, and the disciplinarians, of the developing world. Felipe Herrera, president of the Inter-American Bank, says, for example, that when a new government takes over in Latin America, constitutionally or otherwise, it is now a matter of course that the key members of the new economic team come to Washington for a thorough economic review with him and his staff. As cement to hold the world together, the professional developers and their organizations are more than we have had a right to expect. They serve not only as economic bridges, but as political bridges too. When Small Mahroug, director of the Algerian Development Fund, visits Washington to discuss World Bank financing of a project, the man he talks to is Munir Benjek, a Turk, who reports to Abdel G. El Emary, head of the bank's African Department, an Egyptian. In the elevators of the Inter-American Bank the conversation is mostly in Spanish. The specter of an eventual hostile confrontation between a rich Northern Hemisphere and a stagnant, economically desperate Southern Hemisphere seems very unreal in the offices of the World Bank and the Inter-American Bank.

The planes in the skies above the continents are increasingly filled with public and private developers—World Bank and Inter-American Bank missions, Washington-bound teams from underdeveloped countries, private consultants, engineers, bankers, international vice presidents of industrial corporations. Their constructive and hopeful voices are heard in every one of the poorer countries. They are magnets drawing developing-country energy toward the priority of development, and away from the political ratholes into which it would otherwise go: "Crush Malaysia," "Drive Israel into the Sea," India-Pakistan conflict, or whatever.

OVERCOMING THE STRING-PUSHING FUTILITY

If the intellectuals and official policy makers of the West came late to placing a priority upon development most of the developing countries were even later. Some are still delaying. There is a string-pushing futility, the professional developers have found, in trying to help a country if its leaders have not made up their minds that they really want development. "You can't export know-how," says Paul Hoffman. "It has to be imported."

The developers have come to the view that their efforts get the best results when it is possible to work through regional development organizations. If well managed, such organizations not only can help in the allocation of aid and in the policing of national economic policies, but can creatively push, organize, guide, create, motivate. One of the most effective regional organizations is CIAP (the Spanish initials of Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress), which is headed by Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, formerly Finance Minister of Colombia. With a mandate much like that of the Marshall plan's Organization for European Economic Cooperation, CIAP evaluates individual countries' plans and performances, and comments with considerable force when economics is giving way to politics, or when priorities are being ignored. In the words of Felipe Herrera, "CIAP can take the political responsibility for development much more effectively than anything we have had before."

Other promising regional organizations are emerging. An Organization for Regional Development is being formed by Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan. A new Asian Development Bank held its first directors' meeting in Tehran last month. In Africa, AID is studying how to encourage the new African Development Bank, headquartered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to become a sort of African CIAP. A substantial part of AID's funds for Africa may eventually be channeled through this new institution.

HARSH TREATMENT OF A REPUTATION

While the public developers have been expanding and diversifying the organizational structure of development, a profound evolution has been going on—gradual, many-faceted, difficult to measure, but unquestionably real—in relations between the developing countries and international private capital. At the end of World War II, international investment was virtually a lost art, dormant since the onset of the great depression. And in the developing areas there were formidable barriers of suspicion and ideology during the early postwar years.

The developing countries and private capital have in recent years moved a long way toward a basic *rapprochement*. Of fundamental importance in bringing about the change has been the harsh treatment that time and events have inflicted upon the reputation of Communism as an economic system: the economic agonies of China, the drab performance of Eastern Europe, the economic failure of Castro's Cuba. The stagnation of Indonesia under Sukarno and the near collapse of Brazil under Goulart added their imprints. Mutual experience has helped too, enlightening both developing countries and international private investors. Each creative new venture produces, for both sides, new precedents and new ways of looking at things.

There has been a gradual shift from dogmatic to pragmatic thinking. India, for example, for years the most rigidly doctrinaire of the major developing countries in restricting the role of foreign private capital, has now, at a stroke, cleared away important barriers to foreign investment in fertilizer production. The natal cry in the new countries, in the early postwar years, was "It is our country, ours, all ours," and many of the national leaders saw nothing either morally wrong or economically disadvantageous in expropriation of foreign-owned assets; today, in contrast, it is not easy to identify a single government that stands in favor of expropriation without appropriate compensation.

The new Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes, indeed, could become a wellspring of new international law, bringing to foreign private investment in the developing world a large measure of the security it now enjoys in the developed world. It is a basic principle of the convention that disputes may be brought before the center only by common consent, but the convention provides for the possibility of prior consent—written into a country's investment law, perhaps, or into a concession agreement. In such cases a private investor, before putting up his money, would be assured of recourse to the center, in case of dispute. There is also provision that any contracting state, whether involved in the dispute or not, is required to "recognize" an arbitration award "as binding and enforce within its territories the pecuniary obligations imposed on that award."

The convention traces back, in part, to a campaign undertaken by Hermann Abs, board chairman of the Deutsche Bank, who in 1957 began circulating a draft outline of the treatment that a private investor in another country had a right to expect (the "Capitalist Magna Carta," he called it). Later on, in considerably redrafted form, it was adopted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The developing countries, however, felt that the OECD convention was one-sided, setting forth somebody else's rights and their obligations; and without their acceptance, of course, it could have no effective meaning. New efforts to find a solution went forward under the leadership of the World Bank, and in 1963–64 representatives of developed and developing countries held consultative meetings at Addis Ababa, Santiago de Chile, Geneva, and Bangkok. All together, lawyers from eighty-six World Bank member countries participated, hammering out a document that promised to be acceptable to a majority of the developing countries.

A PROFOUNDLY ENCOURAGING SIGN

Twenty ratifications are required to bring the center into being. As of late July, there were forty-five signatories (including the majority of African states), and eleven instruments of ratification had been deposited at the bank. With a dozen or more additional ratifications apparently on the way, it seemed clear that the convention would go into effect, even though the Latin Americans were holding out.[1] It seemed reasonable, moreover, to expect that if the convention gained wide acceptance the Latin-American countries, too, would join, one after another. But then, in the Senate rampage during the foreign-aid debate, Minority Leader EVERETT DIRKSEN inserted an amendment to require countries receiving U.S. aid to accept recourse to the center. Friendly countries cried that since the fist of U.S power could now be seen behind the convention, they would have to reconsider their adherence to it.

The Dirksen amendment was finally killed in the Senate-House conference committee, but we may need months of patient work to get the convention ratified and bring the center into effective operation. The task is one that well merits the support of the U.S. business community. In the meantime, however, acceptance of the convention concept by a large number of developing countries before Senator DIRKSEN intervened stands as a profoundly encouraging sign of how far the developing world has come in awareness of the need to give foreign private investment a framework of legal protection.

THE POTENTIAL DEMAND EXPLOSION

That the developing world needs an enlarging flow of outside capital is elementary. What is not widely understood is the prospect that capital plus effective management of development will produce very high growth rates in some parts of the developing world. In our current pessimism, we underestimate the potentials here. In particular we underestimate the economic lift that can result from large increases in agricultural productivity.

An industrialized nation functioning at close to full employment cannot sustain growth of more than 2 or 3 percent a year in real per capita G.N.P.—with most of the labor force already productively employed, no surge in output is possible. But in the developing countries, much or most of the labor force is employed in subsistence agriculture, producing little more than enough to enable themselves to survive. These masses are virtually outside the market economy. Combinations of greater fertilizer use, better seed, and more modern methods can multiply production per farmer in the poor countries by a factor of two or three or more, and such leaps in productivity will be required to feed expanding populations and raise present nutritional levels. As productivity increases, farm families will acquire purchasing power. The potential shift into the market economy of millions of rural families carries with it the possibility of sharp increases in economic growth rates and an explosion in demand for an increasingly wide range of consumer goods.

I certainly do not want to suggest that I think the entire developing world is on the verge of a takeoff. There are countries, especially in central Africa, where the building of a minimum base of political institutions, trained personnel, and communications will have to precede any significant growth in real per capita G.N.P. In the years ahead, moreover, as Secretary McNamara forecast, many countries in the developing world will be seething with the tumult and turmoil of profound social change. But when private capital has the protection of the rule of law in the developing countries, tranquillity will not be a requisite—especially when companies have to face a choice between going in themselves and letting competitors take the business that certainly will be there. With the capacity to manage development now greatly strengthened, on both the private and the public side, the opportunities stand out in new perspective.

New Group Urges Red Guard in United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the September 25 edition of the Chicago Tribune carried this headline "Fatal Beatings by Red Guards in Peking Told—Diplomat Sees Death Toll in Thousands."

The account describes the experiences of several eyewitnesses to the current campaign of violence by the Chinese Red Guards and the unbelievable brutality inflicted upon defenseless Chinese victims. One European diplomat witnessed lynch mobs in action on the outskirts of Peking and in other cities "systematically beating their victims to death." Based on his own firsthand experiences, the diplomat observed:

> If what I saw is a sample of what has been happening all over China, then hundreds of thousands of people must have been killed.

Another European permitted to travel in another part of China stated that in Wuhan, capital of Hupeh Province, and in other neighboring towns and villages, he saw literally thousands of people being paraded through the streets by Red Guards and out of the towns, with the Red Guards later returning alone. Subsequent inquiry led the European to believe that the people had been executed. In addition, this eyewitness described seeing Red Guards beat victims with sticks until they lay lifeless upon the ground. He said he saw corpses of other victims lying in the streets.

Almost 2 weeks after this item appeared in the Chicago Tribune, the Washington Post of October 7 ran this caption: "New Group Urges Red Guard in United States."

The ensuing account featured M. I. Laski, general secretary of the newly organized "Commuinst Party of the United States of America—Marxist-Leninist." Beneath a picture of Mao Tse-tung, Laski called for an American Red Guard and a Negro national liberation army in the South. Laski explained that he was carrying out the decisions of a secret national congress of his party held in Los Angeles last September 4 and 5. The party had resolved to prepare openly for insurrectionary and revolutionary activity, he said, so that it would be in a position to provide leadership and organization of arms the next time there is an outbreak of urban violence. According to the 25-year-old with the Lenin-type beard his organization is distributing arms in Los Angeles and other cities at the present time.

---

[1] The convention, Latin Americans argue, runs counter to the spirit of the Calvo Doctrine, which declares that military or diplomatic intervention may not be used in an effort to collect pecuniary claims of a citizen of one country against the government of another country. The doctrine is written into several Latin-American constitutions. Named after the Argentine jurist Carlos Calvo (1824–1906), it was enunciated as a result, of the British-German-Italian blockade of Venezuelan ports in 1902, after that country had defaulted on loans.

Violence begets violence, and a New York Daily News caption of Sunday, October 9, announced: "Pro-Peking Bookshop in Harlem Is Bombed."

The bookstore, of course, is the headquarters of Laski's organization which was assaulted with a barrage of firebombs. Laski explained the bombing as a "direct response to announced party plans for meeting the Ku Klux Klan movement of terror with a counterrevolutionary movement of our own."

The activities of Laski, his cohorts, and the bombers are of special interest to me as the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, for on October 3 of this year the gentleman from Louisiana, Chairman Willis of the committee announced that he had directed the committee staff to undertake a preliminary inquiry into organized rioting, burning, looting, and other tragic acts of violence. The purpose of the inquiry, Mr. Willis said, is to determine whether these acts of mass violence have been planned and instigated by subversive elements, or to what extent, if any, such elements have succeeded in broadening and prolonging them after they have broken out.

That most American citizens are fed up with organizations such as Laski's and equally disgusted with activities of groups whose trademarks include the bombing of bookstores with firebombs goes without saying. I am equally certain that our soldiers in Vietnam who are learning firsthand the evils of totalitarianism are repelled as much by Laski's program as that of the firebombers.

We, here in Congress, are not sitting idly by while these domestic tyrants seek to mock and break our laws. The House Committee on Un-American Activities, for instance, has held investigations and hearings on the KKK which extended for more than 13 months and questioned almost 190 witnesses.

More recently the committee investigated attempts to obstruct the activities of our Armed Forces and lend material support to North Vietnam and the Vietcong. Both of these investigations resulted in proposed legislation to correct abuses divulged by the committee. Many other bills on rioting and violence are before the House Judiciary Committee for consideration. In addition, the above-mentioned investigation announced by Chairman Willis on October 3 will seek to discover what subversive elements, if any, are generating or prolonging cases of mass violence for their own ends.

I insert the three items mentioned above, the two articles on the Communist Party of the United States of America—Marxist-Leninist, and announcement of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 3 to be inserted in the Record at this point:

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 7, 1966]

NEW GROUP URGES RED GUARD IN UNITED STATES

(By Flora Lewis)

New York, October 6.—With a gleam of eagerness in his wide blue eyes, a young New Yorker sat in the middle of Harlem today beneath a picture of Mao Tse-tung. He called for an American Red Guard and a Negro national liberation army in the South.

He was M. I. Laski, general secretary of the newly organized "Communist Party of the United States of America (Marxist-Leninist)." A big red flag with a black hammer and sickle hung over the doorway of the empty shop that he was opening as New York headquarters. Posters showing a burly black man with a gun urged "support and join people's armed force defense groups . . . oppose reactionary violence with revolutionary violence."

Laski had invited the press and radio and TV to hear him call for the defeat of the United States in Vietnam (he opposed negotiations) and for the forceful establishment of "the dictatorship of the proletariat" in this country. He was as provocative and incendiary as he could manage without positively obliging somebody in uniform to come in and haul him away in handcuffs.

Pressed with questions about the point of it all, he said that "being in jail or being dead isn't satisfactory." But, he explained, he was carrying out the decisions of a secret national congress of his party held in Los Angeles last Sept. 4 and 5. The party had resolved to prepare openly for "insurrectionary and revolutionary activity," he said, so that it would be in a position to provide leadership and organization of arms the next time there is an outbreak of urban violence.

The present membership is 1500 across the country, Laski said, but the Party has ordered him "not to disclose the figures about any one locality."

He is a pale 25-year-old with thin brown hair plastered neatly on his head, a pointed Lenin-type beard at the end of his pointed face, and a matching polemical style shooting out rapid-fire bursts about "monopoly capitalism" and "retribution to the ruling class." Eston Simmons, a 23-year-old tawny skinned Negro with a Malcolm X-style stubble on his jaw, sat quietly alongside Laski.

The unpainted wooden shelves of their "People's Voice Book Store and Reading Room" were loaded with pamphlets printed in Albania denouncing "Khrushchevite revisionism" and giving the times and wave lengths of Radio Peking English-language broadcasts. The writings of Mao on revolutionary warfare were on sale for one dollar a copy, "cheaper than you can get it downtown," Laski commented.

He said he wasn't worried by the small size of his movement in this country. "You measure power by arms," he said, "not by the number of people who says 'Aye'."

Furthermore, he said, his group was determined to expose "the official Communist Party in this country as the mouthpiece of the Johnson Administration." And that seemed to be what the fuss was all about.

"To hit us is to expose them," Laski said, indicating that his pro-Peking group was out to horrify the general public so that it could attract restless militants away from pro-Moscow Communists by making the old Party look hopelessly stodgy.

A Negro taxi driver complained in disgust when he saw the posters, "What right do they have to come up here and make trouble? I hate people like that. Why do they come to Harlem?"

But the Negro clerk at the dry cleaner's across the street said he thought that "when everybody's armed, everybody's respectful. It's like in the old-fashioned days when everybody wore a six shooter on his belt. They didn't go around calling you no names then because there'd be a shoot out. Power and guns make all the difference." Laski said he was negotiating with Harlem militant groups for cooperative action but "some of their ideas are peculiar. They don't understand it isn't just a nationalist struggle, it's also a class struggle against the imperialists."

A TV interviewer threw the ultimate insult at him, asking how he expected to make himself the leader of the Negro revolution "since you're whitey."

"I'm not whitey," Laski snapped. "Whitey is monopoly capitalism. Whitey is imperialism."

He was carefully vague about the supply of arms, but he said at one point "we are distributing arms in Los Angeles and other cities. We can provide the techniques and money for securing arms and using them so the people will be prepared to defend themselves." But the "people," he conceded, would not include all Negroes. "The Negro bourgeoisie will side with the imperialists."

Nobody asked about the planned congressional investigation into the role of subversive groups in recent race riots around the country. But it was clear that Laski would be happy to claim a significant part for his party so long as he was not pressed for too many details.

Finally the press straggled out, and Laski was left alone in his book shop with his three party functionaries and his pamphlets.

[From the New York Daily News, Oct. 9, 1966]

PRO-PEKING BOOKSHOP IN HARLEM IS BOMBED

(By Robert Carroll)

A barrage of firebombs crashed into the bookstore-headquarters of a pro-Peking Communist organization in Harlem early yesterday, setting ablaze stacks of books and pamphlets. Quick action by a party member kept the fire from spreading to the 15-family tenement above the store.

Afterward in the littered quarters, Michael Laski, general secretary of the Communist Party U.S.A.—Marxist-Leninist, described the bombing as a "direct response to announced party plans for meeting the Ku Klux Klan movement of terror with a counterrevolutionary movement of our own."

In recounting the bombing, Laski said Earl Johnson, a party member who had been sleeping in the store, was awakened about 3:30 A.M. by kerosene-filled bottles crashing through the store's display window.

SAW THREE SETTING FIRES

Laski said Johnson found three white men in the store, piling up books and other printed matter and setting them afire. Johnson was able to slip out unnoticed and call other party members. When they arrived, Laski said, there were three separate fires burning in the building at 135th St. and Eighth Ave.

Before police and firemen arrived, Laski said, another firebomb was tossed into the store from a passing car. Laski and the others managed to douse all the blazes, he said. He estimated the damage at between $1,500 and $2,000.

RELEASE OF COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Representative Edwin E. Willis (D-La.), Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, announced today that he had directed the Committee staff to undertake a preliminary inquiry into organized rioting, burning, looting and other tragic acts of violence. The purpose of the inquiry, Mr. Willis said, is to determine whether these acts of mass violence have been planned and instigated by subversive elements, or to what extent, if any, such elements have succeeded in broadening and prolonging them after they have broken out.

Mr. Willis estimated that several months would pass before the preliminary study could be completed and the results reported to the Committee. He also announced that he had appointed Representative William M. Tuck (D-Va.) to oversee the general conduct of the preliminary inquiry.

Mr. Willis stressed that the Committee was studying only acts of organized violence and it was not undertaking a broad-scale or freewheeling investigation into all disturbances or riots, not matter what their origin or cause.

"The House has given this Committee specific jurisdiction," the Chairman said. "It is broad in some respects, limited in others. We are not going to go beyond our authority but, at the same time, we expect to fully exercise the jurisdiction given us by the House and upheld by the courts on numerous occasions.

"Our appropriate interest is organized subversion, no matter what form it may take or in whose interest it is carried out. Our records are packed with examples of varied forms of subversive operations which threaten our national security, but I can conceive of few which pose a greater threat than organized, mass violence which is deliberately designed to destroy our national unity and set citizen against citizen, and groups and classes of ctizens against their government on all levels—local, state and national.

"There is already public evidence that subversive elements are at work in this area. What we want to find out—in the national interest—is the extent, the significance, and the effectiveness of their operations. The Congress and the American people have a right—and a need—to know these things.

"Does this mean that the Committee is investigating the civil rights movement?

"Not at all. My announcement makes it very clear that we are investigating only one thing—planned and organized violence by subversive elements.

"We have no intention of investigating the civil rights movement or the opinions or positions of any individual or organization on the civil rights issue. Those things are none of our business. I have my own view on certain civil rights issues. Other Committee members have varying views and, among the 435 Members of the House, there are a great variety of views on various aspects of that issue. The Committee on Un-American Activities, however, has no jurisdiction in such matters, and it has no intention of trying to inject itself into them.

"If we should learn in the course of our investigation that a certain organization which claims to be a civil rights group is actually controlled and dominated by Communists carrying out the work of the Communist Party, we would not hesitate to investigate their operations. If that should develop, however, we will be investigating not a civil rights group, but the activities of a group of Communists doing the work of Moscow or Peking, as the case may be, and attempting to mask their subversion under the guise of civil rights.

"There is a tremendous difference between investigating such a group of individuals or their organized operations and the civil rights movement."

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided*, That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further*, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations; which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Senate met at 9 a.m. and pursuant to order previously entered, immediately adjourned (without transaction of any business) until noon Monday, October 10, when its unfinished business will be H.R. 14644, proposed Higher Education Amendments of 1966, with vote at 1 p.m. on Mansfield motion to close debate (cloture) on Morse amendment on D.C. home rule.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Committee held hearings on S. 3758, authorizing establishment by Gallaudet College of a model secondary school for the deaf. Witnesses heard were Philip H. Des Marais, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Special Educational Projects, Department of HEW, accompanied by Patria Winalski, National Advisory Committee on Education for the Deaf; Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, President, accompanied by Dr. George Detmold, Dean, Dr. Orin Cornett, Vice President for Long-Range Planning, and Dr. Robert Frisina, Dean of Graduate School, all of Gallaudet College; and William C. Geer, Council for Exceptional Children, NEA.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be at noon Monday, October 10.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

Appendix

Career of Mark Hatfield, Governor of Oregon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MILWARD L. SIMPSON

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, on October 29, 1966, the Portland Oregonian published an editorial summing up the career of Oregon's Governor, Mark Hatfield. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Oregonian recommends the election of Oregon's distinguished governor, Mark O. Hatfield, to the United States Senate in the Nov. 8 election.

The weight of the evidence available by detailed examination of the records of Gov. Hatfield and his Democratic opponent, U.S. Rep. Robert B. Duncan, and thoughtful appraisal of the issues involved lead to no other conclusion.

The election—one of the most important in Oregon's history, from a national standpoint—will be decided by the large segment of Oregon's voters whose traditional independence is expressed in attribution of more importance to issues and the records of candidates than to party labels.

The Oregonian has shared the dilemma of many independent voters. It is closer in agreement, editorially, with Rep. Duncan's position supporting a major U.S. commitment in the defense of South Viet Nam than with Gov. Hatfield's position advocating a slowdown in the military campaign and stronger U.S. efforts to obtain an honorable peace. We do not question the sincerity of either position. We do believe there are important considerations other than Viet Nam.

It is not to Rep. Duncan's discredit, but it is a fact, that had Gov. Hatfield softpedaled his dissent on Johnson Administration policies in Southeast Asia, Rep. Duncan would not have filed for the Senate vacancy and Gov. Hatfield would have been elected easily. Rep. Duncan is the Johnson Administration's candidate, not only in support of escalation of the war in Viet Nam but as a faithful supporter of every other major presidential program.

The editors of this newspaper have had rather close relations, in a news and editorial sense, with these young, able candidates extending back to their days in the Oregon Legislature. We have held several long conferences with each since they became rivals for the Senate seat being vacated by Maurine Neuberger. Oregon would be well served by either.

But more than Oregon's interests is at stake. The voters of the United States in this era are confronted with a massive unification of power in Washington, D.C., which threatens to nullify the democratic system of government which has been our national strength. President Johnson does not need any more 100 percenters in the Senate. Quite the contrary. The loyal opposition must be strengthened if the United States is to be saved from one-party, one-man government.

It is all very well to blame the leadership of the Republican Party for that party's decline. It is quite true that the nomination of Sen. Barry Goldwater for President in 1964 contributed to that decline by alienation of millions of Republican voters. But the moderate, progressive heart of the party of Abraham Lincoln has rallied from the debacle of 1964. It needs more strength in Congress and in the legislative and executive offices of the states. The nation just cannot risk a continuation of the trend to one-party, one-man government.

Certainly, Gov. Hatfield must have had this in mind when he keynoted the Republican National Convention and denounced the extremism of the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan and communism. Surely, he had it in mind when he campaigned later for Sen. Goldwater, whose nomination he did not favor, while clearly rejecting Goldwater's militaristic views on Viet Nam war acceleration.

Gov. Hatfield's progressive viewpoints on civil rights, industrial peace, education and social and economic improvement of all citizens are well known, for many of these positions have been incorporated into Oregon law and custom in his 16 years of public service. No governor in Oregon's history has worked harder or accomplished more in creating a favorable climate for industry and employment, and in attracting new industries. As a legislator, secretary of state and governor, he has been a leader for tax reform, efficiency in government and conservation of our priceless natural resources.

Are these accomplishments to be forgotten by Oregon citizens emotionally charged up the war in Viet Nam and the President's insistent demand for "consensus"? We do not think so.

And as for Viet Nam—a subject which dominates the election—how short are the memories of the voters? Do they recall that it was President Lyndon B. Johnson, campaigning against "warmonger" Barry Goldwater, who said on Aug. 29, 1964:

"Some others are eager to enlarge the conflict. They call upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do. They ask us to take reckless action which might risk the lives of millions. We don't want our American boys to do the fighting for Asian boys. We don't want to get involved in a nation with 700 million people and get tied down in a land war in Asia. There are those who say we ought to go north and drop bombs, and try to wipe out the supply lines. But we must not go around over the world rattling our rockets and threatening our bombs."

Yes, the situation has changed. But Gov. Hatfield's position, basically, has not. He is saying about the same things now that he was saying in 1964: i.e., that a political settlement must be obtained; that the United States must exert more effort to end this war or to convert it into an all-Asian war; that our troops must be fully supported; that the Administration should be forced to give the people all the facts, not just those favoring the Administrations' ever-accelerating military campaign.

Gov. Hatfield does not advocate unilateral withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam, although he believes the bombing of North Viet Nam has not accomplished its intended purpose but has only stimulated North Vietnamese troop infiltration of South Viet Nam.

He does not, as does Sen. Wayne L. Morse, Democrat, question the legality of U.S. intervention. Gov. Hatfield's position has been somewhat blurred and distorted in the public mind as a consequence of Sen. Morse's attempts to embrace him and by Sen. Morse's intemperate statements.

Gov. Hatfield's is the responsible voice of dissent, as contrasted to the irresponsible rant and cant of Sen. Morse. The national Administration, reflecting the great desire of the American people, has been seeking peace negotiations while continuing strong military pressure. The governor seeks the same ends by political action through the United Nations, reconvening of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China, or an all-Asian nations conference.

He has earned national attention for his efforts, and much misunderstanding. This newspaper believes that the Communists are likely to yield only to military pressure, but the sincerity of Gov. Hatfield's views and the courage with which he has asserted them may not be questioned.

Despite a difference in emphasis on this issue, we conclude that the national interest, as well as Oregon's, will be served best by sending this intelligent, moderate, experienced younger statesman to the United States Senate.

History of the Frederick Fair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, county fairs in Maryland are more than simply annual outings. They are traditions, with great significance in the history and development of the areas whose harvest they recognize.

In a recent article in the Frederick Post, Joe Eisenhauer discussed the history of the Frederick County Fair as an expression of the agricultural progress of Frederick. He has traced the fair's relation to the many agricultural organizations which developed early in the county's life, and which for more than a hundred year have engaged the attention and energies of many of the county's most prominent families.

I would like to insert his story in the Record at this point:

Dating Back 145 Years, the Annual Frederick Fair Is a Real Institution

(By Joe Eisenhauer)

"I pass through this world but once. Any good therefore that I can do . . . let me do it now. For I shall not pass this way again."

When the 1966 annual Frederick Fair formally ends today, few of our younger generation and presumably none of our many newer residents realized that what they witnessed all this week was more than just a county fair—it was actually another chapter in the long history of an institution.

The Frederick Fair is an instituttion—it's an organization that traces its history back 145 years and while there were various changes in name during the earlier period, the Frederick County Agricultural Society was incorporated in 1854—exactly 112 years ago.

The decades that passed brought vicissitudes along with success. There were periods when the Fair was temporarily cancelled, notably the Civil War and the more recent two World Wars.

Like the community itself, however, its foundation was solid, the Society represented highest standards of citizenship and the Frederick Fair continued to evolve more firmly as the years sped by.

For generations the Frederick Fair has been a fruitful source of pride and pleasure to local citizens and undoubtedly has contributed much to the advancement of agriculture in this area, acknowledgedly to be among the top ranks in all the counties of the nation.

But to get back to the history of the Fair itself, we learn it was about the year 1821 or 145 years ago that there was a marked awakening among the population of Frederick County regarding the necessity for adopting improved methods of husbandry and of infusing new life and energy into their work, if they would maintain their standard as the most prosperous and enterprising community in the state. One of the first steps was to combine individual energies for mutual benefit. Accordingly, on November 7, 1821 the Frederick County Agricultural Society was organized.

The officers elected were: President, William P. Williams; vice-presidents, one for each district, Col. Henry Kemp, Col. John Thomas, James Johnson, Col. G. M. Eichelberger, William P. Farquhar, Jesse Slingluff, Joshua Delaplaine, William Marsel; secretary, Henry Willis; treasurer, Thomas Shaw.

FIRST HELD AT TAVERN

Its first exhibition, then called "Cattle Show and Fair", was held on May 23 and 24, 1822, at George Creager's Tavern, Monocacy Bridge, two miles east of Frederick city and was the first ever held in the county and the second in the state. Money premiums were paid successful competitors.

The next venture was the "Farmers Club," organized November 22, 1849. Gideon Bantz was elected president; Ezra Houck, treasurer; S. H. O'Neal, recording secretary; E. B. Baltzell, corresponding secretary. A vice-president was elected from each of the county's election districts. No exhibitions seem to have taken place though many meetings were held for discussion.

At the behest of many farmers, "The Agricultural Club of Frederick County" was formed on January 12, 1853, whose purpose it was to hold annual exhibitions and monthly meetings for instructions, discussions, etc. It adopted the constitution and by-laws of its predecessor, the "Farmer's Club." Lewis Kemp was chosen president; S. H. O'Neal, secretary; Christian Steiner, treasurer, and Charles E. Trail, corresponding secretary.

ON SCHOOL SITE

Its first exhibition was held October 12, 13 and 14, 1853, on the "Barracks" grounds, the east wing of the Barracks being fitted up for domestic fabrications, machinery, etc. These "Barracks Grounds" were then and still are located on the site now occupied by the Maryland State School for the Deaf.

On June 3, 1854 "The Agricultural Club" was incorporated into "The Frederick County Agricultural Society" with Lewis Kemp as its president, and S. H. O'Neal, secretary. In 1855, Outerbridge Horsey was named president and Mr. O'Neal, secretary, both continuing through 1856. In 1857–58, Valentine Adams became president and Christian Thomas, secretary-treasurer. Cornelius Staley took over the presidency in 1859 with Mr. Thomas continuing as secretary-treasurer. In 1860, Mr. Staley was reelected and Edward Shriver was named secretary-treasurer.

INTERRUPTED BY CIVIL WAR

In 1861, Edward Buckey was named to head the society, with Lewis M. Thomas, vice-president; William Mahony, secretary, and Edward Shriver, treasurer. The Civil War stopped all exhibitions and from the Fair held in 1860, the last one on the barracks grounds, no exhibitions were again held until 1868. The officers elected for the year 1861 held over for six years, during which period no election took place.

In the past six decades and more, the annual Frederick Fair has been guided by a long list of distinguished citizens, who served for varying terms. This year, at the helm were: Frank N. Stauffer, president; A. Irvin Renn, vice-president; Wade F. Hursey, secretary; J. Kenneth Kefauver, assistant secretary, and Horace M. Alexander, treasurer.

Bill of Rights for Federal Workers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Bill of Rights for Federal Workers," published in the Roanoke, Va., Times of October 9, 1966.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BILL OF RIGHTS FOR FEDERAL WORKERS

An anomaly in an administration that professes so much concern for civil rights is its indifference toward the constitutional right of employees on the government's payroll. Complaints about harassment of federal workers have increased to the point that a bill has been introduced by Senator ERVIN of North Carolina to protect employees from invasion of privacy and other bureaucratic trespasses upon their rights.

Thirty-four senators have signed as cosponsors of the Ervin bill on which a subcommittee has been holding hearings. The panel has compiled a volume of testimony about probing questionnaires, psychological tests, arm-twisting to force employees to buy government bonds, contribute to charity fund drives, and support political objectives of the administration. Witnesses have told of Post Office "peepholes" for surveillance of mail clerks and of threats of being fired if employees failed to contribute in meeting bond-sale quotas.

Individuals do not sign away their right to protection of fundamental privileges as citizens when they enter government service. It is apparent, however, that it is not an uncommon failure in the federal bureaucracy to draw a proper distinction between the interests of the government as employer and the citizenship rights of its employees. Pressure with its accompaniment of intimidation is tyrannical denial of constitutional protection.

The Ervin bill provides criminal penalties for government officials who violate its prohibitions against pressure tactics. A certain amount of employee scrutiny is legitimate and in the public interest. But too many agencies throughout government fail to draw the line at the place where public interest ends and purely private interest begins. The bill is timely legislation recognizing that the federal employee is entitled to the same dignity accorded any other worker.

Job Corps Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, from its inception, the Job Corps program has been severely criticized. Its many critics seem not to appreciate the purpose of the program which can be simply stated—to provide to thousands of forsaken, misguided, underprivileged young Americans an opportunity to take an active and productive part in their society.

In our great and rich country this endeavor cannot be too expensive, as its critics profess. These young people are our greatest natural resource and it is our duty and within our power to secure America's future by guiding and assisting them. No one benefits if we ignore them and they commit crimes, collect welfare and become, in one way or another, wards of the State.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to say that my faith in the Job Corps vision has been reaffirmed by Mrs. Carmen McGaha, one of my constituents and an enrollee at the Job Corps Center at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Mrs. McGaha wrote me recently to tell me about the Job Corps. In her own words she has captured the purpose and spirit of the program and I submit her letter for insertion in the RECORD:

JOB CORPS CENTER,
Excelsoir Springs, Mo.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DON EDWARDS: I thought for a minute that I will like to drop you a few lines to tell you how I am doing at the Job Corps now. I am glad that I am in it because of the opportunity to have a nice education and a skill that I could use for the rest of my life.

We have a nice campus in the Center, and they are building us a swimming pool and gymnasium. It will be open by October and it is an indoor pool. We have also a very nice staff member and teacher who are willing to help the girls who need help. One thing I could tell is we have a very nice Head Counselor. Her name is Mrs. Jackie Johnson. And also our Health Coordinator whose name is Mrs. B. Clinton. I really admire them because they are really trying their best to make the Job Corps Center of Excelsior Springs, one of the best centers.

Right now I am at the Health Occupation Class and someday I will be a dental assistant. I am glad that the United States had this poverty program for young girls who don't have enough education to have this opportunity.

This is the first time in my life to live with a hundred girls who came from different environment. But it is very educational, and learn the different way of living. Yes, its rough from the beginning, but you have to try and put up with things that you don't like. Yes there is some girl who don't care enough about the opportunity, but the majority of us want the education that the government are give to us. I guess wherever you go you will find the different thing in life.

I sure thank you very much that you help me to get in the Job Corps to have a skill that I could use in the future. The reason I write this letter just to let you know that you help me to have a nice future. I hope that I could graduate from the Job Corps and get my high school diploma and go to college later.

Thank you very much and God bless you and your family. Hello for your very nice secretary.

Yours truly,

CARMEN MCGAHA.

Chrysler's Pollution Control in Indianapolis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of discussion in this session of the Senate concerning various forms of pollution control. To secure clean streams and clean air is not only a responsibility of the government, but it is a responsibility of others as well, and particularly of those industries whose processes contribute to the problem.

Chrysler Corp. has now undertaken to install a major industrial waste treatment system at its Indianapolis electrical plant. An editorial broadcast by the WFBM stations, a part of Time-Life Broadcast, Inc., on TV and AM and FM radio recently commented on this development. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INDUSTRY CAN SHOW IT CARES

Our hats are off to the Chrysler Corporation for its voluntary decision to install a major industrial waste treatment system at its Indianapolis electrical plant.

Chrysler's own treatment tanks will remove various oils and chemicals from the water used by the plant, so that when the water is discharged into the city sewers it will require little additional purification.

Chrysler is one of a few local plants that have assumed responsibility for treating the water they use in industrial processes. Allison Division, Western Electric and Ford Motor Company are among those who already have their own treatment systems. But these industries are still the exception, rather than the rule.

When industries pre-treat their own sewage, it lightens the load on the Sanitary District plants. This increases the efficiency of the regular treatment plants and puts off the time when additional public facilities will have to be built.

We commend the civic-minded attitude demonstrated by Chrysler and a few of the community's other major industries.

There's presently no law to compel firms to pre-treat their industrial waste water. But that won't always be the case unless all industry accepts pollution control as a regular part of its overhead—and a part of its obligation to the community it serves.

U.S. Policy Winning in Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, all too often we hear of those aspects of our foreign policy which are in difficulty. We hear only of today's trouble spots and never of tomorrow's successes or the quiet day-to-day successes this country achieves each and every day around the world.

Presidents Kennedy and Johnson inherited a most difficult situation in Cuba; one which they did not want and one which they did not make. President Kennedy, in his brilliant handling of the Cuban missile crisis, made certain that no sudden mortal threat to this hemisphere could come from that once free and happy nation.

President Johnson has, with equal brilliance, continued the much quieter and less dramatic aspects of his predecessor's policies aimed at preventing Communist subversion of the bonds of liberty and mutual trust which bind this hemisphere together. President Johnson's policy is just as successful in achieving its more limited objectives as the dramatic and rapid events of 1962. But, because it is carried on only on the fringes of public consciousness in a quiet but persistent manner, all too little attention is paid it.

Earlier this year in a series of five speeches in this Chamber, I outlined in detail the deterioration of Castro and his Communist government in Cuba. I pointed out, at that time, the tremendous impact which this Nation's policy of firmness is having on Castro. We are all familiar with Castro's declining sugar crop, and Cuba's growing food, housing, and manpower shortages which have resulted from the ineptness of the Castro regime.

All the free citizens of this hemisphere recognize that Castro and communism are a failure in Cuba and that poverty and tyranny offer no solution for the problems of the Americas.

Mr. Speaker, one of Castro's newspapers once said that I was conspiring against him. I have always considered that a compliment, and I admit that I have done my best and will continue to do so to hasten the end of his government.

It, therefore, is with a good deal of pleasure that I rise today to bring to the attention of the House new evidence of the success of U.S. policy in Latin America.

In an editorial of October 1, 1966, the Miami Herald reported a well-known Marxist expert on Latin America as admitting that—

> Communism offers neither concrete political solutions nor even a theoretical solution for Latin America.

The writer admitted candidly:

> The United States is winning in Latin America.

I am certain, Mr. Speaker, that many of my colleagues would like to read this editorial. I ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

REDS LOSING IN LATIN AMERICA

Latin America's growing democratic leanings have been reported by a number of competent observers in the free world, and this is no longer news.

But when a leading Communist theoretician announces this as a fact, it is news, and major news at that.

The admission has just come from a Marxist writer, Henri Edme, who specializes in Latin American affairs. In an article in the French magazine Modern Times, Edme says flatly: "The United States is winning in Latin America."

It was different a few years ago when Fidel Castro was a folk hero to thousands throughout the hemisphere.

The Soviet Union has invested more than $4 billion and vast stores of military supplies to foster the image and give Fidel the material means to subvert his neighbors.

Long ago the image faded, and Fidel is now fighting for his political life and Cuba for its economic existence, despite the huge Russian aid it continues to receive.

The reason, as the Communist expert puts it, is that the Latin American temperament is not suited for the hardships and repressions of communism.

The U.S., through the Alliance for Progress and other agencies, has provided the spark. And so, laments the Red writer, realism compels the admission that Communism "offers neither a concrete political solution nor even a theoretical solution for Latin America."

For such an admission to come from what Castro calls "the Socialist camp" is a devastating blow to his hopes and his prestige.

It could mean that his Red sponsors are weary of the losing cause and are looking for a graceful way out.

Dedication of Freedom Studies Center of the Institute for American Strategy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "Defense Department Lends a Hand to Rightist School," written by Richard Dudman, and published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of Sunday, September 25, 1966.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT LENDS A HAND TO RIGHTIST SCHOOL

(By Richard Dudman)

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Two generals and an admiral will take part in dedication ceremonies tomorrow for a cold-war academy sponsored and operated by right-wing organizations.

A Department of Defense spokesman confirmed that the armed services were sending representatives to the dedication of the Freedom Studies Center of the Institute for American Strategy.

The spokesman said that the services were also providing a color guard and a 20-piece section of the Navy band.

An Army helicopter is to fly the military officers and three members of Congress to the center, near Culpeper, Va., 60 miles west of Washington.

The spokesman identified the officers as Lt. Gen. J. L. Throckmorton, the Army's director of special studies; Lt. Gen. J. G. Merrill, Air Force comptroller, and R. Adm. James F. Calvert, director of the Navy's political—military policy division.

He said that members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had received invitations but had declined to accept or to send a representative.

The circumstances recalled a controversy early in the Kennedy Administration over the participation of military officers in extreme right-wing seminars, anti-Communism schools and cold-war institutes.

MEN BEHIND THE CENTER

President and executive officer of the new Freedom Studies Center is John M. Fisher, who is also president of the Institute of American Strategy and the American Security Council.

A member of the planning and development committee of the center is Frank J. Johnson, foreign editor of the American Security Council's Washington Report, who once proposed that the United States liberate Albania to show Nikita Khrushchev "that we intend to create plenty of trouble for him in his own backyard."

Speakers scheduled for the dedication include Senator THOMAS J. DODD (Dem.), Connecticut; Senator HARRY F. BYRD, JR. (Dem.), Virginia; Representative JOHN G. MARSH, JR. (Dem.), Virginia; Representative DANTE B. FASCELL (Dem.), Florida, and retired Adm. Arleigh A. Burke.

Operators of the center sought to avoid advance publicity. It was learned, however, that a seminar for congressional staff assistants began yesterday. Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was said to be one of the speakers.

FREEDOM ACADEMY PLAN

The center was organized as a private substitute for a proposed Government "freedom academy," envisaged as a West Point for cold-war strategists. The House authorized a freedom academy in 1960, but the proposal died in the Senate.

Groups that had been seeking a Government academy then turned to private resources. The institute bought a 671–acre estate in the Blue Ridge mountains, at Boston, Va., near Culpeper, for $285,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kirkpatrick.

The institute will operate at first in a 20-room stone house. Plans call for eventual construction of a large campus with six major buildings. The organization seeks contributions, offering to designate donors of $10,000 or more as founders and to inscribe their names in bronze on a "freedom honor roll."

A brochure says that the center was created to help close "the cold-war educational gap" between the United States and the Communist bloc, which "operates a vast network of psycho-political warfare schools to teach Communists how to win this very real war."

Seminar subjects include "The Role of Ideology in Conflict and Crisis" and "Strategy, Tactics and Techniques of Struggle."

THOSE ON CENTER-BOARD

Treasurer of the center is Henry Regnery, book publisher who specializes in far-right publications. Members of the board of directors include Patrick J. Frawley, Jr., chairman of the board of Eversharp, Inc., and the Schick Safety Razor Co., a chief financial backer of Fred C. Schwartz, head of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade.

Others are Henry Salvatori, an early backer of Barry M. Goldwater for the presidency; Walter H. Judd, a former Republican member of Congress; Gen. Robert E. Wood, retired chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and a backer of many right-wing causes, and Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois.

Maj. Gen. Edward Lansdale, USAF (ret.), is listed as administrative director of the center, with a note that he is on leave of absence "as U.S. minister to Viet Nam." Lansdale is assisting Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge with the pacification program there.

Lynn M. Bartlett, deputy assistant Secretary of Defense for Education, is listed as a member of the educational advisory committee.

"Demonstration Cities" and "Metropolitan Planning"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD today the following excerpts from the "Demonstration Cities" and "Metropolitan Planning" titles of the omnibus housing bill. Interspersed among the legislative quotes are quotes from Secretary Weaver's testimony before the Housing Subcommittee earlier this year.

I hope that the Members of the House will read this material carefully. This bill is one of the most far reaching measures ever proposed, both in the sense of reweaving the fabric of American social fabric and granting unprecedented power to the Federal Government. I believe that a reading of this material will damn this bill in the eyes of almost anyone.

EXCERPTS FROM OMNIBUS HOUSING BILL AND SECRETARY WEAVER'S STATEMENT TO HOUSING SUBCOMMITTEE

The following sections and quotations show how the bill is designed to give the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Office of Education power over urban and metropolitan areawide education patterns, rent supplement location, zoning laws, local taxes, and open-occupancy ordinances.

TITLE I—DEMONSTRATION CITIES

Sections 103(2) and 103(3) require "demonstration cities" to "provide educational services necessary to serve the poor and disadvantaged in the area." Nothing prohibits HUD from insisting that such planning meets the "racial balance" ideas of U.S. Education Commissioner Howe and the "Equal Educational Opportunity Act of 1967." Here is the language of the bill; sections 103 (2) and (3):

> (2) the program is of sufficient magnitude to make a substantial impact on the physical and social problems and to remove or arrest blight and decay in entire sections or neighborhoods; to contribute to the sound development of the entire city; to make marked progress in reducing social and educational disadvantages, ill health, underemployment, and enforced idleness; and to provide educational, health, and social services necessary to serve the poor and disadvantaged in the area, widespread citizen participation in the program, maximum opportunities for employing residents of the area in all phases of the program, and enlarged opportunities for work and training;
>
> (3) the program, including rebuilding or restoration, will contribute to a well-balanced city with a substantial increase in the supply of standard housing of low and moderate cost, maximum opportunities in the choice of housing accommodations for all citizens of all income levels, adequate public facilities (including those needed for education, health and social services, transportation, and recreation), commercial facilities adequate to serve the residential areas, and ease of access between the residential areas and centers of employment;

On February 28, page 45 of hearings, Secretary Weaver told the Housing Subcommittee that a demonstration program must provide for education:

> Third, the general criteria for a comprehensive city demonstration program require that the program must provide for educational and social services necessary to serve the poor and disadvantaged in the area; widespread citizen participation in the program; maximum opportunities for employing residents of the area in all phases of the program; and enlarged opportunity for work

Here is a list submitted to the Housing Subcommittee—pages 107–108 of hearings—of Office of Education programs to be included in the demonstration cities program. Note that it includes "supplementary education centers and services," Commissioner Howe's experimental racial balance fund:

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education:

1. Education of low-income families, 20 U.S.C. 241a–2311.

2. Library services and construction, 20 U.S.C. 351–358.

3. Adult basic education, 42 U.S.C. 2801–2807, 2831.

4. Supplementary educational centers and services, 20 U.S.C. 841–848.

5. Community services and continuing education programs, 20 U.S.C. 1001–1011.

6. Guidance testing and counseling services (National Defense Education Act), 20 U.S.C. 481–484.

7. College work study program, 42 U.S.C. 2751–2757.

8. Higher education academic facilities, 20 U.S.C. 701–733.

9. Vocational education—Apprentice and general training and retraining, 20 U.S.C. 15j.

10. Vocational education—Work-study program and educational facilities, 20 U.S.C. 35–35m.

11. Instruction in critical subjects and institutes (National Defense Education Act), 20 U.S.C. 441–445, 591–592.

12. Vocational education—Training in specified occupations (Smith-Hughes Act and George-Barden Act), 20 U.S.C. 11–15, 16–28; and 15i–15m, 15o–15q, 15aa–15jj, 15aaa–15ggg, 35g, 351.

The language of section 103(4) of the demonstration cities title gives Secretary Weaver the power to insist that cities redraw local laws as a condition of being chosen demonstration cities. Dr. Weaver has elaborated on the language below:

Substantive local laws, regulations, and other requirements are, or can be expected to be, consistent with the objectives of the program;

In Secretary Weaver's own words, cities must come up with an acceptable "open occupancy" law to qualify—page 46 of the hearings:

The physical rebuilding and restoration of our cities should be accompanied by appropriate actions to narrow the housing gap between the poor and disadvantaged and the rest of the community. Nondiscrimination in any housing assisted under a demonstration program is a legal requirement. In some cities, however, the mere requirement of nondiscrimination will not be sufficient to resolve the manifold problems to which rigid, and often longstanding, patterns of housing segregation have given rise. More affirmative action is needed to eliminate these patterns, to reduce the squalid concentrations of racial minorities and the economically deprived, and to assure that equal opportunity in the choice of housing will in fact be available to people of every race and income.

Fifth, indicate that the projects and activities carried on under the program are consistent with comprehensive planning for the entire urban or metropolitan area.

On page 45 of the hearings, the Secretary told how demonstration cities will have to redraw housing codes and zoning laws:

Even though a city demonstration program meets the statutory criteria described, other actions may be expected of the city if new Federal aids are to be provided, under this legislation. Consideration will be given to the extent and nature of purely local actions which encourage more rational and efficient urban development. In preparing their demonstration programs, cities will have to—

First, examine their substantive laws to determine the extent to which those laws impede substantial progress in carrying out their demonstration programs and to take appropriate action, if necessary, to make those laws consistent with the objectives of their programs.

In many localities, the structure of real estate taxes, inadequate and often obsolete housing codes and zoning laws, and artificial restraints on building practices retard the prompt and proper development of the city's physical characteristics. Stimulating local efforts to remove these restrictions can be one of the major benefits of the city demonstration program.

TITLE II—METROPOLITAN PLANNING

Via this title, communities within a metropolitan area are to be required to submit most Federal aid requests to a "metro government," which is to plan the "location, financing and scheduling" of all publicly assisted facilities and pass on aid requests according to whether they meet these plans. This title provides for "bonus grants" to communities that participate—how could they not?—in planning all facilities according to Federal criteria. Section 205(b) of the legislation tells how communities get "bonus" grants:

(b) Grants may be made under this section only for metropolitan development projects in metropolitan areas for which it has been demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, that—

(1) metropolitanwide comprehensive planning and programing provide an adequate basis for evaluating (A) the location, financing, and scheduling of individual public facility projects (including but not limited to hospitals and libraries; sewer, water, and sewage treatment facilities; highway, mass transit, airport, and other transportation facilities; and recreation and other open-space areas) whether or not federally assisted; and (B) other proposed land development or uses, which projects or uses, because of their size, density, type, or location, have public metropolitanwide or interjurisdictional significance;

(2) adequate metropolitanwide institutional or other arrangements exist for coordinating, on the basis of such metropolitanwide comprehensive planning and programing, local public policies and activities affecting the development of the area; and

(3) public facility projects and other land development or uses which have a major impact on the development of the area are, in fact, being carried out in accord with such metropolitanwide comprehensive planning and programing.

Now this language obviously encompasses school planning as schools are public facilities. But the planners wanted to pretend that schools were not in the bill. But Secretary Weaver, in his testimony, told how educational planning would be a condition of metro grant money:

ELIGIBILITY OF METROPOLITAN AREAS

Before supplemental grants can be made for projects in a particular metropolitan area, it will have to be shown that (1) metropolitanwide comprehensive planning and programing provide an adequate basis for the location, financing, and scheduling of public facilities and land developments of metropolitanwide or interjurisdictional public significance; (2) adequate areawide arrangements exist to carry out such planned and coordinated development; and (3) public facility projects and other land developments having a major impact on the development of the area are in fact being carried out in accord with comprehensive planning and programing.

The required metropolitanwide comprehensive planning and programing would include such elements as areawide population and employment forecasts; forecasts of where and under what conditions residential areas, employment centers, and other major land uses will be located throughout the area; and comprehensive short-range programs for the provision of needed facilities and services, taking into account both the needs and financial capabilities of the various communities within the area. Planning and programing would generally cover at least land use; transportation; water, sewer, and other public facilities; housing and relocation; education, health, and other institutions and services; parks, recreation, and other open space; and air and water pollution.

The emphasis in title I is on planned development, rather than planning for its own sake, and an additional requirement for eligibility of metropolitan areas would be the existence of arrangements for carrying out such plans on a coordinated basis. This would entail findings that adequate institutional or other arrangements exist in the area to coordinate local public policies and activities. Similarly, a metropolitan area would be eligible only if projects and developments of major areawide significance—whether federally assisted or not—are actually being carried out in accordance with metropolitanwide planning and programing.

Golden Anniversary of State Bank Division, American Bankers Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the State bank division of the American Bankers Association is celebrating its golden anniversary this year. Since its founding in 1916, the State bank division has been dedicated to improving the status of State banks, to advancing the standing of State banking departments, to modernizing State banking laws, and to promoting cooperation between the various State and Federal bank supervisory agencies. In recognition of the division's services to State banks over the years, I am pleased to offer my congratulations on this important occasion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "Here's to the State Banks," written by John L. Cooley, and published in Banking magazine for July 1966. The article officially congratulates the State bank division on its achievements over the past 50 years.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HERE'S TO THE STATE BANKS

(By John L. Cooley)

The careful reader of the A.B.A. Journal for April 1916 noticed a two-inch item across the middle of a back page. If he were a state banker he read it and perhaps exclaimed, "I'm for that!" The modest, factual bit of prose, like the report of the creation in Genesis, compressed into minimum wordage a forecast of evolution, achievement, service, and human relationships in a large, important, and heavily populated area of the banking business.

A CALL IS ISSUED

Under the title, "Movement for a State Bank Section," the story said: "A movement for the organization of a State Bank Section of The American Bankers Association has been started by a number of prominent state bankers in the West, who have issued a call for a meeting to be held at Kansas City on Monday, September 25, convention week. The sentiment for a new Section appears to be especially strong in those states where state banks predominate, and rises from the fact that this class of banks is the only one not represented by a separate organization within the parent organization."

The meeting was held that Monday morning, and thus the A.B.A. acquired, just 50 years ago, what came to be fondly called its "country banking arm." Today's bankers will pause at this half century milestone, come the 92nd annual convention of the Association in San Francisco next October, to salute the founders and the project they started on behalf of state banks—which have always comprised the majority of the A.B.A. membership and also the largest part of the dual banking system. Incidentally, the anniversary follows by just one year the 50th birthday of the National Bank Division.

Organized in the Federal Reserve's infancy, the State Bank Section (it became "Division" in 1920) favored membership of its institutions in the new System and worked energetically and successfully for amendments to the act which would make their participation attractive.

From its early years the Division has championed the dual banking system as a safety measure embodying the Federal principle of checks and balances. It has campaigned for unification of state banking laws, for improved bank supervision and regulation, for competent, well-paid, nonpolitical regulatory and supervisory personnel. It has compiled and distributed useful data on state banking, studied the problems of agricultural and rural credit, supported the installation of county credit bureaus (forerunners of regional clearing house), favored equalization of the rights and opportunities of state and national bank members of the Federal Reserve System.

It has promoted the cause of fair service charges in state banks. It was instrumental in obtaining important modifications to the Glass bill which became the celebrated Banking Act of 1933. It resisted, successfully, tendencies to bring the country's banking structure into one Federally controlled system, and won the fight against the McAdoo bill to extend branch banking in the late 1930s.

TODAY'S SERVICES

Activities of the State Bank Division today are in four major areas. Some are continuations of the program started soon after the Division was organized; other are newer. All are kept up to date. Here is a brief resume of them:

State bank supervision: The Quinquennial Survey of State Bank Supervision has been called an X-ray examination of this vital operation. It includes data on salaries, training and work load of examiners, extent of supervisory authority, criteria for establishment of new banks and branches, relationships within the Federal supervisory agencies.

Model state banking code: This product of the State Legislative Committee (a Division unit) is used extensively in bank law recodification or revision in many states. It is not a uniform law, but rather a guide for bankers, state associations, and others interested in recodifying or revising state bank laws.

Summary of state bank information: This is a compilation of ready reference data, by states, on banking boards, total assets, number of branches, examiner strength, resumes of statutory and regulatory restrictions on such items as minimum capital, maximum interest on deposits, loans to one depositor, reserves, preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures.

"Condition and operation of state banks": Here is a periodic service providing tables, by states, on assets and liabilities of state banks, earnings, expenses, and dividends. Ratio tables are useful for comparison and analysis of the individual bank's position. Basic data for this report come from the FDIC; thus tabulations for all state banks conform to the regularly published bank statistics.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

None of the Division's projects has been more important than its unceasing effort in the field of supervision and regulation. Members therefore were especially interested when, at the A.B.A.'s Chicago convention last year, the Association's new president, Archie K. Davis, opened an intensive campaign to call banks' attention to this area.

"Evidence developed within recent years," said Mr. Davis in his acceptance speech, "indicates that some aspects of state banking codes and supervision has not kept pace with the changing demands placed on the banking industry. This is a warning signal that cannot be ignored, and I can assure you that the Association does not intend to ignore it.

"We are planning to launch an intensive program that will cover every state in the union. Armed with the best evidence that can be developed, we plan to hold meetings with banking leaders to make sure they are fully aware of the facts and also aware of the urgency of the situation.

"We have no intention, under any circumstances," he emphasized, "of making specific recommendations on what should be done in any particular state. But we will provide all the information available and will develop more if requested."

This program, now under way, broadens and carries along on a national scale the Division's interest in supervision. One concern is keeping this field out of politics; another is adequate salaries for examiners. The Ninth Quinquennial Survey, published in 1965, showed that only 19 of the state banking supervisors believed their departments had adequate operating budgets in 1964. Thirty-one supervisors reported an inadequate number of examiners, 36 said salary levels failed to attract and retain competent examiners. On the whole, the survey emphasized the need for strengthening the supervisory structure and modernizing the statutes in many states.

CHARTER CONVERSIONS

President Davis referred to another question important to state banks. In the period 1960–1964, $3.5 billion in assets was lost to the state system through conversion to national charters, whereas only $300,000,000 went the other way, a net loss of $3.2 billion for the state-chartered institutions. There were also several large conversions in 1965 due to absorption of state banks by nationals, a fact, President Davis felt, that may reflect a developing imbalance in the dual system. It is thus necessary, he observed, to look closely at all state codes and banking supervision.

Carter H. Golembe, present secretary of the State Bank Division, told the South Dakota Bankers Association's 1966 convention that modernization of state banking laws was the most effective method of curtailing Federal authority. State bankers, he said, were too often satisfied with the status quo and were content to "bring forth the tired claim of state's rights whenever a new Federal banking law is proposed. This attitude, combined with excessive dependence placed by some state banking departments on the Federal agencies for the examination of state banks and enforcement of state laws would preclude the states from maintaining a position of equality in the dual system," Dr. Golembe asserted.

But this is primarily a birthday story, and reminscence is in order. So we'll go back 50 years and excavate the motivation of the State Bank Division's founders—but first, their names.

Supporting the movement semiofficially announced in the Journal were nearly a dozen men. Prominent was Craig B. Hazlewood, assistant to the president of the Union Trust Company, Chicago, who became the Division's third president and later president of A.B.A. Mr. Hazlewood discussed the proposed Section with Harry Wilkinson, editor of the Chicago Banker, and with Colonel William G. Edens, vice-president of the Central Trust Company, Chicago. Their talk was prior to the Kansas City meeting.

Other bankers were interested, too, and they constituted an informal organization committee: John H. Puelicher, Milwaukee; John J. Johnson, Detroit; J. H. Ingwersen, Clinton, Iowa; George Rogers, Little Rock; Dwight Armstrong, Memphis; Ray F. McNally, St. Louis; W. F. McLane, Minneapolis; R. L. Rutter, Spokane; and James Dinkins, Gretna, La. This group reported to some 50 state bankers at the September convention and offered the A.B.A. its new Section.

The bankers had acted after careful thought and reasoning. Then only did they ask equal recognition in the Association with the national banks. Many practical considerations, they believed, required the organized effort of the state banks whose history was deep in the grass roots of American business and life. These were the banks which, despite errors of omission and commission, had helped finance the young country—sometimes rather spectacularly. They had issued their own bank notes and in general maintained the "rugged individualism" characteristic of the free enterprise system.

WAR CLOUDS APPROACH

In 1916 the nation knew it would eventually be fighting with the Allies, despite the "He kept us out of war slogan" on President Wilson's campaign banners in his contest for reelection. The United States was making massive (at least by the standards of those days) loans to Britain, France, and other nations battling the central powers in the struggle to "Make the world safe for democracy." Gold was being imported in substantial amounts. American prices were rising in an economy stimulated by unprecedented production of guns and shells for the Allies.

The Federal Reserve System was still experimenting, more or less, with the financial reorganization of the nation; preliminary steps toward unification of the banking system had been taken, and many leading bankers urged their colleagues in both national and state banks to give the act full cooperation. James K. Lynch of San Francisco, president of the A.B.A., said at the 1916 convention:

"The Federal Reserve Act has made the financial organization of this country possible. This, to my mind, is the great reason why the bankers should work with the act and not against it; should try to make it succeed instead of pointing out defects which might cause it to fail, for in doing so they will have not only strengthened the banking system, but will have also strengthened the nation."

WANTED: A SPOKESMAN

The sponsors of the State Bank Section represented nearly 17,000 state banks which, it seemed, needed a strong, articulate spokesman in the discussions about the System. Some of the Reserve's active supporters had thought the best way to get the state banks "in" was to coerce them. A suggested method was par clearance of checks on a national basis. The state banks had felt the depression in agriculture, too. And there was another matter that disturbed and irritated them: The state bankers' ability was too often overlooked, they believed. In short, their feelings were hurt.

On this point William S. Elliott of Canton, Ga., president of the State Bank Division in 1941, said at the 25th anniversary meeting in Chicago:

"In those days banking brains were generally supposed to be owned by big bankers, and the national bankers, with commendable energy and in an open field, dominated the A.B.A. for the most part. As a matter of fact, out of 30 presidents of the Association from 1875 to 1916 there had been 23 national bankers, three savings bankers, one private banker, and only three run-of-the mill state bankers.

"No doubt these ideas were in the minds of many of the men who first talked about organizing a State Bank Section in the A.B.A. They recognized the necessity of giving voice to the great body of state bankers and making known to the political and business leaders their acute problems and the necessity of doing something about it.

"Furthermore, the state bankers wandering aimlessly and voicelessly in the economic uncertainty could undoubtedly have been organized permanently into a banking group entirely apart from The American Bankers Association. Thus these men—these organizers—from cities like Chicago, and from many smaller places, were doing a real job not only for the state bankers of America, but for the old A.B.A. as well."

SEPTEMBER 25, 1916

Forty-six bankers representing many states signed the call forthe organization meeting at Kansas City on September 25, 1916. Mr. Hazlewood opened the session. A committee on by-laws, headed by him, carried out its assignment with a facility that suggests advance preparation, and the nominators did likewise, offering this slate of officers for the Section's first year:

President, John H. Puelicher, vice-president, Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee, later president of the A.B.A. and a prominent leader in banking education; vice-president, E. D. Huxford, president, Cherokee (Iowa) State Bank; executive committee, C. B. Hazlewood, chairman; C. C. K. Scoville, Seneca, Kans.; D. M. Armstrong, Memphis; H. A. Muehlenpah, Clinton, Wis.; E. C. McDougal, Buffalo, N.Y.; and J. W. Butler, Clifton, Texas.

Subsequently, George E. Allen, national educational director of the American Institute of Banking, was made secretary of the Section. Mr. Allen had a wide acquaintance in the country's bank; his friends called him "Uncle George." He was a forceful personality, good administrator, strong leader. He continued in his A.I.B. position.

UNDER BREAK-EVEN

The official report of the organization meeting says:

"The purpose of the State Bank Section is to serve the interests of state banks and such trust companies as are engaged in commercial banking. In practical operation such purpose implies the cooperation of state banking institutions not only with one another, but also with national banks—considered individually and as members of the Federal Reserve System—in the promotion of better banking methods and better banking laws.

"The State Bank Section—its character, its policy, its success—will be what its members make it; and its membership will be democratic at all times and under all circumstances, regardless of age, ancestory, or location. The crystallized thought and united action of the officers and directors of the state banking institutions of America ought to be a potent influence for good."

Mr. Hazlewood accurately predicted that the new Section would be the largest member, numerically, of the A.B.A. family, and should include "at least 8,000 state banks and trust companies, and both city and country banks." The program for the first year would be to establish the membership, "to find out what the state bankers think of the Federal Reserve Act, what changes should be made to make this System attractive to state banks, and to codify for ready information the banking laws of the various states."

Officers and executive committeemen took up their duties with open minds on questions relating to the Fed, and resolved to get the consensus of the membership on these matters.

President Puelicher, reporting at the Chicago convention in 1917, said that in the Section's first year its officials had decided that "the great question which needed solution was the unification of the banking systems of the United States." To that end the officers had met with Reserve bank officials, discussing proposed amendments to the Act. The changes agreed on had been enacted, and Mr. Puelicher commented:

"I feel that the Federal Reserve Act as amended will be far-reaching in the affairs of this country. There has been no greater piece of constructive legislation enacted since the Constitution of the United States."

The amendments left to the state banks their full statutory rights and privileges, enabling them to join the System on satisfactory terms and making possible "the much desired unifying and stabilizing of our country's financial system, an achievement which which should affect beneficially every citizen of the United States, from the humblest wage earner to the wealthiest capitalist," said the president.

The Section's job for the next year (which it was entering with a membership of 7,492) was to acquaint state bankers with the advantages of the new legislation; they had gained much and lost nothing. "I cannot see anything that a state banker, from the most selfish viewpoint, could do that would be more beneficial to his own institution and to the banking business than to join the Federal Reserve System," Mr. Puelicher asserted.

A conference between state bank examiners and some Reserve governors had resulted in the adoption of "simplified and uniform statement blanks, similar to those now used by our state banking departments. The plan is to make that portion of our work attractive rather than repelling, by making statement forms simple rather than complex."

The executive committee had also been busy. Chairman Hazlewood reported that a committee of "very high grade men" had been appointed to study the relation of state banks to the FRB, while other committees were working on unification of state bank laws, and forms and methods used in state banks—intimations of later projects. A questionnaire had disclosed that a large majority of the responding state banks favored membership in the System if recommended changes were made. They also urged that the smallest banks be eligible and that the Reserve banks pay interest on members' balances.

THE NEXT 50

Obviously it is impossible to record in a brief report the accomplishments of men as active, farsighted, and conscientious as the leaders of the State Bank Division during the last 50 years. Many readers will fill the gaps with their own recollections; and some, paraphrasing Lincoln's famous remarks about the common people, will say that the state banks—the country banks, if you will—must be especially favored because there are so many of them.

In his 25th anniversary address President Elliott said:

"The service of the State Bank Division is a many-sided service, just as the country state banker performs a multitude of duties in the locality in which he lives. In the education of the people in sound finance the Division and its members reach the far-flung limits of the American nation—in the sparsely settled areas, many miles from the teeming marts of trade but yet where live American principles in their undiluted purity. It is here that you will find men who still hold that he who eats should work and that no man can justly claim that the world owes him a living."

Perhaps that is a message for the next 50 years, too.

The Lighted Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD an excellent article by Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, entitled "The Lighted Way," that appeared in the February 1963, issue of the General Federation Clubwoman:

THE LIGHTED WAY

(By John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice)

"Every one that doeth evil hateth the light." (John 3:20).

This profound truth has been borne out time after time. It is axiomatic that darkness is an ally to crime. The thief, the arsonist, the rapist, the murderer, the Peeping Tom and all other perverse individuals often depend on darkness to cloak their misdeeds and conceal their identities.

Of the seven major crimes tabulated by the FBI under the Uniform Crime Reporting Progam, four generally each their peak during the winter months when periods of darkness are the longest. These four—robbery, burglary, major larceny and automobile theft—comprise approximately 90 per cent of the serious crimes occurring in the United States.

A special study conducted by the FBI in 1961 revealed the daily average of burglaries committed in the months of January, February, March and December was 12 per cent above the rest of the year. About 40 per cent of the more than 852,000 burglaries reported in the year involved residencies, nearly 60 per cent of which took place at night. A survey conducted by a metropolitan law enforcement agency in 1961 revealed about 75 per cent of the nighttime burglaries occurred in buildings where no lights were left burning.

An independent survey of 26 major cities has disclosed that over 50 per cent of the most serious crimes—automobile theft, larceny, burglary, robbery, aggravated assault, rape and homicide—occur after dark. These percentages range from 53 per cent of the larcenies to over 90 per cent of the aggravated assaults.

Every law enforcement officer in the Nation knows full well that the inherent perils of his job increase appreciably during the hours of darkness. Fifty-six of the 55 officers slain in 1961 were murdered between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8 a.m. All but 16 of the 54 officers killed in accidents while on duty also met death in that time period.

The pages of our newspapers carry stark proof of the fact that it is dangerous for citizens to walk on city streets or through public parks at night. Robberies, sadistic assaults and senseless murders are nightly events. A high percentage of the victims are children, women or elderly persons.

Generally, the setting and pattern for these vicious crimes are the same—a darkened street, park or playground; a sudden attack from the shadows. The next few moments may well be the most gruesome ever to be experienced by the victim—they may even be his last. Some victims are "lucky," losing only their material possessions.

A prudent person must conclude that while darkness invites crime, light deters it. A number of civic-minded individuals and organizations, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs, have reached this conclusion and are actively engaged in programs aimed at combating crime through the use of effective lighting. American ingenuity and productive geniuses have provided the means of eliminating darkness from our streets, parks, playgrounds and other public places.

That modern and effective street lighting does result in a decrease in serious crime has been dramatically illustrated in cities and towns all across the country in recent years. New York, Cleveland, Denver, Chattanooga, Albuquerque, Gary and Winston-Salem are among the many cities which have reported important declines of criminal acts in areas where modern street lights were placed in operation.

But the most effective lights of all, even sunlight, are of no value to a blind man. Neither will any light be of much help in reducing crime if the citizens of the community close their eyes to reality. Public apathy to the crime problem has created a dismal darkness in which evils germinate and grow.

The increased possibility of identification is one of the basic reasons a criminal fears the light. Amazing as it may seem to some, there are a number of Americans who become totally blind when they are in the proximity of a lawless act. Their it's-none-of-my-business attitude frequently enables vicious criminals to remain free to continue their depredations.

There are many ways to combat crime. The most powerful weapon against it—public indignation—never has been used to its fullest extent. This Nation needs an aroused citizenry whose eyes will serve as floodlights to pierce the darkest reaches of the underworld. The millions of eyes of honest citizens each day view events which should be reported to law enforcement agencies but are not. Hence, illegal gambling, usury, extortion, prostitution, the illegal sale of drugs and numerous other vices and rackets continue to flourish. These are the basic supporters of organized crime. These are the elements which beget crimes of violence.

Crime costs every man, woman and child in the United States an estimated $128 per year for a grand total of $22 billion. Each year as the incidents of crime increase, so must the cost. More law enforcement officers, judges, prisons, guards, probation officers and the like will be needed. These all cost money; money obtained through taxes.

The massive cost of crime is a senseless drain on our economic strength. As foolish as it is, many Americans seem perfectly content to continue to pay the price rather than take a positive stand against the lawless.

Physical innovations such as modern street lighting certainly are assets in the fight against crime. But they will not win the fight. The brightest lit community in the country still will be overrun with crime unless the citizens use the light to spot indications of criminal activity and thereafter report the information to proper authorities.

Playing the Float

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, an article in the Wall Street Journal of October 6, 1966, describes the resourcefulness of American firms in getting along on relatively little cash in these tight money days. Entitled "Stretching the Cash," it gives further evidence of the traditional ingenuity of American businessmen in facing adversity. The article is of particular interest to me, however, as chairman of the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, because of its discussion of how corporation treasurers "play the float."

As it indicates, some corporation treasurers stretch their depleted money supplies by taking advantage of the time that it takes checks to be collected. Apparently quite a few firms look upon the funds that are behind the checks they have written, but that have not yet cleared, as cash available for still more checks.

The subcommittee which I head earlier this year considered check float from another aspect; that is, its effect on the operations of the Federal Reserve System. The report which resulted from that study, entitled "Federal Reserve System—Check Clearance Float," House Report No. 1335, 89th Congress, 2d session, details the benefits member banks derive from the float which results from their obtaining reserve credit before the checks they present for collection are collected. It also discusses the effect of such float on the open market operations which the system must engage in to maintain a desired level of bank credit through reserves.

Our findings led to the conclusions that the Federal Reserve System should move toward reduction, in fact elimination, of the check clearance float. We also recommended that if these goals be unobtainable within reasonable times, the System should consider imposing user charges on the banks which benefit from the float.

I believe it is noteworthy that the "check clearance float" report anticipated that in times of high interest rates and great money demands, national industries and business establishments might set up payment systems in bank accounts strategically located so as to take advantage of the greatest time it takes for a check to be collected. According to the Wall Street Journal article, that is now taking place.

While through "playing the float" firms are utilizing a means of stretching the use of their cash, the practice adds to the Federal Reserve's check clearance float, and in consequence, to the Federal Reserve System's problems which that float creates. This all the more points to the desirability of the system's following the recommendations which were made in our report.

Because I believe that the article both depicts commercial operations at this time, and bears upon a problem which concerns the Federal Reserve System, I believe it will be of interest to all Members of the Congress:

STRETCHING THE CASH: FIRMS GET ALONG WELL ON VERY SMALL SUPPLIES OF MONEY IN THE COFFERS—TREASURERS FIND MANY WAYS TO GET MOST FROM FUNDS—HOW THEY PLAY THE "FLOAT"—IS LIQUIDITY AT DANGER POINT?

(By Albert R. Karr)

"Frisby, what's our cash positions?"

"Well . . . err . . . uh . . . you, see boss . . . well, right now we haven't got any cash."

"Wonderful, Frisby. You're the best treasurer this company ever had."

The hypothetical conversation may be exaggerated, but only slightly. American corporations are managing—in fact, often purposely taking steps—to get along on a remarkably skimpy supply of cash.

This bit of corporate derring-do shows up in Government figures that record the so-called liquidity ratio of U.S. manufacturers. It is a ratio of cash and readily marketable securities, such as Treasury obligations, to current liabilities, such as bills due creditors and taxes. This ratio in the second quarter stood at only 32%, down from 49% as recently as 1961 at the start of the current business expansion. At the end of World War II the ratio was close to 200%.

One reason the postwar decline of the liquidity index doesn't disturb most corporate chieftains is the widespread opinion that cash levels during and soon after the war were much too high.

THE WARTIME SITUATION

During the war, most manufacturers couldn't use their profits to buy materials for making civilian goods or to expand capacity to produce such goods, because the Government was pre-empting materials and construction manpower for the war effort. At the same time, they didn't have to use their own funds to turn out war goods because the Government, running unusually high deficits, was paying for the war effort itself. So cash piled up in the corporate coffers.

After the war, as civilians began to demand more and more goods, most corporations were quick to dip into the till to produce the sought-after merchandise. The process has been going on, more or less steadily, ever since. "Pity the corporation that has sat tight on its cash supplies since the war," comments a financial analyst for a large New York-based securities concern. "It has missed the boat completely."

In recent months, with money generally tight and many company expansion programs proceeding at record levels, the decline of corporate liquidity has shown signs of accelerating; the latest 32% figure compares with 43% as recently as the end of 1964, yet the 1964 figure is only six percentage points less than the comparable 1961 ratio.

The recent speedup in the liquidity decline prompts some concern among analysts. "Corporate liquidity is getting to a point where companies ought to take another look at their cash accounts," warns one New York economic consultant.

The prevailing attitude of most economists, however, is voiced by George W. Cloos, senior economist for the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. "We have passed what might have been thought of as danger points in the past and gone to still lower (liquidity ratios) without problems," Mr. Cloos says, adding that "as long as business continues to expand, everything's fine."

A SHARP DECLINE

A reasonably typical management view of the liquidity question is given by the executive vice president of a big, diversified Pittsburgh manufacturer. His company now has a liquidity ratio of less than 30%, down from a 70%-plus level at the start of this decade.

"We kept too much cash on hand in earlier years," he says. "It was just too conservative thinking; good corporate financial management indicates that you ought to get your funds working for you." He adds that a recent diversification program—paid for largely with cash—has "made us less vulnerable to the ups and downs of business cycles."

Crescent Corp., a New York maker of laboratory equipment, electrical gear and oil and gas products, was going nowhere because its management was hoarding too much cash, says Alexander N. Bronsen, executive vice president. But when new management took over at the end of 1964, a vigorous acquisition program was begun; since then, 12 companies have been acquired in transactions involving stock and about $5 million in cash.

By no coincidence, Crescent's liquidity ratio has fallen to about 27% at present from 32% at the end of 1964, and Mr. Bronsen isn't at all worried about the drop. He happily reports that Crescent expects to get a pre-tax return of about 10% on its investment in the acquired companies. It was getting less than 5%, by comparison, on its liquid assets at the end of 1964.

To get along on relatively little cash, most corporate treasurers are resorting to a diverse array of techniques designed to wring the most from what they do have in the till. For instance, companies increasingly are seting up regional bank deposit points, to collect bill payments quickly from customers. An Eastern customer of a West Coast manufacturer sends his check to a nearby New York bank, and the money is immediately available for the manufacturer's use; previously direct payment to the West Coast headquarters prevented the cash from getting to the manufacturer for use by as much as three or four days.

PLAYING THE FLOAT

Another method being used by many companies is called "playing the float." This is closely akin to the practice of some individuals of writing a check that isn't covered by money in the person's checking account, then hurrying to deposit a covering sum before the bank bounces the check. Many companies look upon the funds behind checks they've written, but which they estimate haven't gotten back to the bank where their account is located, as cash available for still more checks, economists say.

Officials of one Eastern manufacturer are told, in fact, that the concern's books must show a negative cash position for most efficient use of cash. In other words, outstanding checks must total more than the amount shown as still in deposit; the difference is made up by the "float."

More cash-pinched companies lately are turning to another device that until recently was used mainly by relatively small companies. This involves turning over accounts receivable—bills owed to the company by customers—to what's known as a factoring concern; the factoring company pays cash—minus a fee—for the receivables. The factor then collects the bills and absorbs any losses.

The head of one major factoring company, who says he has done business with only a few customers with annual sales as high as $20 million in past year, now relates, "We're seeing more companies these days" with sales in that range, seeking to factor their receivables for quick cash.

In recent years, too, more companies have begun to rely on lines of credit with banks to supply funds fast, rather than keeping cash on deposit, analysts say. They're doing so, says Jack Rothwell, an economist with the Fedreal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, "just as a lot of individuals with pre-established lines of credit at banks or revolving charge accounts at store are almost relying on them as a source of spending money."

"Lines of credit have been very useful in keeping cash levels down," says Arnold Sametz, a New York University finance professor.

In recent testimony in the Federal Communications Commission's investigation of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., C. S. Mason, acting chief accountant of AT&T, noted the small excess of all current assets (which include liquid assets) of the Bell System over its current liabilities. He said the excess would satisfy money requirements for the system's construction activity for only 1½ months.

"It is obvious that the Bell System is relying on its good credit standing to enable it to raise money through the sale of securities to meet these (construction) commitments as they become due from month to month," Mr. Mason said.

Lately, however, some companies have found it hazardous to count on credit lines. Frequently, firms have found what was thought to be an open credit line in a bank is actually closed, because the bank lacks the funds to satisfy its commitments. To make sure they're not left out in the cold this way, says Irving Trust Co.'s economist, George McKinney, there recently has been a "surprisingly large shift among such firms from an informal understanding to a formal credit in exchange for a commitment fee."

Establishing a Program for the Preservation of Additional Historic Properties Throughout the Nation

---

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 10, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 3035) to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Saylor].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to Leo O'Brien. It has been my good fortune to be a member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs ever since Leo came to Congress.

As our distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives has said, our colleague from New York, Leo O'Brien, has contributed greatly to the legislation that our committee has considered. That committee over the years has turned out somewhere between 20 and 25 percent of all the major legislation passed by the Congress. A great deal of that legislation has the mark of Leo O'Brien upon it.

To give you some idea of the character of this gentleman, I think people should recognize the fact that he was appointed to the Puerto Rican Status Commission representing the people on his side of the aisle. He was very faithful in his attendance at the meetings of the Commission. When he started his study, I believe it would be fair to say that he, in his own mind, was about convinced the Commonwealth status was something that would have to be improved as a step forward for Puerto Rico. But after Leo O'Brien studied the problems of Puerto Rico for 2 years, he became a true statesman—because he had the courage to change his position. After the Status Commission report was filed, he was the first person to come forward with a bill advocating statehood for Puerto Rico saying that this is the only method by which the people of Puerto Rico could attain full stature as American citizens.

Leo O'Brien is owed a debt of gratitude not only by the people of Puerto Rico but by the people of our new States of Hawaii and Alaska as well, by the people of this district, and all of the people of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, the legislation we have before us is to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the United States.

This bill is before us as the result of an executive communication.

The President, in his February 23 message dealing with the quality of our environment, said: "Historic preservation is the goal of citizens groups in every part of the country."

The President then recommended a program of matching grants to the States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in order to preserve buildings and sites of historic significance.

The Congress has long had an interest in the preservation of historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

In spite of the numerous laws enacted by Congress to provide for the preservation of places of historic and national interest, our program has fallen short of its goals. We are, by this legislation, reevaluating the program for the preservation of historic properties.

This reevaluation is necessary because the present Federal programs and criteria for preservation are limited to "nationally significant" properties. The increasing redevelopment in our urban centers of population requires the assurance that properties of historical significance be preserved.

By this bill we are making it possible to preserve history in place.

Actually, under the Federal criteria now in existence, very few properties meet the standard of "nationally significant." Historic places of importance to local communities, States, and regions are also part of our Nation's heritage. It is these properties of local historic importance that are less immune to the forces of destruction caused by urban renewal projects and developments of an increasing population.

The bill, S. 3035, is the most effective preservation program which the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs felt possible in keeping with progress in community development.

This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make matching fund grants to the States for the purpose preparing statewide comprehensive surveys and plans for the preservation of historic sites and buildings; and to establish a national register of sites, structures, and so forth, significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.

The bill also establishes a program of matching grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States and to the individual States for the purpose of preserving properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.

S. 3035 provides for the creation of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to advise and report to the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation and measures to coordinate the efforts of Federal, State, local agencies, and private parties in these undertakings.

To meet the objectives of this legislation S. 3035 authorizes the total appropriation of $32 million. Of this amount not more than $2 million is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal 1967 and not more than $10 million for each of the 3 succeeding fiscal years.

Mr. Chairman, the foundation of our national heritage is the historic and cultural properties throughout our land. In preserving these properties we will insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation.

One of the provisions of the bill which I think is of great significance is found in section 107. That section reads as follows:

> SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

Many people who were in favor of this legislation were fearful that if we passed a bill without such a provision as is now contained in section 107, the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States would busy itself not only with the things which the committee intended but also busy itself with the White House, the Supreme Court, and the Capitol. We have taken care of that objection by section 107 of the bill, and I urge adoption and passage of S. 3035.

"Violence Everywhere"—Article by Walter T. Ridder

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Walter T. Ridder, who is chief of the Washington bureau of the San Jose Mercury News, makes some frightening and all too factual observations on recent events in the following article from the Mercury of October 2, 1966.

Mr. Ridder focuses on one news story after another which, in juxtaposition, illustrate the grievous and disconcerting state of the Nation at this time. I commend this excellent article and include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today.

The article follows:

Violence Everywhere: Viet's Streets Almost as Dangerous as Here

(By Walter T. Ridder)

WASHINGTON.—Viet Nam is a sad country. Violence is everywhere—in the battlefield, in the cities, in the hamlets, and in the countryside.

Too many of the Vietnamese little know nor understand the frightful struggle which has overwhelmed their land. They know only that life, always for them precarious, is today more precarious than ever.

But for the traveler returning to America, the United States is a sad country too. Violence is everywhere—in the streets, on the highways, in our parks and in our cities.

The returning traveler watches the 11 p.m. news on television. He sees film clips of soldiers being ordered "Shoot to kill! There's nothing more useless than to shoot over their heads. I repeat, if you shoot, shoot to kill."

The camera swings to a bullet-riddled automobile, pock-marked from front to back, its windshield and windows shattered because it had been used as a barricade in a pitched battle. The camera swings again and reveals snipers crouching behind walls and window ledges, pouring their fire into the foe. The camera swings again. A youth is fleeing. Suddenly as he runs, he clutches his shoulder and crumples on the highway.

We are not told whether or not he is dead.

Is that reportage from Saigon? Or Dang Ha? Or from Viet Nam's murderous "rockpile?"

It is not. It is from what used to pride itself as being one of America's most civilized cities, San Francisco.

The TV newscast continues. It touches on the subject of American politics. The face of the newscaster fades and in his place comes a silver-haired, rugged, rather handsome man who has just won the Democratic primary for nomination for the governorship of one of the original 13 states.

He wishes, he says, to restate his position on a critical campaign issue for, he declares, he has no use for a man who stands one way on an issue in one part of the state and another way in some other part of the state.

There is no mistaking his position. As bluntly as he can, he declared, in effect, that there shall, as long as he has anything to do with it, be second class citizens in the United States who shall not have the right to live where they choose or in the kinds of homes which they can afford.

As simple as that. Everything that we are trying to prove in Viet Nam is of no validity to a candidate for governor of the sovereign state of Maryland.

The newscaster comes back on the screen. He reports a couple of items and the camera again pans away from him. On the screen now comes a spectacled, rather innocuous looking man who, it turns out, is the Democratic nominee for governor of another one of our original 13 states.

He, too, is making his position crystal clear. One group of Americans shall not be allowed to eat with other Americans. After all, he points out, he closed his publicly licensed restaurant on that issue.

His adherents cheer lustily, he smiles broadly, and the doctrine of white supremacy is reasserted and the dark-hued Vietnamese who read about the Democratic nominee for governor of the sovereign state of Georgia must wonder what precisely we have in mind for their country—and for them.

You sadly turn off the TV set. You think back on a conversation you had during the day with a good-looking young lady. "What's it like in Viet Nam?" She had asked you and you had replied: "Well, the trouble is that when you walk the streets you never know when someone will throw a bomb or take a shot at you or try to stab you."

The lady laughed. "Just like here in the United States," she said.

But her laugh was hollow.

Export-Import Bank Policies Restrict U.S. Aviation Industry in Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, we are all interested in the expansion of American industry and the improvement of our balance-of-payments situation through a vigorous export program. Because of the importance of these objectives, I have been very disturbed to learn that they are being frustrated by certain restrictive and unrealistic policies of the Export-Import Bank, which have denied the American aircraft industry the chance to compete in Latin America on equal terms with European manufacturers.

I would like to bring to the attention of the Congress the following articles from Aviation Week and Space Technology, outlining the present problem and predicting loss of this major market to Europeans unless current administration are reversed.

The articles follow:

[From Aviation Week & Space Techology, Sept. 19, 1966]

Europeans Gain Edge in South America—Market for Over 250 Aircraft Appears Lost to U.S. Due to the Restrictions of Political and Fiscal Policies

(By Cecil Brownlow)

WASHINGTON.—British and European manufactures appear to be on the verge of sweeping the current American jet fighter and shot-range turboprop transport market unless there is a quick reversal of current restrictive U.S. political and fiscal policies. The number of aircraft involved is estimated at approximately 150 fighters and well over 100 short-range transports.

Peru, weary of fruitless negotiations in the U.S. is expected to lead the way on the military side with an order for 16 British Aircraft Corp., English Electric F2 Lightnings, including four two-place trainers. Final negotiations for the purchase were begun during the recent display of the Society of British Aerospace Companies at Farnborough (AW&ST Sept. 12, p. 26).

The purchase by Peru, which also may include some Hawker Hunter jet fighters to supplement the Lightnings, could touch off near-future orders in Venezuela for Sweden's J35 Saab Draken and in Chile for the French Dassault Mirage 3. The Lightning, Draken and Mirage 3 are all Mach 2-category aircraft.

The British already have broken into the short-range turboprop transport market in South America with sales of the Hawker Siddeley Avro 748 and the Handley Page Herald and probably will virtually take it over if present U.S. policies remain unchanged.

FACE U.S. ROADBLOCK

Major would-be U.S. entries in these fields are the Northrop F–5 light strike aircraft on the fighter side and the Fairchild Hiller F–27 and FH–227 on the short-range turboprop end.

So far as fighters are concerned, U.S. State and Defense Dept. officials have blocked permission for the sale of any supersonic jet aircraft to the Latin American countries and have urged, instead, that they use the funds now earmarked for this purpose to invest in programs that would directly benefit their often-poverty-stricken populations.

The problem is that they have no intention of doing so, and U.S. industry officials working this area regard the State and Defense Dept. policy as reflecting a wishful, head-in-the-sand attitude, one that the Peruvian order may reverse—but possibly too late. "The South Americans look at the U.S. stand as an attempt to kill off their air forces, and they don't have any intention of letting this happen," according to one industry representative working in Latin America.

On the short-range transport side, the major road block to sales is the matter of financing. The British are offering 10-year credits on the purchase of the Avro 748, while the U.S. Export-Import Bank continues to adhere strictly to the covenants of the Berne Union regulating such transactions, which stipulate that members of the pact may offer a maximum of five years' financing on export sales of aircraft of this type (AW&ST May 30, p. 26). The bank, whose officials also are not overly enthusiastic about guaranteeing long-term loans to some of the countries involved because of the feared risk, contends that it will continue to adhere to the tenets of the pact unless it can be proved that other signatories are violating it.

Britain's counterpart to the Export-Import Bank, the government-owned Export Credits Guarantee Dept. (ECGD), is a signatory of the Berne agreement and, in response to queries from the U.S., maintains that it is not offering financing for the Avro 748 beyond the five-year time limit.

This is technically correct, according to U.S. industry officials, because ECGD is being formally bypassed in the agreements. The British government's implicit backing of the sales apparently is sufficient to obtain guarantees for the 10-year loans without the implied sanction of the ECGD.

Future of the F–27 and FH–227 in South America suffered a severe blow earlier this month when Brazil's Varig Airlines, a leading carrier in the area, announced an order for 10 748s. Shortly before the announcement, U.S. government officials attached to the embassy in Rio de Janeiro reported that Varig President Ruben M. Berta would prefer the larger F–27 but would go with the 748 if the five-year rule held for the former aircraft. It did, while the British transport reportedly was offered to the Brazilian airline on 10-year repayment terms, with a one-year grace period and 7.5% interest.

According to information available in the U.S. late last week, the terms were improved still further in order to meet a Varig demand for 10 years credit at 7.2% interest with a three-year grace period. This reportedly has been met by guaranteeing the loan with counterpart funds built up in West Germany, presumably through German contributions to the support of the British Army on the Rhine.

GERMAN UNDERWRITING

Under this arrangement, and, again according to information received in the U.S., a $15-million loan for the Varig 748 purchase is being underwritten by the German government, the Deutsche Bank and Deutsche Lufthansa Airlines, with each accepting a third of the total. The German government is charging a minimum 2.5% interest rate, while the Deutsche Bank and Lufthansa will receive 9.5% each for an average of 7.166% for the full loan.

Had Varig gone through with an order for 10 F–27s, it would have represented a purchase of approximately $13.3 million, but the total Brazilian market is estimated at about 100 short-range turboprop transports, including 40 for the military. Brazil's Cruzeiro do Sul has expressed an interest in 10 FH–227s to replace the 15 Convair 240s, 340s and 440s it has on hand, and Viacao Aerea Sao Paulo wants 10 aircraft in the F–27 class. Other orders could be expected to follow if these were obtained, but, barring any Fairchild Hiller success, the 748 may have the market to itself. The Varig order represents a major step in this direction.

And, even if the carriers could afford to—or were willing to—finance the purchases on a five-year basis, they would not be allowed to do so by the Brazilian government. The country's state-owned Central Bank, which has agreed to an International Monetary Fund proposal that it restrict Brazil's short-term credits to a maximum of $80 million, has determined that anything under eight years falls within the "short-term" category. In line with this, it has rescheduled all airline debts on a 10-year basis and has told the carriers that future equipment loans must be obtained on a similar basis. As a consequence, it disapproved an earlier Hawker Siddeley proposal to Varig for seven-year financing on the 748.

Barring any change in heart on the part of the Export-Import Bank. Fairchild Hiller's only hope appears to be a firm denial by the bank of any interest in such loans to Brazil beyond the present five-year limit. This possibly could open the way to loan guarantees from the State Dept.'s Agency for International Development should the Administration determine that it was important to the U.S. politically and from a gold-flow standpoint to capture this market for American equipment. AID, though generally shying away from aircraft loans, has made them on a limited basis in the past, notably in Bolivia and Guinea, in cases where the Export-Import Bank feared to tread.

Brazil also has been one of the nations anxious to obtain the F–5 and had purchased several T–38 trainer versions of the aircraft with this expectation. With Brazil's current money squeeze, however, the government has decided to postpone any action in this area, although its air force is down to a bare minimum of combat aircraft—about five flyable, aging British Gloster Meteors out of the 73 originally purchased at a time when State and Defense Dept. policy precluded any potential U.S. sales. The eventual market is estimated at about 60 aircraft.

Aside from Peru, Venezuela and Chile, Argentina is the other prime candidate for a fighter aircraft buy in the immediate future. It has been told by the Defense Dept., in a break with policy, that the F–5 can be sold to the country sometimes around 1970. With the Peruvian Lightning buy, however, Argentina is not expected to be willing to wait. A similar assurance had been offered to Peru, with 18 obsolescing North American F–86s offered under grant-aid as interim aircraft, but the Peruvians decided against the proposal.

The Argentinians also have been permitted to meet a portion of their requirement through the purchase of 25 Douglas A–4B jet strike aircraft taken under protest from the inventory of the U.S. Navy reserve program. But, because of the demands of Vietnam on U.S. versions of the aircraft, the purchase of spares has been difficult, and some of the Argentinian A–4s are being flown at a rate of less than 20 hr./month.

And, even should the State and Defense Depts. make a radical shift in policy, it may be too late to permit any major dent in the move toward Europe from the price standpoint alone. The Swedes, as an example, reportedly are offering used Mach 2 Drakens from the air force inventory at a cost of $600,000–$700,000 per aircraft, including spares. On a price basis alone, this is severely competitive with the Mach 1–plus F–5.

[From Aviation Week & Space Technology, Sept. 26, 1966]

CHILEANS EYE HS 748

Linea Aerea Nacional de Chile is expected to follow the lead of Brazil's Varig Airlines with a matching order for 10 Hawker Siddeley Avro 748 turboprop transports.

The formal contract probably will be signed in Santiago in the near future. The order follows speculation in the U.S. that the Varig lead plus continuing Export-Import Bank restrictions on available credit terms for export sales of the competing Fairchild Hiller F–27 will open the South American short-range turbo-prop transport market for a virtual 748 sweep (AW&ST Sept. 19, p. 26).

Under terms of the Hawker Siddeley contract with Varig, the first aircraft will be delivered seven months after the formal signing of the order and five of the 10 will be in Varig's possession within 12 months after the signing. Delivery schedules for the remaining five will be established in early 1968.

Total cost, including spares and seven spare Rolls-Royce Dart R Da 7 Mk.531 powerplants, will be $15 million. Varig will pay 10% of the cost in cash, while 7.166% financing for the remainder has been arranged in West Germany. The 10-year loan stipulates an initial three-year grace period in which Varig payments will be waived.

Poverty Program Booklets Strongly Racist—Encourage Black Revolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD at this point a recent column, by Walter Trohan, the chief of the Washington bureau of the Chicago Tribune.

It has been extremely encouraging to me to note that in recent days responsible elements of the civil rights movement in this country have begun active consideration of a proposal to repudiate so-called black power organizations. As one who does not believe in racism of the "white only" variety I am equally opposed to the reverse of that proposition as exemplified in some statements by the exponents of black power.

As the enclosed article by Mr. Trohan points out, there are unfortunately instances where official agencies of the U.S. Government have given aid and comfort to the authors of the arrant nonsense that this country must undergo a black revolution if our Negro citizens are ever to be accorded the rights and dignity of equal citizenship. As Mr. Trohan points out, we should not so soon forget our heritage as a nation which has consistently advanced to high position and honor men of diverse racial extraction and representing many different ethnic minorities.

I am particularly pleased that in this regard Mr. Trohan has called attention to some of my distinguished colleagues in the House of Representatives whose parents were foreign born. I sincerely hope that America will always be a land where top jobs in Government, industry, and every other field of human endeavor are open on an unrestricted basis to all men and women regardless of race, color, or creed.

The article follows:

POVERTY PROGRAM BOOKLETS STRONGLY RACIST—ENCOURAGE BLACK REVOLUTION

(By Walter Trohan)

WASHINGTON, September 16.—There is cause for concern if not apprehension in the books and booklets being distributed under the so-called poverty program supposedly for the reeducation of the unfortunate and underprivileged.

It would seem that the purpose of these writings is to encourage black revolution. They are strongly racist, where they should be promoting education as the ultimate answer to better relations among races.

More seriously the publications are larded with heavy doses of doctrine that is as red as anything the Kremlin puts out. However, it seems to be a major sin to detect the hand of communism in any phase of the civil rights program, especially in demonstrations or incitement toward violence.

For this reason it will be sufficient to say that many of these books and pamphlets call for political action. They appear to be calculated to encourage rather than discourage violence.

Among the authors are many writers who have helped the growth of crime by excusing violence and discouraging respect for law and order. Some have helped to tie the hands of police.

GREED, NOT POVERTY, BREEDS CRIME

From the beginning of time it has been obvious that greed rather than poverty is the great crime breeder. There is more crime in this country than in some poor nations, altho relatively few here go hungry, but many steal because they want something without working for it.

One of the office of economic opportunity pamphlets states flatly that racial minorities have always been oppressed here. This is out and out nonsense and the presence of names like Fong, Javits, Hruska, Inouye, Muskie, Pastore, and Ribicoff in the Senate give proof that it is a lie, to say nothing of Addabbo, Blatnik, Daddario, de la Graza, Derwinski, Fuqua, Gonzalez, Matsunaga, Skubitz, and Zablocki.

All Americans, except the Indians, who were treated worse perhaps than any among us, including slaves, were once immigrants. The United States has always prided itself on being the great melting pot into which the oppressed and ambitious of all nations could pour their talents and their cultures for common advancement.

The Irish once had their troubles among the Brahmins of Boston, but that didn't prevent the Kennedys from becoming one of the nation's wealthiest and most successful political families with one son a President and two others senators.

CALLS MUCH OF AGGRESSION HEALTHY THING

One of the volumes offered by the poverty program's reeducation program is Negro Self Concept. It contains such staements as:

"Much of the aggression of the Negro is a very healthy thing."

"As the Negro becomes more concentrated in urban centers and achieves more political power, it is even possible that new metropolitan governments will emerge which will widen the base to include white suburbs."

"Sit-ins, freedom rides, and other demonstrations are indicative of a different mood of aggressiveness—significantly led by young Negroes—that in turn speaks of a more positive racial image."

Possibly all of this is academically true, but one can wonder if such reading doesn't provoke violence or incite to violence rather than promote progress. Of course it is very tame along side statements by Stokely Carmichael, national head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating committee, who said in a recent interview here:

"We're going to organize and fight for our free elections in the District of Columbia the way the boys in Viet Nam are fighting for elections over there . . . if we don't get the vote we are going to burn down the city."

Leif Erikson Celebrations, October 8, 1966—Address by Capt. Finn Ronne, U.S. Navy, Retired

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, by Presidential proclamation, October 9 this year has been selected as Leif Erikson Day in honor of that intrepid Norseman.

Last Saturday, October 8, Leif Erikson Day was celebrated with impressive ceremonies held at the historic Mariners Museum in Newport News, Va. The Icelandic Ambassador, the Norwegian Ambassador's representative, Congressmen and other important Government officials, along with the general public witnessed a beautiful ceremony performed under absolutely perfect Virginia skies.

The success of this second commemmoration of Leif Erikson was due largely to the magnificent work of a committee which included from the Washington area Mark Evans, Inga Rundvold, Karin Hevener, Eluvious Mangor, Howard Haugerud, and Adm. George Dufek and Kit Larson from the Tidewater area. Thanks also should be extended the Peninsula Chamber of Commerce and the trustees of the Mariners Museum for their willingness to actively participate in the event.

The main address was delivered by Capt. Finn Ronne, who gave a poignant rendition of the early colonization of North America by Leif and his followers. I think many of my colleagues will be interested in his remarks which follow:

LEIF ERIKSON CELEBRATIONS, OCTOBER 8, 1966, ADDRESS BY CAPT. FINN RONNE, U.S. NAVY, RETIRED

As authorized by a Joint Resolution of U.S. Congress, the President of the United States issued a Proclamation designating October 9th as Leif Erikson Day. The establishment of October 9 of each year as Leif Erikson Day constitutes long-overdue recognition of this courageous Norseman who first landed on the North American continent.

In part, the President's Proclamation states: "Leif Erikson, one of the great leaders of the heroic age of Nordic exploration, is a source of special inspiration to millions of Americans of Scandinavian descent. The Viking explorers of a thousand years ago left us an example of courage and daring that will never be forgotten. Their far-reaching voyages across frigid Nordic seas in small boats are a lasting testament to what men's bravery and determination can achieve."

The President concluded his Proclamation with the invitation to the people of the United States to honor on this day the memory of Leif Erikson by holding appropriate exercises and ceremonies in schools and churches, or other suitable places. Since the date falls on a Sunday this year, we are paying respects here today by celebrating one day early.

Leif Erikson, an explorer of the future, was born about year 950 in Iceland. He was the son of Erik the Red, discoverer of Greenland, and by the time he came of age, Leif and his family lived in Greenland. Leif became the first navigator of the time to sail directly from Greenland to Norway without stopping at Iceland. Here—he was commissioned by King Olav Trygvason, the King of Norway, to return to Greenland to introduce Christianity there, a feat for which he is also credited.

The adventurous Norsmen found America in just the same way they had found Iceland and Greenland at an earlier date, and before that Shetland and Faeroe Islands. And that is by a combination of luck and skill. Winds and storms probably drove the Vikings off their usual course to within sight of the new lands. Greenland's lack of timber and reports of other material enducements enticed enterprising men, to return to the new lands in search of wealth and adventure. The discoverers and explorers were followed by the settlers, as had been the pattern in previous Viking expansion. Leif was the kind of man the Norsemen admired. His title "Lucky", which was added to his name after he had rescued a ship-wrecked crew, was a word of greater depth and significance in those days. His was a story destined to live on through the sagas.

The Nordic voyages to Vinland, as recorded in the Icelandic Sagas, dates back to 986 when Bjarni Herjolfson drifted off course while sailing from Iceland to Greenland and sighted a new land. The next was of Leif the "Lucky". Taking advantage of Bjarni's findings, Leif first reached Helluland, then Markland, and finally Vinland where he built houses and passed the winter, returning to Greenland the next summer. All of these lands are drawn on a map by Sigurd Stefansson in the late 1500's.

The Saga tells that a year after Leif had sailed back to Greenland, his brother Thorvald led a second expedition to colonize Vineland. The first summer, using houses built by Leif as base, he made a long exploration journey westward. The second summer he explored east and north. In Markland, the Norsemen encountered natives, whom they called "Skraellinger" or Indians. "A fight ensued, and Thorvald was killed by a "Skraelling arrow. After a second winter in Vinland, his discouraged party returned to Greenland.

Thorstein, another son of Erik, set out to retrieve Thorvald's body from its Markland burial ground, but was obliged to give up the plan after a storm-tossed summer at sea. Thorvald's widow, Gudrid, married Thorfinn Karlsefni, who aimed to set up a permanent colony in the new land. Sailing from Greenland in three ships, he brought along 160 men, some with families, as well as livestock.

After three years in Vinland, finding the "Skraellinger" the Norse name for Indians, too numerous and war-like for peace, Karlsefni and his would-be settlers returned to Greenland. Gudrid, his wife, brought back a small boy named Snorri, the first American known to be born of European parents. Leif's half-sister, Feydis, made another attempt to settle Vinland, but her venture ended in disaster and murder. That was the last Vinland voyage recorded in the saga. Other Icelandic records mention the departure of a missionary bishop to Vinland in 1121 and a wood-gathering trip from Greenland to Markland in 1347. Years later when the body of Thorvald, brother of Leif, was found, and a metallic analysis of his breastplate was made, it proved to be the same as those used by 10th Century northern European warrior.

For many years there has been considerable controversy surrounding the feats of Leif Erikson and his Vikings and so it becomes important to touch upon other evidence bearing on the Norsemens landing on these western shores. First, in a Library in Copenhagen, Denmark there is on file a narrative, sometimes called "The Saga of Erik the Red", written in the 13th Century which covers fairly well the earliest written documentation of this era. The earliest Icelandic manuscripts date from 1180, and in the 14th Century old manuscripts of every kind were extensively copied. Without them we would be unable to piece together the geographical achievements of the Vikings from the often bewildered relics in Newfoundland and North America.

A couple of years ago, Dr. Helge Ingstad, the archeological explorer, proved beyond doubt that Vikings did explore the shores of the North American Continent about 1000 A.D. In his statement before a Committee of the United States Congress, Dr. Ingstad recited evidence of a Norse settlement in Newfoundland. He said radioactive carbon tests left no doubt that remains unearthed there date back to about 1000 A.D. Scientists from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and the American Museum of Natural History in New York support Dr. Ingstad's report that the remains uncovered on Newfoundland unquestionably were of pre-columbian Norse origin.

And finally to corroborate the largest claims for Viking explorations is a World Map of 1440 now in Beinecké Library at Yale

University, New Haven, Conn. This map, which shows Vinland as an immense land southwest of Greenland, was found in 1957 in Europe, by a New Haven rare book-dealer. It is 11 by 16 inches in size, drawn in ink on parchment. It was bound in with twenty-one manuscript pages. But worm holes in the map and in those pages did not coincide. It was concluded that the map had been part of a larger volume. Not long thereafter, by extraordinary circumstances, the larger volume, Tartar Relations, came into the possession of the Yale University. Microscopic studies showed that the worm holes in this volume coincided with those on the map. The map was then studied by cartographers at Yale and at the British Museum and elsewhere. The authenticity of the hand-written notations on it, and its dating as about 1440 were established beyond question. On this 1440 World Map, Greenland is remarkably accurate in general outline.

In summation, Leif Erikson distinguished himself by doing two things that had never been achieved before. *First:* He made man's first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. *Second:* He discovered the mainland of the North American Continent, and with it the previously unknown existence of the western half of the world.

Let me relate a facetious comment that I attribute to my wife. Each time I proudly state that *my* ancestors discovered America, she counters immeditaely by saying, "They certainly were not very smart—they didn't recognize a good thing when they saw it and went back home again". They never did! Not really!

In spirit, Leif Erikson was the first American. His blood was that of a race of pioneers. This Viking spirit has been carried on through the Centuries, by these sturdy people. As a result of the Scandinavian's search for adventure, they extended their views world-wide and made those ancient Nordic virtues a part of our American heritage. For it was largely men and women of Norwegian and Icelandic birth or descent who first broke through the tough sod of the prairies. They left their small mountain valleys and hamlets in the old country for the lush meadows and sun-drenched prairies of the central and western part of the continent. Today, Citizens bearing such names as Nelson, Shipstead, Warren, Sverdrup, Singstad and Jackson are to be found among our greatest statesmen, soldiers, teachers, engineers and scientists. They have enriched every aspect of our national life. All of them were in some degree inspired to their personal achievements by the example of Leif Erikson.

As Congressman Thomas W. Pelly from the State of Washington stated so eloquently: *Leif Erikson Day* is no mere empty tribute to the past. It is a living, dynamic challenge of the present and the future. We are what our history has made us. We can be what we have the will to make of ourselves, drawing upon the finest tradition of the past and the present.

In conclusion—let me thank you—each and every one of you for this great privilege of addressing you here today.

Good day all! (Ha en god dag allesammen!)

Report on 2d Session, 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD HUTCHINSON

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, like many Members of Congress I make periodic reports to the people of my congressional district, expressing my views on issues of current interest. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of my report dated October 1966:

A year ago, as the first session of the 89th Congress ended, we were assured that the 1966 session would be comparatively short and that we would have the chance this fall to return to our Congressional districts to discuss with the people the disquieting problems which are besieging America today. These promises and predictions—so confidently made—have not materialized. This second session of the 89th Congress continues in mid-October without having compelted its work on essential appropriation measures. It was my hope that I might present to the people of the Fourth District of Michigan a complete summary of the work of this Congress in time to be of assistance to them during the fall campaign. But the failure of the Congress to complete its work makes that impossible. I must be content with the following commentary on several categories of governmental activity . . . .

SPENDING AND INFLATION

It is likely the federal government will spend $130-billion this fiscal year, while its revenues will approach $117-billion. The remaining $13-billion wil have to be borrowed and the national debt increased. Yet this has been a year of peak prosperity, a year of economic boom, and it is the kind of a year in which the government should be accumulating a surplus rather than a deficit. My votes have been for economy and a balanced budget. I was proud to recently receive the "Watchdog of the Treasury" award from National Associated Businessmen because of my votes for saving taxpayers' money. Incidentally, this was my second Watchdog award, having received it in 1964 for my record in the 88th Congress.

Inflation is a rapid decrease in the purchasing power of money, and it is evident in a rapid increase in prices. It is caused when demand for goods and services greatly exceeds the supply. It will stop when supply is increased to meet demand, or when demand is reduced to equal supply. High interest rates result when the demand for credit is greater than the economy can supply.

When prices go up faster than earnings, our wage earners and salaried persons feel the pinch. Retirees and others living on fixed incomes find they cannot buy as much as they could before. Inflation is the robber of the poor.

Economic policies of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations have been aimed at increasing demand throughout the economy. Where the private sector of the economy failed to generate greatly increased demand, the federal government pumped in demand by accelerating welfare and defense programs. In this regard, these Administrations have been all too successful. Total demand has run away from supply and the fires of inflation are raging.

To correct the situation, the budget should be balanced and provision made for reducing the national debt. Federal spending should be reduced substantially. During the four years I have served in Congress I have voted against many of these inflationary spending plans. These are "no" votes on the record, but they are "yes" votes for fiscal sanity.

VIETNAM

Our involvement in Southeast Asia runs back to Truman's time. In those days post-war France was engaged in reasserting her sovereignty over Indo-China which the Japanese had captured in World War II. Anti-Communist France was battling Communist nationalists and Truman aided these French-led forces. Eisenhower continued the same policy. When France was defeated there in 1954, by the Communists, Vietnam was divided. The anti-Communists of Vietnam moved south. The Communists moved north. The Eisenhower Administration continued its policy of assistance to South Vietnam and during the 1950's the South Vietnamese appeared to be making both economic and political progress. The progress was so evident, in fact, that Communist North Vietnam cast envious eyes on the south. During the closing months of the Eisenhower Administration the Communists began their campaign of infiltration into the south.

Until that time the character of American assistance to South Vietnam was more economic than military. In order to counteract Communist infiltration, the Eisenhower Administration sent in a few military advisors. When the Kennedy Administration began, there were only 700 American personnel in South Vietnam.

President Kennedy stepped up our involvement there by sending in helicopters and men to fly them. When President Johnson came into office there were some 16,000 American personnel in Vietnam. Now we have 300,000.

Notwithstanding this history of increasing involvement, the American people seemed unaware of it until the Presidential campaign of 1964. Escalation of the war became an issue in that campaign and those who opposed further involvement there thought they had won the day on that issue when the votes were cast.

American boys are fighting in Vietnam, suffering more casualties in many battles than the Vietnamese themselves. The character of our involvement has greatly changed during the past two years. Against the counsel of General MacArthur and many other military strategists, we are fighting an Asian land war.

Where do we go from here? I credit the President with his determination to stay there until an honorable truce can be obtained. I disagree with him in his No-Win policy. Wars are either won or lost, and one way of losing them is to pursue those policies which encourage the enemy to keep trying harder. I am sure the President's goal is not to lose the struggle. But his failure to fight boldly to win has confused the American people and has split his own political party.

PEACE AT HOME

The American people are deeply disturbed over the marching in the streets and the rioting that has spread across the land. They are concerned about the obstacles which recent Supreme Court decisions have thrown in the way of criminal law enforcement. They are alarmed at the sudden increase in the crime rate. I share these deep concerns.

As a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, I am working with these problems continually, and believe much more needs to be done to popularize law-obedience and respect for those whose duty it is to enforce the law throughout the land.

CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTIONS

During this second session I have sponsored a variety of bills offering what I firmly believe to be constructive solutions to some of the major problems facing our nation today:

To help retirees offset the effects of inflation, I offered HR 16603, which would provide for an automatic 3% increase in Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits whenever the cost-of-living index rises three points.

In the field of civil rights I sponsored two bills. The first was a resolution opposing the President's plan to transfer the Community Relations Service from the Department of Commerce to the Justice Department. I did so because I felt the move would change the nature of the agency—which has been extremely successful—from of conciliation to one of enforcement. Despite opposition from many of us on both sides of the aisle, the change was permitted. More recently I sponsored HR 17725 which would make it a federal crime to travel in or make use of interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite riots or other types of civil disturbances.

Convinced of the need for an all-encompassing review of federal crime laws, I sponsored HR 16422, a bill to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. Under this bill, the Commission would be directed to make its recommendations directly to Congress rather than to the Execu-Branch. A bill similar to mine was passed by the House.

After a thorough study of on-the-scene reports of Unidentified Flying Objects in the Fourth District and elsewhere in the nation, I offered House Resolution 866 which calls for an Armed Forces Committee study of present methods of investigating such reports. In some cases, it appeared that the conclusions of investigators were based on cursory investigation and preconceived theories.

I also sponsored HR 12686, a bill designed to prohibit shipping to or from the United States by any foreign vessel belonging to firms involved in trade with Communist North Vietnam.

But the legislation sponsored by me during this session which seems to have attracted the most attention was House Joint Resolution 1281. This proposed a Constitutional Amendment which would establish a 12-year term for Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court. At present they are appointed for life. My amendment is intended to bring the Court under our system of checks and balances. I received considerable mail regarding my proposed amendment and many who wrote expressed the view that 12 years was "too long."

CREEPING CENTRALISM

One reason why Congress is in session most of the time is that it is being called on to legislate in constantly widening fields of activity. Your National Congress is asked to legislate on matters which previously were left to state and local government.

Not long ago, for example, a proposed amendment on sewer laterals crossed my desk. Now sewer laterals always have been within the province of city governments and one wonders why the federal Congress should be occupying its time with such questions.

FARMERS' WORST FIVE YEARS

A high ranking Agriculture Department official has confirmed something many of us have been saying all along: That the 1961–65 period covered by the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations has been the farmers' "worst five years." In resigning from his post as general sales manager for the Department in disposing of farm surpluses, Frank LeRoux—a lifelong Democrat—said that farm policies under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson were designed to pull down farm and food prices to court the more politically powerful consumer vote.

He said that in the 1933–40 period farm income averaged 81% of parity. During the Truman years this increased to an average of 107.5%. From 1953 to 1960—when Ezra Taft Benson was Secretary of Agriculture, the average was 84.5%. But, during the administration of Secretary Orville L. Freeman, the farmer's average income has dropped to 78% of parity.

Mr. LeRoux should know what he's talking about. As the Agriculture Department's "sales manager" he was in charge of selling off our nation's surplus crops in a way calculated to force food prices down at a time when the old economic law of supply and demand was threatening to put farm prices in line with the rest of an expanding economy.

SOME PERSONAL NOTES

There were 383 rollcalls and quorum calls during the first session and—as this is being written—there already have been more than 340 this year. Thus space does not permit listing a complete record of my votes in this report. During the 88th Congress my record for attendance at rollcall votes was well over 90%. During the present Congress my record has continued to be considerably above 90% and this—as you may know—is considered to be far above the average for all Members of the House of Representatives.

"Big Government" gets bigger every year. The fact that the federal government is reaching into the lives of more and more of us is brought home to me each time the postman stops at my office here. While many of the letters offer your views on pending legislation, a larger percentage by far recounts the difficult problems many of us have with federal agencies. Literally thousands of you have written and called for help and information relating to military service, veterans' affairs, social security, immigation, taxes, education and other matters. This is help that I'm glad to be able to provide. It is one of the major satisfactions of my job as your "man in Washington".

Increases in both the legislative and office work-loads thus have effected many changes in the life of a Member of Congress in recent years. Not too long ago, a Representative could count on being able to spend nearly a third of his time in his District, discussing legislation and related matters with people at first hand. This is no longer possible. In order to maintain a measure of personal contact, Mrs. Hutchinson and I have become "weekend commuters" between Michigan and Washington. During the last year we have traveled nearly 28,000 miles in order to "keep in touch". Even so, the press of duties has made it necessary to forego opportunities to meet with many groups in the District during the year, something I sincerely regret. More and more, I am dependent on reports such as this and on the various news media to let you know my thinking on the issues of the day; and on your letters and your responses to my public opinion surveys to keep me posted on how you feel about these same issues.

Representative Cramer Addresses 36th Annual Meeting of the Institute of Traffic Engineers on Highway and Traffic Safety Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD D. CLANCY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon, October 10, the gentleman from Florida, Representative WILLIAM C. CRAMER, addressed the 36th annual meeting of the Institute of Traffic Engineers in Cincinnati on the subjects of highway and traffic safety legislation and the role the Congress has played in developing these related programs into a Federal-State-local partnership approach over the past 2 years.

As the ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, which rightly has jurisdiction over the Federal-aid-highway programs and consequently over highway safety legislation, and as the ranking minority member on both the Subcommittee on Roads and the Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid-Highway Program of that committee, Representative CRAMER has unchallenged congressional expertise on the matters with which he dealt before the institute's main session yesterday.

Representative CRAMER has made an enlightening presentation to the institute not only of the provisions of the recently enacted Highway Safety Act of 1966, Public Law 89–564, and the National Traffic Safety and Motor Vehicle Act of 1966, Public Law 89–563, but he has also accurately set forth the role of Congress in the highway and traffic safety programs and the intent of Congress with respect to what programs should be instituted to reduce deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from highway accidents through the enhancement of safety features on the highways themselves, by the improvement of the vehicles driven on those highways, and by the improvement of driver and pedestrian performance.

As Representative CRAMER has pointed out in his address, the Congress, not the executive, was the body responsible for the principal impetus behind accelerated highway and traffic safety programs on the Federal-aid highway systems this year, for the Congress had taken decisive action last year in the enactment of the Baldwin amendment to Senate Joint Resolution 81, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1965, which was offered by our colleague of late, John F. Baldwin of California, who was himself an outstanding Republican leader in the field of highways and related programs. The enactment of the Baldwin amendment came months before highway and traffic safety legislation became one of the administration's high priority programs.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of all Members and all Americans concerned with the multitudinous problems of highway and traffic safety, under unanimous consent, I include the full text of Representative CRAMER's remarks at this point in today's deliberations:

THE CONGRESS AND HIGHWAY AND TRAFFIC SAFETY LEGISLATION

(Address of Hon. WILLIAM C. CRAMER, Member of Congress from Florida, before the 36th annual meeting of the Institute of Traffic Engineers, Netherland Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1966)

On September 9th of this year, the President signed into law both the Highway Safety Act of 1966 and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966. The signing of those two Acts, which are designed to make this Nation's highways safer by the enhancement of safety features on the highways themselves, by the improvement of the vehicles driven on those highways, and by the improvement of driver and pedestrian performance, represented the final legislative step in the enactment of those two important bills.

The shockingly critical situation on our Nation's highways does not need to be discussed at great length with you today. As authorities in the field of traffic engineering, you are cognizant of the startling statistics on the carnage on our highways. It is bad enough that 50,000 people will die this year in highway accidents and that a total of over 1.5 million Americans have died on this land's highways over the years, but it is even more disturbing that 100,000 lives a year will be lost by 1975 on our highways unless effective measures are taken to stop this slaughter.

It was with these statistics in mind and with a sincere concern for greater highway and traffic safety that no less than five Congressional Committees held public hearings this Session on some phase of the needed overall effort to improve highway and traffic safety.

While the enactment of the bills did represent a great step toward enhanced highway and traffic safety, it did not represent the first recognition by the Congress of highway and traffic safety problems nor did it constitute the first effort by the Congress to enact Federal statutes aimed at greater highway and traffic safety. The Congressional effort to enact legislation to enhance safety on this Nation's highways did not begin this year with the President's declaration to the Congress that he sought the enactment of highway safety legislation. The efforts of the Congress to improve highway and traffic safety began long before the Chief Executive made known his wishes for an accelerated highway safety program to the Congress and the American people in his State of the Union Message of this past January. It began long before the American people became aware that automobiles are supposedly unsafe at any speed. The Committees of Congress which dealt with safety legislation this year and the Members of those Committees had been well aware of the increasing need for accelerated highway and traffic safety measures on a nationwide basis long before it was conceived of in the Executive Offices of the White House. As a matter of fact, the recommendations made by the Executive to enhance highway and traffic safety stemmed from the enactment during the last Session of the Congress of the Baldwin Amendment to Senate Joint Resolution 81, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1965.

THE BALDWIN AMENDMENT

The Baldwin Amendment, as modified in conference with the Senate, provided that after December 31, 1967, each State should have a highway safety program, approved by the Secretary of Commerce, designed to reduce traffic accidents and deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting therefrom, on highways on the Federal-aid systems. The Committee stated its intention in the report on S.J. Res. 81 that the programs of every State should include some measures calculated to improve driver performance, vehicle safety, highway design and maintenance, traffic control, surveillance of traffic for detection and correction of high or potentially high accident locations, and such other aspects of safety as might have been deemed advisable by the Secretary, adapted to the particular conditions existing in each individual State.

The Baldwin Amendment was the impetus behind this year's so-called safety crusade.

THIS YEAR'S FIRST STEPS

On March 2nd of this year, the President submitted a message to the Congress proposing the creation of a new Department of Transportation. As part of that larger proposal, the President recommended enactment of a highway traffic safety act. In that message, the President outlined a number of steps that he had already set in motion under existing law all of which were highly desirable and all of which, by the way, had had been incorporated in the original Baldwin Amendment.

The Committee endeavored to build a truly aggressive highway safety program from the general recommendations in the proposed legislation submitted to the Congress by the Administration. The Committee, after extended hearings, research, and working conferences with a wide variety of interested groups and officials, reported a bill which it believed to incorporate the best of the Administration's recommendations and at the same time correct their weaknesses. Outside of the spotlights of publicity on what's wrong with American automobiles, highways, drivers, and pedestrians, the Committee arrived at a decision on a bill which it believed to be the best possible answer to the critical needs of accelerating highway safety.

Although well-meaning and public spirited citizens, including influential public officials, differ in good faith as to what course is best to follow under the circumstances, and although everyone is eager to participate in the safety dialogues, there is a curious reluctance to face up to and shoulder the actual burden of reducing highway accidents.

The House Committee on Public Works, in my opinion and I am sure in the opinion of many others, has faced up to its responsibilities and has set forth a realistic program. The Committee made it clear in its report that the answer for the immediate future lies in what the individual citizen is determined it shall be. The Committee felt, after having relied for years on the States to undertake safety programs on their own, that mandatory programs through Federal legislation was at last inescapable.

THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966

The Highway Safety Act, Public Law 89–564, represents a great step forward in reducing highway accidents, deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting therefrom.

The Highway Safety Act, as it was signed, adds a new chapter 4 to title 23 of the United States Code, which new chapter is appropriately entitled "Highway Safety." After a general statement of authority and direction to the Secretary of Commerce to assist and cooperate with the States and all interested parties, public and private, to increase highway safety, the heart of the Act is the new section 402 of title 23 of the Code.

Section 402 requires, as did the Baldwin Amendment, that each State shall have a highway safety program approved by the Secretary which is in accordance with uniform standards to be promulgated by the Secretary. The section requires the Secretary to work with the States, their political subdivisions, appropriate Federal departments and agencies, and public and private organizations in developing these standards. Although the Baldwin Amendment had been law for over a year when this year's Act was signed, no meaningful progress had been made by the Secretary in the development of the standards called for under that legislation.

The Committee made it clear in its report that the Secretary shall substantially broaden his avenues of consultation, that he shall seek the guidance of people who are experienced in the many aspects of highway safety, that he shall, as required in the Act, submit his proposed standards to review by the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee established by the Act. While the Federal government can and must assume a position of leadership in this field, the actual working programs must remain in the hands of the States. These safeguards are sufficient to insure that the Federal program, working through the Secretary of Commerce, will enhance, not impair, the responsibilities of the States.

The Act requires that the standards shall be expressed in terms of performance criteria. They must be written in language sufficiently specific to be susceptible of evaluation as to their success or failure in actual application under the State programs.

The Secretary is specifically authorized to amend or waive standards on a temporary basis for the purpose of evaluating new or different highway safety programs instituted on an experimental, pilot, or demonstration basis for one or more States when the Secretary finds the public interest would be served thereby.

In discussing these standards in its report, the Committee on Public Works did not intend to be limiting but rather it intended to put forth a discussion to serve as guidelines to what the Congress intends should be included among the minimum elements of the State highway safety programs.

MEASURES CALCULATED TO IMPROVE DRIVER PERFORMANCE

One of the areas which the Act requires the standards to cover is measures calculated to improve driver performance, including driver education, driver testing to determine proficiency in operating motor vehicles, driver examination—both physical and mental, and driver licensing.

There is widespread agreement that driver education in our high schools can be a significant influence in reducing highway accidents. While we have been investing billions of dollars educating our children, we have not been willing to spend the relatively small additional amount it would take to teach them how to stay alive to use that educational experience. The bill permits the States to channel their driver educational activities through both the public schools and commercial driver training schools which meet licensing and certification requirements. The Committee feels that better written and road test examinations, changes in renewal procedures, more stringent physical and mental testing, periodic review of licensed drivers for renewals, greater uniformity in licensing procedures among the States, refresher training programs, and greater concern about licensing of drivers under 18 years of age will contribute to greater safety within the States.

IMPROVED PEDESTRIAN PERFORMANCE

Another important area to be included in the State highway safety programs pertains to improved pedestrian performance. It is the view of the Committee on Public Works that no safety program will be adequate which does not include requirements for pedestrian education, beginning at the elementary school level, as well as for signs and traffic signals specifically designed for pedestrian protection, construction of sidewalks as part of residential protection, continuing enforcement of pedestrian traffic laws, and any other related facet of the program that can be devised to keep both drivers and pedestrians aware that all the fatalities on our highways are not inside the automobile.

EFFECTIVE RECORD SYSTEM OF ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

An effective record system of accidents, including injuries and deaths resulting therefrom and accident investigations to determine the probable causes of accidents, injuries, and deaths, is another important phase of safety programing which the Committee envisages should be included in State highway safety programs.

Though improved accident investigation procedures and the establishment and maintenance of effective accident record systems are two separate subjects for action, they necessarily go hand in hand. The most efficient computerized record system that can be devised will only be as good as the accident investigation that supplies it with raw data. Conversely, the most definitive, objective, and specialized accident investigation of which we are capable will be useless unless its results can be fed into a record system, correlated with other relevant data, and made to serve some purpose other than mere accumulation.

Uniform, complete, and accurate accident reports, stored in one center in every State, subject to rapid access and analysis, and compatible with a national record system at the Federal level, can tell us not only how many accidents we have, but what kind of accidents they are, where and when they occur, the physical circumstances, and the injuries, deaths, and damages they involve, what emergency services and enforcement agencies responded and how, and what judicial actions resulted, to mention only the most obvious possibilities. This information, at both the State and Federal level, can help us to determine which safety program elements need strengthening and which ones are good prospects for productive expansion. It can be useful for education, licensing, traffic engineering, highway design and maintenance, vehicle inspection, traffic surveillance, and virtually every other aspect of highway safety.

HIGHWAY DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE AND DETECTION AND CORRECTION OF HIGH ACCIDENT OR POTENTIALLY HIGH ACCIDENT LOCATIONS

Those factors relating to highway design and maintenance, including lighting, marking, and surface treatment, and detection and correction of high accident or potential high accident locations are among the most important in the enhancement of safety on our highways.

Despite the fact that millions of dollars have been spent in both the public and private sectors of the economy to achieve maximum safe highway design standards, most of the mileage on our highways is, nevertheless, substandard with respect to safety design. While the 41,000 mile, divided-lane, limited access Interstate System is acknowledged to be the best engineered and finest highway system in the world, it constitutes only slightly more than 1 percent of the total road mileage in the United States; however, when completed, it will account for 20 percent of all vehicle travel. Furthermore, while most of our accidents occur in urban areas, most of the fatalities occur in rural areas.

Of course, all of the problems are not in the rural areas. As each of you well knows, increasing traffic congestion in urban areas is a serious problem. Heavy, high-speed, freeway traffic volumes dumped into narrow, poorly controlled city streets is another.

Our long-range problem is not so much that we need more roads as that we need better roads. We need to rebuild a vast percentage of the roads we already have to design standards that will provide for safe operation.

The Committee set forth some suggestions as to what we can do, however, to enhance highway safety. Inasmuch as they are clearly set forth in the Committee report for the benefit of informing those who will have to administer and implement this highly important program and its contents, I would like to dwell for a few moments on them.

There are a number of things which can be done in highway design, maintenance, and construction to improve safety, which should be given serious consideration.

First. We can require that all new construction and reconstruction, regardless of where it is, be built to no less than Federal-aid primary design standards, even if this does mean building fewer miles, and we can require that those primary geometric design standards be substantially raised.

Second. We can require wider rights-of-way; flatter slopes; broad, even shoulders; less severe curves; removal of all obstructions of all kinds from the right-of-way; the installation of traffic control at intersections; and the inclusion of turnout or slow lanes in all mountainous or other limited visibility areas.

Third. We can require that median barriers and guardrails be constructed of impact absorption materials that return cars with the least possible damage to positions parallel to traffic, and we can require that this be done immediately. We can also start replacing the present impact-dangerous barriers and guardrails with improved types.

Fourth. We can require the construction of sidewalks whenever we construct streets, and we can require that when residential housing development permits are granted, they require that the development be planned to include sidewalks and to eliminate steep grades and sharp curves.

Fifth. We can require that maintenance standards and practices be high enough to keep highways up to original construction standards.

Sixth. We can require that pedestrian protection features be incorporated in our roads and streets.

Seventh. We can require that lighted advance signs, lighted barricades, and many other known or potential devices be used on construction projects where traffic must be maintained, and we can require that there be continuous competent traffic direction through construction areas during working hours.

Eighth. Further on this point, the Committee report stated:

"We should require that the recommendations of the Institute of Traffic Engineers and the Illuminating Engineering Society be considered in developing standards of highway lighting. Adequate lighting, properly designed, installed, and maintained, effects a significant reduction in night accidents. More than half of our traffic fatalities occur at night, when traffic volume is only one-third that of daytime hours. * * *

"This is a specific area in which the highway engineers should defer to the expertise of the traffic and illuminating engineers, not only on the aforementioned changes in standards but on future development as well. The Committee expects that the Bureau of Public Roads will take immediate steps to improve highway lighting standards."

Other factors to be included in the highway design and maintenance aspects of State highway safety programs are surface treatment, such as grooving, to reduce skidding and spinning on wet surfaces; the improvement of highway technology; and the improvement of highway signs and markings.

The Bureau of Public Roads and the State highway departments are already conducting a program for the detection and correction of high or potentially high accident locations, and it should be continued and expanded; however, it is the Committee's recommendation that the Bureau should exercise substantially increased supervision over the selection of projects approved for this program. The Committee made it clear, however, that while the cost of surveillance of traffic to detect high accident locations is properly a highway safety program cost, the cost of the construction to correct the high accident location is properly chargeable against highway construction funds and not against highway safety funds.

TRAFFIC CONTROL AND VEHICLE CODES AND LAWS

Those aspects of State highway safety programs relating to traffic control are, of course, of particular importance to this group. As you well know, traffic control involves, first, traffic surveillances to provide a sound basis for traffic control programs and devices. Traffic surveillance is properly within the province of traffic engineers and traffic police who must cooperate to effectuate an orderly program. As you also know, traffic safety personnel are in short supply and part of the safety program will have to include grants to States and institutions to develop adequate numbers of them. Increasing traffic volumes demand new and improved methods of dealing with movement and congestion and the hazards they create.

Considerable experimental work is already being done on electronic communications and control systems, closed circuit TV surveillance systems, and other major innovations. Advanced traffic control techniques should be applied as soon as they become available. Existing techniques should be expanded. Here again, substantial improvement can be made in traffic signals and highways signs.

When new highway construction or reconstruction is planned, routing should be carefully correlated with traffic control requirements so as not to adversely affect adjoining areas. Installation of the necessary traffic controls in adjoining areas should be made concurrent with completion of the construction. Traffic control devices, signs, and signals on all highways and streets should be uniform, and standards should be continually reviewed and upgraded.

A major element of traffic control is the police force, be it city, county, or State. Few, if any, jurisdictions have traffic police forces of adequate size and training. States must appraise and revise their traffic court systems and traffic courts should be a regularly established part of the State judicial system, with full-time judges and staffs, assigned quarters, and operating procedures which insure justice. Unpopular as the requirement may be, the Committee suggested that basic motor vehicle codes and traffic ordinances should meet certain minimum requirements throughout the Nation.

Other aspects of State highway safety programs which the law requires and the Committee recommends be included in safety programs are vehicle registration, vehicle inspection, and emergency services.

Let me make it clear that the Congress is not interested in having the Federal government issue drivers' licenses, or title and register motor vehicles, or conduct driver education courses, or manage highway police forces, or sit as traffic courts, or operate any of the other safety programs outlined in my above remarks for the States, but if, with the leadership and financial assistance which the Highway Safety Act will provide, the States do not act, promptly and decisively, some future Congress may, unfortunately, find it is faced with such an unpleasant alternative. With the earnest efforts of the highway departments at all levels of government bringing forth more effective highway safety programs which result in the reduction of deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from highway accidents, such an alternative should never arise.

AUTHORIZATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS

As signed into law, the Highway Safety Act authorizes for allocation to the States a total of $267 million for three fiscal years 1967, 1968, and 1967.

The House-passed bill supported the recommendation of the Committee that an effective nationwide attack on unsafe highways and related elements was impossible without the direct participation of the States and their political subdivisions. Your Institute appeared before the House Committee on Public Works in support of State and local participation in the highway safety program. The Committee agreed with the recommendations made by your Institute and witnesses from other organizations. The Act provides that at least 40 percent of all such Federal funds shall be expended by political subdivisions of States in carrying out local highway safety programs.

The law provides that the Secretary may not apportion funds to a State not implementing a highway safety program and further provides for a reduction of 10 percent of Federal-aid highway funds apportioned on or after January 1, 1969, to any State not so implementing a highway safety program. The Secretary is also authorized to waive any or all of the 40 percent local expenditure requirement if there are not enough local programs in a State to justify the allocation to political subdivisions of the full 40 percent. Any amount withheld from apportionment to any State under section 402 shall be reapportioned to the other States in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Highway Safety Act established a National Highway Safety Advisory Committee to be composed of the Secretary or his designee as Chairman, the Federal Highway

Administrator, and 29 other members, not more than 4 of whom shall be Federal officers or employees. These members shall be selected from among representatives of State and local governments, of public and private institutions contributing to, affected by, or concerned with highway safety, and other public and private agencies, organizations, or groups demonstrating an active interest in highway safety, as well as research scientists and other individuals expert in this field.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE ACT

The law provides for the establishment of a Highway Safety Agency to be headed by a Highway Safety Administrator to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The law also authorizes the President to carry out the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act through this same Agency and Administrator.

The law requires the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress, not later than July 1, 1967, all standards to be initially applied in carrying out the new Highway Safety Programs.

In addition, the law provides that the Secretary of Commerce shall make a thorough and complete study of the relationship between the consumption of alcohol and its effects upon highway safety and drivers of motor vehicles, in consultation with such other government and private agencies as may be necessary, and to report the results of this study, including recommendations for legislation if warranted, on or before July 1, 1967. I offered the amendment for this study and I am glad to see that the Congress, in enacting this requirement, has recognized the relationship between the alcoholic consumption and driving and feels that something more decisive needs to be done about it.

The law further requires that the Secretary shall make a detailed estimate of the cost of carrying out the provisions of this Act and submit a report thereon to the Congress not later than January 10, 1968.

I have dealt at some length on the Highway Safety Act because it is of great importance and has relevancy to traffic engineering. The bill acted upon by the Committees on Public Yorks may bear the title "Highway Safety Act," and the bill acted upon by the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may bear the word "traffic" in its title, but it is the bill with which I have just dealt that is of the greatest importance to this group.

NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

A product of substantially more fanfare and publicity is the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act. This Act is designed to protect the public against risk of accidents occurring as a result of the design, construction, or performance of motor vehicles, and to minimize deaths, injuries, and property damage when accidents do occur. The law provides for a coordinated national safety program and the establishment of safety standards for motor vehicles in interstate commerce to reduce accidents involving motor vehicles and to reduce the deaths and injuries occurring in such accidents.

The Act authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to reach such a goal through the establishment of appropriate Federal motor vehicle safety standards; through the requirement that whenever a Federal safety standard is in effect that no State or political subdivision shall have authority either to establish or to continue in effect, with respect to any other motor vehicle or item of equipment, any safety standard applicable to the same aspect of performance of such vehicle or item of equipment which is not identical to the Federal standard; by requiring the Secretary to consult with the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission; through the establishment of a National Motor Vehicle Safety Council; by granting the Secretary authority to conduct such investigations as may be necessary to enforce Federal safety standards; by the creation of a National Traffic Safety Agency in the Department of Commerce and the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Traffic Safety Administrator; through the establishment of a grading system for tires; through the prohibition of the selling, offering for sale, or introducing for sale or delivering for introduction in interstate commerce any tire, or any motor vehicle equipped with any tire, which has been regrooved; by authorizing the Secretary to make a complete investigation and study of the need for a facility or facilities to conduct research, development, and testing and by requiring him to report back to the Congress thereon not later than December 31, 1967; and by expansion of the National Driver Register.

The Secretary is required to issue initial Federal safety standards based upon existing public safety standards on or before January 31, 1967. On or before January 31, 1968, the Secretary is requried to issue new and revised standards.

With respect to the National Motor Vehicle Safety Council, its members are to be representatives of the general public, including representatives of State and local governments, the remainder to include representatives of motor vehicle manufacturers, motor vehicle equipment manufacturers and motor vehicle dealers. The Secretary is granted authority to obtain a sound cross section of consultants from the public, State and local governments, manufacturers, and dealers since he will have full discretion in determining the makeup of the Council, subject to the overall requirement that a majority of its members must represent the general public.

CONCLUSION

From my remarks, I think the importance of the highway and traffic safety legislation is readly apparent, and it is obvious that the Congress is fully aware of the need for accelerated highway and traffic safety programs.

As the reports required by these Acts are transmitted to the Congress and subsequently acted upon, we shall probably see some changes in specific aspects of safety legislation. One thing, however, remains abundantly clear: The American people through their Congress, have shown their determination to make the highways of America safer to drive on, to make the automobiles safer to drive in, and to make themselves and their fellow drivers and pedestrians more competent in the area of safety information.

Land-Taking Laws Aren't Fair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced H.R. 13725, a bill to revise Federal land-acquisition policies. This bill was taken from a thorough study made by a House Public Works Subcommittee, but its recommendation has never been adopted, or considered.

Several agencies have already submitted their reports on my bill, and in most cases these reports are favorable, although a number of changes are recommended, which in my opinion would "gut" the intent of the bill.

In the September 30 issue of Farmland published in Kansas City, Mo., an article written by Mr. Meade Alcorn entitled "Land-Taking Laws Aren't Fair" It is an excellent article and emphasizes the very arguments I made in submitting my bill.

I hope my colleagues in the Congress and members of the executive branch of the Government will read this article and I further hope this problem, too long delayed and ignored, will be dealt with in the 90th Congress.

The article follows:

LAND-TAKING LAWS AREN'T FAIR!

(NOTE.—The following article is reprinted from the September issue of Agway Cooperator. The author, Meade Alcorn, is a Connecticut lawyer and a former Republican national chairman. While based on problems of Connecticut property owners, the situations are applicable to other states.)

The right of a man to the quiet enjoyment of his property is among the most precious, inalienable rights of every American. The state should jealously protect the rights of its citizens to that enjoyment. When, however, it is the state itself which threatens that right, then it is time for citizens to become aroused and to take action, through their duly elected representatives, to protect themselves.

The threat to private property concerns the manner in which property is being appropriated by the state to its own use—a manner frequently characterized by a cavalier disregard, bordering on contempt, for the rights of the individual property owner. The time has come, I think, to right the balance which all too frequently has tipped towards the condemning state.

It is ironical that a very different concept of law applies to a person accussed of a crime than to one whose land faces condemnation. Under criminal law a person is persumed innocent and the state has the burden of proving him guilty.

Under condemnation law the reverse of this situation is true. The burden of the proof is on the property owner who must prove the state wrong, an almost impossible task, as we shall see. And worst of all, while he is trying to prove the state wrong, he may be evicted from his property as the state proceeds with its project. If he does regain title, his property may be so altered as to be of little future use to him, particularly for agricultural purposes.

When the highway department decides to construct a highway from Town A to Town B its engineers lay out the route that road is to take. They decide where it will be straight, where it will zig and where it will zag. After plotting this route on a map, that map is filed in the clerks' offices of the towns through which the road will go. This procedure is designed to put on notice anyone buying property that a highway is about to be constructed which will pass over the designated lots.

The phrase "about to be constructed" may be slightly misleading, however. Nothing in the law as presently established requires the highway department to actually take that land. To my own personal knowledge, these plans have remained on the shelves of the town clerks' offices for several years without the state taking any action whatever.

The delay alone may severely depress the value of the property in question. After all, who wants to buy, lease, or rent property that the state many condemn at any time! Of course, the value of such property tends to fall the longer the state delays taking possession. The state may decide, after several years, to abandon the planned highway and not take the land after all.

If the state finally decides to go ahead with the highway and the owner refuses the offer made, it will file a notice of taking with the Superior Court in the country where the property is located, and in the local town clerk's office. This notice will describe the property, state that it is condemned, and show the compensation fixed by the state for the property. The sum fixed for compensation is deposited with the clerk of the court.

When these acts have been accomplished, the highway department has fee simple title to the property and it is the owner. As owner, it can send in bulldozers, tear down the buildings, and plow up the land. The state can evict whomever may be living on the property or permit them to continue to live on the property so long as they pay monthly rent payments set by the state. They are, of course, subject to eviction whenever the sate decides to use the property.

What legal remedies does the property owner—or ex-property owner as he now is—have? He can, of course, accept the compensation that state has offered. By far the vast majority of property owner adopt this course. He can appeal to the Superior Court for more compensation, claiming that the state has offered him less than the fair market value of his property.

In that event, he usually hires an attorney who must file his appeal within six months after the state has condemned. He must hire one or two expert appraisers to give their opinions as to the fair market value of his property, and then he must go with his attorney and appraisers before a state referee (a retired state judge), who will hear both sides, including the state's appraisers, and decide what compensation the former owner ought to be paid. Usually, this is more than the state offered, although occasionally it has been less.

But suppose the property owner doesn't want to lose his land . . . and, in fact, he honestly believes the state has been wrong in condemning it because he contends it doesn't need his land for its highway? Such a man must institute in Superior Court a separate action for an injunction to stop the state from taking his property. And in order to get this injunction, he must show that the state has been arbitrary, unreasonable, and capricious, and has abused its discretion in taking his property.

The law presumes that the state was right unless the property owner can show by preponderance of the evidence that the state was wrong. He must be the first one up to bat in court, while the state can rest upon its presumption in complete silence to see if the owner can make out a case against the state.

To demonstrate that the state has been arbitrary, unreasonable, and capricious, can be very difficult, indeed. The property owner cannot simply point to the plans and claim the error is obvious. He cannot simply say that he doesn't want to give up his property because that is no proper reason at law. He must produce evidence that what the state did was wrong.

Generally, the only place he can get this evidence is from the state's own files. Thus, he must first go to court to seek access to those files, for the state will not willingly allow persons to go through its files.

If he gets the court's permission, he must then wade through voluminous highway department files containing maps, diagrams, letters, memos, reports, and the like, to piece together the story of how the state went about deciding to follow the route that it chose.

Assuming the property owner is able to piece together the story of how the new highway was decided upon, he must presumably find a competent civil engineer who will evaluate this material and be willing to testify that in his opinion the decision to take this property for the highway was unreasonable, arbitrary, or capricious. Only in the rarest instance would a property owner be able to dispense with the services of a civil engineer when on the very face of the documents in the highway department's files it appeared that the state was in error. Errors of judgment are not so easy to prove.

All of this, of course, takes much time and the expenditure of thousands of dollars. This expense and trouble has occurred only because the property owner is trying to save what is his own. Perhaps it is the house he has always promised himself and his wife. Perhaps it is a farm which he and his family have patiently tilled and cultivated through many a lean year and dry summer until, through patience, love, and unremitting toil, they have developed a profitable, productive operation. Whatever the nature of the property, it is his, and now he is put to the enormous task of trying to prove his right to keep it.

We must grant the need of the state for highways and grant the sovereign right of the state to condemn one man's property in order to serve the good of all people.

I submit, however, that there is a better, a more reasonable, and a more just way to go about it. That way would be to make the *state prove* that it needs a particular piece of property for its highway, if the owner objects to the taking.

The *state* should be the first one up to bat in court, showing how it arrived at its decision to lay out its highway along this route and through this pasture. The *state* should be the first to put on its engineers to show why they picked this particular route. It should not be allowed to sit smugly back to see how much the harassed property owner was able to find out from its files, or whether he forgot something or overlooked something.

The burden of proof should be on the state and it should go forward first, showing by a preponderance of the evidence its right to take the owner's land. It shouldn't be up to the owner to have to prove his right to keep what is already his.

Close legislative scrutiny should also be given to such facets of the problem as time limitations to assure a minimum of delay in proceedings, expeditious handling of appeals, and whether or not such review should be automatic for all condemnations or only for that small number of owners who assert a desire for a hearing.

The state should be prevented from filing condemnation maps and then waiting years to condemn when property values have plummeted through the inability of owners to sell or rent. The manifest inequity of allowing the state thus to load the dice in its favor must be corrected.

What can farmers and others do to change this situation? They can work through their various organizations, their state lobbies, and their legislative representatives to put into their 1967 legislatures a bill which would implement the proposals outlined in this article. The precise method by which this is accomplished can best be devised by the legislature.

Above all, it is essential to assure maximum fairness to all and to achieve a closer balance between public interest and private rights.

Food for Peace Bill

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALEC G. OLSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

(Mr. OLSON of Minnesota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, in this morning's mail I received a very unusual letter that I would like to share with my colleagues.

Of course, I do not have very many constituents in India so that that in itself is unusual.

The letter in part reads as follows:

> I am still a permanent resident of your district since I am a student and keep my permanent address at Route 2, Clara City, Minnesota.
>
> This morning's papers here in Calcutta have in them the news that the House has voted to instruct its conferees in the House-Senate conference committee on the Food for Peace Bill. I don't know how you voted on this matter, but I want you to use all of your vote power and persuasiveness to get your fellow representatives to change their stand on this issue.
>
> The news to India is clear—and it's already on the front page—India will have to compromise its sovereignty over its foreign policy and trading freedom, in order to get America's wheat. This is exactly the kind of pressure that is making Indians our enemies faster than friends. They are most sensitive to pressure over Public Law 489 and other aid and every Indian who can read knows that India needs foreign exchange desperately.
>
> Please don't let this mistake be voted into law. It would truly be a black day for U.S.-Indian relations.

Mr. Speaker, the House knows how I voted on this issue. I voted as I did—against instructing the conferees to do what this young man is objecting to—for precisely the reasons he states in his letter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Statement Commending National Business Women's Week, October 16 to 22, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, it is a genuine privilege and pleasure to congratulate the business and professional women of my congressional district, as well as all the business and professional women around the Nation. October 16 to 22 marks the designation of National Business Women's Week and it is appropriate that it is sponsored by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Inc.

Women are today exerting great influence, not only on our national economy, but on our social, political, and cultural life as well. Womanpower is one of our country's greatest resources. Women's skills and abilities are being used more fully and more creatively than ever before—in the home, in the community, and on the job.

Since 1940 American women have been responsible for the major share of the growth of the labor force. They accounted for more than 60 percent of the total increase from 1940 to 1964, and their representation in the labor force has risen from one-fourth to more than one-third of all workers.

We recognize that women have been freed for work outside the home by scientific and technological advances that have simplified home chores. The growth of new industries in a dynamic economy and expanded activities in others, as in commerce and trade, have opened new doors for women in business, the professions, and the production of goods and services.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women recognizes the necessity to elevate the standards for women in business and the professions and has made this one of their objectives. Since its inception in 1919, the federation has made many successful efforts to bring about about cooperation among business and professional women of the United States and around the world.

We find BPW clubs in active operation in every congressional district in the United States with over 3,750 local clubs under 53 State federations, including all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Peurto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

It is appropriate that we have one week each year dedicated to the contributions our business and professional women are making to our Nation. It is my hope this designation will bring fuller awareness to the American public of the contributions being made by the women of our Nation to the pattern of freedom for all humanity.

Address Delivered by His Excellency Charles Lucet, French Ambassador to the United States, Before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 16, 1966, the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco was honored with the visit of His Excellency Charles Lucet, French Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Lucet's address cogently reviews the growth and stabilization of his great nation since the Second World War. He speaks of the problems which exist between France and other nations, including our own, and the opportunities. He speaks of the new forces stirring in Europe and the dialogs opening for better relations. Mr. Lucet's comments are a comprehensive statement of French progress and direction and I include this address in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES LUCET, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, BEFORE THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1966

I am delighted, after being in the United States for several months, to have an opportunity to visit the West Coast and to be able to accept your kind invitation. I don't need to tell you what a pleasure it is to return to San Francisco after ten years and to see the great changes that have made your city more modern and more dynamic than ever. San Francisco and France share special kinships, old traditions of cultural and commercial exchange, a certain *feeling* in the air that makes my compatriots always feel at home here, an especially warm welcome which, believe me—as I am returning here after many visits, but for the first time as the French Ambassador—touches me particularly. Insofar as I know, your city was neither founded nor designed by a Frenchman, but the French very quickly came to your city, fell in love with it and remained here. Distances have nothing to do with the matter, and above and beyond so many miles, so many flying hours, even today there exists a community of feeling that I am gratified to be able to mention as I open my address.

I would like to talk to you about my country, about its problems, its hopes, about the rank that today, after so many difficult years, it holds in the world. I would like to do so quite candidly, with neither fanfare nor false humility, knowing full well that I am speaking to friends and that it is a tradition among us to speak openly about things to each other, without resorting to formal conventions. We haven't done too badly on this basis, you Americans and we French, during two centuries of friendship and alliance—a friendship and alliance to which, despite certain appearances, I can see no end.

I have just returned from France and, having been away for a few months, I was able to look at my country with new eyes. The striking thing, it seems to me, is—despite the many problems that we have to solve, that every country has to solve—a feeling of confidence, of calm and of peace. First of all France, after troubled years when her institutions were being shaken and even endangered, has been feeling the benefits, for eight years now after General de Gaulle's return to power in 1958, of obvious stability. A definite end has been put to the ministerial crises of the past, to the anarchy of the public powers, to a kind of demagogy caused by the impotence of the executive. France has given herself a constitution that is functioning normally, that enabled her last year to re-elect the President of the Republic for a new seven-year term of office and will soon permit her—most probably at the beginning of next year—to hold the legislative elections in which the French are already keenly interested. It would be wrong to believe that because of recovered stability, my countrymen, and especially the young people among them, have ceased to take an interest in the political problems and future of their country. The opposite is true. But the reforms and changes that have taken place in the past eight years have made it possible, if I may say so, to simplify the rules of the game and to put at least a relative end to the multiplication of parties which, for so many years, had overly complicated the proper functioning of a democratic government, to which we remain as attached as in the past. France is therefore being guided on her course, she is stable, she has not thereby lost any of her democratic attributes, and she knows that she can only be enriched by the diversity of opinions—provided this diversity does not paralyze the decision-making process.

Moreover, the France who has regained her political health has also regained her demographic equilibrium. You know what a big problem this was for us, because the two wars caused such a large reduction in our birth rate that, compared to other European nations, France's population was tending to decrease during the first part of this century, and for our economic needs, we had to call on constantly growing numbers of foreign workers. This trend has now been completely reversed. France is a young country, one of the youngest in Europe, and more than one-third of her population is under 20 years of age. The ranks of our highly trained personnel are rapidly being reinforced by the appearance of these new waves of population, with all the dynamism they can bring to our economy, to scientific research, to the conquest of space. I even have the impression that France, without having become a puritanical country, or one encumbered by Victorian conformity, has fewer beatniks and fewer long-haired youngsters than other countries.

In addition, after years of great economic instability, monetary devaluation and calling on foreign capital, France is once again a prosperous nation. To be convinced of this, it suffices to travel through my country, as I have just done, and to see its new face. New works and construction projects can be seen everywhere. Without falling, of course, into the inconveniences and perils of a state-controlled economy, this renewal, this rejuvenation of France's economic structures is nevertheless guided by the State and by the forecasts of the General Planning Commissariat. Thus everything is being done in order. We are setting about to modernize our agriculture, to avoid industrial concentration in limited areas of the country, to improve our roads and means of transport, and, lastly, to guide urban growth and territorial development—which we call "l'aménagement du territoire." This is one of the major problems for the industrialized countries of today, for you as for us. The task that lies before us is immense, but the first results are beginning to appear, and in the heavily populated Paris area we already have, as you perhaps know, the promise of eight new "Parises" taking shape along the growth axis of the Seine.

Speaking of this, I would like to say that, contrary to some rather widespread stories, we are in no way excluding support from foreign capital, and especially American capital, to develop and modernize our land. Of course, we are not an underdeveloped country, and we have an abundance of means of our own, whether capital or human support. Nor are we excluding—in a world where customs barriers, where barriers of all kinds should gradually fall and then completely disappear—useful support from American investment and technology. Naturally, this cannot be done without controls or guarantees. It is normal for certain precautions to be taken to keep capital from accumulating in certain branches of industry where it would create a monopoly, in key enterprises or those working on national defense, or in companies located in a single geographic region. At the same time, the results of the scientific and technical research conducted on our soil should obviously remain national property. With these reservations, and insofar as it does nothing that would upset your own balance of payments—but that is your problem—there are no a priori restrictions in France on the entry of capital. I might add that personally, we are happy to see large French business concerns opening operations in your country, either acting alone or in cooperation with American partners. In forty-eight hours, I myself will be in the State of Washington, where a French-American plant for processing aluminum is to be opened. This is the type of firm that we are glad to see get started and grow.

The current prosperity of the French economy shows up first in the people's standard of living, which is climbing every year and, statistically, now places the French people's income in the European forefront, slightly ahead of the English and the German. It also shows up in the rate of investment and expansion. Faced with the threat of inflation in 1963, we had to resort to a plan to stabilize and freeze prices that was aimed at braking an upward trend that was too rapid and that threatened our currency. Now, three years later, the experiment has turned out to be a complete success, and before the summer holidays this year, the economy was expanding at the sizable rate of seven percent a year. This is offset and pulled down by an inevitable, but bearable price rise of less than three percent. Moreover, our balance of payments and our balance of trade are both surplus, so that for the first time in many years, the franc has become a strong currency, and our gold and foreign currency reserves stand at over six billion dollars. I am well aware that this is where the criticism begins. We are accused of hoarding this gold or or accumulating it only out of pure spite, so as to embarrass foreign treasuries, in particular the American Treasury.

These insinuations must be discounted. First of all, conversions of dollars into gold are inevitable so long as we live under the gold standard and so long as no different monetary system has been proposed and accepted. Furthermore, this inflow of dollars into France is not due to strictly French-American causes, since in our bilateral relations, the balance of trade is heavily in your favor—more than one billion dollars in U.S. exports to France against seven-hundred million in imports. The balance of payments between the two countries is nearly even, if one takes into account the money spent by your tourists in France and the dollars invested by your businessmen. This inflow of dollars into France—which leads us for reasons of sound financial management, as it does others in our place, to purchase gold—is due to the overall world economic situation in which the nagging deficit in your total balance of payments obviously plays a preponderant role. In an area such as this, causes should not be confused with effects.

And while our gold stock is now larger, although less than half the size of yours, we have no intention of leaving it idle. First of all, we are using it for our own development needs, for there are still many sectors in France to modernize and enterprises to develop, mainly in agriculture. On the other hand, our aid to the developing peoples and countries, chiefly in Africa, must be taken into account. United Nations statistics show that we come second, after you, of course, in the total amount of credits and loans, and first in the percentage of our national income, for aid to underdeveloped countries. Here we are far above the figures recommended by the United Nations.

Moreover, in the financial sphere as such, we are repaying our debts—whatever complaints may be lodged against us for it—long before their maturity, and I find it difficult to understand how the myth of a France heedless of her commitments can still circulate.

Lastly, in the framework of the International Monetary Fund, we are practicing the policy of international solidarity to which we have pledged ourselves. We participate in the daily life of that body, and we subscribe to the general agreements to borrow. For example, last August seventeenth we paid the Fund nearly fifty million dollars, which represented the twenty-five percent increase in our quota. You know, finally, the part that we are taking in the operations between central banks to maintain world monetary stability, especially by joining in the effort to shore up the pound sterling. All this is inspired by a real feeling of international solidarity, by sound financial management and, under no circumstances, by any desire to pursue some kind of policy unfriendly to the United States.

There is also another criticism that must be dealt with. France, it is often said, is preoccupied in her overall policy with strictly nationalist motives and designs and is concerned scarcely at all with what is going on outside her borders. I have already shown that there was nothing in this where aid to the underdeveloped countries or where international economic cooperation is involved. The same is true when it involves European construction, which remains one of our leading concerns. In this vital area—as in many others, only bad news is news. Attention seems to be attracted only when things are temporarily going badly or when difficulties are being encountered. Successes seem less spectacular, and yet what progress has been made!

It is a fact that in the industrial sphere, the task is nearly completed. By 1968, in less than two years at the latest, no customs duty will be left between the six Common Market partners. Since last June, the most difficult job thus far—harmonizing farm prices and laying the bases for a common agricultural market—has been successfully completed. Difficulties that seemed insurmountable a few short months ago have been overcome, not by magic, but by persistent effort on all sides, concessions by all the partners and, despite their reputation for stubborness, by the French delegates in particular. That Europe that everyone would like to see born, and that everyone is praying for, is beginning to take shape, and, as I have said, it will become one of the strongest economic units in the present world before two years have elapsed.

As you know, it is now the Europe of the Six and is composed of the original signers of the Rome Treaty. But never has it been said that this organizational effort must know such narrow bounds. The case of Great Britain looms largest. Here, everything depends not on the good will of the Six that is won, but our neighbors' own efforts, desires and opportunities for action. The future is in no way sealed in this respect.

The Europe in the making does not, moreover, intend to shut itself up behind a tight wall of protectionism. The Common Market's recent progress is making it possible for the Kennedy Round negotiations to resume soon. For our part, we are approaching these important conversations in a spirit of liberalism and with a sincere desire to reach a successful conclusion. The commercial interests at issue are obviously substantial, and positions on many points are still far apart. We are nevertheless aware of the importance of the stake; we know that the time limit for finishing is short and is imposed by your legislation; but we also know that the time when closed economic worlds come face to face has passed; we must therefore succeed.

No longer is it impossible to dream of giving this liberal Europe—limited, of course, to the Western powers at first—expanded frontiers and horizons. As each one recognizes, contacts are becoming possible on the cultural, economic and, even, political levels with the Eastern European countries, once masked by an iron curtain that grows less heavy day by day. Everything is stirring and changing in a new world, and especially in a new Europe. General de Gaulle's trip to the USSR this past June, and the trips by the French Ministers to the people's democracies, have more than demonstrated that between all the European powers, there are possibilities for détente, for better understanding and, who knows, perhaps one day for an entente, at least on specific points and in specific fields. Obviously, nothing is possible so long as the German problem, which maintains a permanent bed of trouble and uncertainty in the center of Europe, is not solved. We French have always believed, and we still believe, that it can be solved only through the reunification of this divided people, not by force, not by violence, but by the consent of all those concerned, that is, by the consent of its neighbors in both West and East. Then, Europe would once again fit into its global framework; perhaps some of the seeds of this will ultimately grow.

In any event, it is a fact that, in looking at Europe, the threats of the past have waned and are fading out. The Cold War is no longer in season, thank goodness. Dialogues are becoming possible again and, though remaining cautious, we can draw certain consequences. You know our position toward the Atlantic alliance. We still consider it necessary, and we would not hesitate, when the time came, to honor our commitments, in accordance with our Constitution, should we find ourselves confronted with a direct threat to our own security. What country would not? That is why, having decided to cooperate and to examine in common the contingencies and the necessities of wartime, we do not believe it necessary in 1966 to maintain our alliance in the net work of rigid forms required twenty years ago by the imminent threat of a war that today is averted.

In all the areas I have just mentioned, France intends to keep the door open to most of the countries in the world, for she harbors neither a vindictive spirit nor a desire to change the status quo. She desires peace for herself and for others, and she should not be blamed if she sometimes plainly points the way toward it. With the United States, my country cannot forget that it is linked by two centuries of alliance and that our soldiers have fought together, but never against each other. Nor can it forget that, while we helped you to gain your independence, you helped us twice in one century to regain ours. Our traditions have been common, and our thinkers of similar philosophies. This has not prevented us, over the years, from having had our own special interests and conflicting viewpoints. But, in spite of it all, they have never drawn us further apart than was proper. It looks as though we are still friends and allies. In any event, that is our fondest desire, and I am happy to have been able to travel across your country to share with you here my deep confidence in our friendship and in our alliance.

Vietnamese Vote Tells World They Would Rather Be Dead Than Red

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the Joliet (Ill.) Herald-News, Sept. 19, 1966]

VIETNAMESE VOTE TELLS WORLD THEY WOULD RATHER BE DEAD THAN RED

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—The elections in South Viet Nam carry a message for the whole world.

And it reads loud and clear.

The Vietnamese have told us that they would "rather be dead than Red."

The Communists know that they can never win in a fair fight, they can never come to power in a free election.

The Viet Cong have no delusions. They used everything in their power to sabotage the voting—violence, intimidation, threats, arson, bombings and murder.

They failed.

The Vietnamese people in defiance of all this went to the polls in unheard-of numbers. It was a voluntary effort. There were no penalties for those who did not vote, but there were penalties for those who did.

They knew they risked their lives and those of their families if they voted.

The elections have been hailed as a victory even by those frequently critical of the President's Viet Nam policy.

"The large vote in the South Vietnamese elections is a triumph for the government," wrote the Washington Post, "more complete than anyone would have dared predict in advance . . . to participate in the election at all was to defy the Viet Cong, to repudiate its methods and to go for the alternative offered by the government."

"The elections in South Viet Nam," wrote the New York Times, "were a success for Marshal Ky's government and indirectly for the Johnson administration."

"It is a victory," wrote the Washington Star, "because the Viet Cong tried and failed to so intimidate the voters that they would stay away from the polls."

But there is more to the election than that.

The voters refuted without appeal the Communist claim that the Viet Cong are the legitimate representatives of the South Vietnamese people.

The pre-election performance of the Viet Cong also completely discredited the notion, advocated by some American senators, that the Communists can be given "a share of power and responsibility" in a coalition government.

The Viet Cong have shown that they are not interested in free elections, in a fair share in the government. They want it all.

Given a chance, they will take it by force.

The election results must cause at least some embarrassment to Viet Nam critics like Senators J. William Fulbright, Wayne Morse and Robert Kennedy.

They were also a hefty slap in the face of General Charles de Gaulle.

In their quiet way the people of South Viet Nam have given a vote of thanks to the American GIs who made this election possible.

They also have cast their lot with us. The American responsibility to these people has grown immeasurably. To desert them now would be to surrender them to persecution, prison or death.

Coast Guard Helicopter Crew Saves More Lives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WENDELL WYATT
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, the helicopters of the Astoria, Oreg., Coast Guard Station at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon have made a truly phenomenal record since being stationed there. I do not have the total figures for lives saved and persons rescued but I can state that it is a very substantial number in both instances. Some of the rescues have been really sensational in scope.

I would like to make the highest commendation to the men stationed at the Astoria Coast Guard Station and especially to their new commanding officer, Comd. James T. Maher.

I would particularly like to bring to the attention of the Congress the rescue made in late summer this year involving a disabled charter sports fishing vessel at the mouth of Netarts Bay. The *Tillamook* motor lifeboat was unable to reach the vessel which was in trouble because the boat was anchored in water that was too shallow. The vessel was bouncing in shallow surf at the mouth of the bay. The owner, Frank Moch, of Netarts, had anchored the boat in the shallow water so that it would not drift into the beach and be broken up by pounding waves.

The Coast Guard helicopter from Astoria, piloted by Lt. Comdr. Roger Shannon, was airborne 13 minutes after receiving the call, and arrived at the scene 32 minutes later. All eight persons in the boat were airlifted to safety in 30 minutes, the helicopter taking two persons at a time and making four trips. There were no injuries reported. This is truly a remarkable feat, and the crew of the helicopter, including Copilot Lt. Ronald Addison and Crewman Charles Calhoun, should be highly commended.

Rescues of this order are now getting to be routine. The Astoria Coast Guard Station truly performs an outstanding service to residents of our area.

"The Miracle of Main Street"—The Colonial Village of Zionsville, Ind., and Its Newspaper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, in the frenzy of modern living we can sometimes forget that the most cherished possession of the American family is a good place to live, a place where you and your family can live and develop in safety under pleasant, yet stimulating, environment. Such is Zionsville.

Indiana is a great State and we have many fine communities. The story of one of those towns and its crusading newspaper is written in the September 1966 issue of the American Press.

I remember Zionsville, Ind., as a small country town. So many places, as they grow larger and more modern, lose the common touch that makes life so friendly and worthwhile. This is not true of Zionsville. It has grown and it is modern, but there is still the friendly charm of Main Street. It is a good place to live.

The story follows:

THE MIRACLE OF MAIN STREET—THE COLONIAL VILLAGE OF ZIONSVILLE, IND., AND ITS NEWSPAPER

A revitalizing town can mean a revitalizing newspaper. This is what happened in Zionsville, Indiana.

You might expect to come across the *Zionsville Times*—in its 70-year-old vine-covered cottage—in Virginia or one of the New England states, but it's a pleasant surprise to find it in the "colonial village" of Zionsville, Ind.

Both the *Times* and the village are more than a hundred years old. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. George Leamnson bought the weekly in 1955 from Bernard Clayton, who had owned the newspaper since 1924. The paper was established in 1860, eight years after Zionsville was founded as a typical rural Midwestern railroad town and trading center.

The rebuilding of Zionsville into a "new-old" village didn't take a definable shape until about 1961, following the lead of three major businesses who remodeled in the colonial style in the late fifties. The weekly *Zionsville Times* editorially urged the entire town to get behind a program of improvement and reconstruction along traditional lines of the Colonial and Early American periods.

George Leamnson knew, in 1955, when he bought the four-page—unnumbered, at that—*Times* with its circulation of 1,300 that to build the newspaper, the town had to grow and improve. This is why he urged strongly in his editorials that the town's business and property owners get behind a unified program to create a true village atmosphere.

"There already was a feeling for the old, the antique," George recalls, and consequently cooperation came easily. In fact, less than a decade later, 45 of 60 businesses have completed remodeling programs costing from $200 to $40,000 each. Even the local postmaster in 1961 was able to get a last-minute change in a slated new postoffice to a colonial style. More businesses are planning new buildings, or remodeling old to preserve the past's heritage.

Today, the Times averages 10 full eight-column pages a week, with a paid circulation of 2,450. In Spring 1965, a "Greater Zionsville supplement" was published by the weekly. Mr. Leamnson thought this first residential building and improvement section "might go eight or ten pages" in its tabloid format. He was pleasantly surprised that it ended as 24 pages with about 50% advertising. Therefore, the section will be repeated annually in a town that in the last ten years has changed from a rural atmosphere to a village-suburban area, 15 miles from downtown Indianapolis. Population in 1960 was 1,822 and today is estimated to be 2,200, based on the number of water customers.

Ironically, new residents of the town seem to get behind the program of "colonialization" more than many of the old-timers. This, George believes, is because one of the main reasons for their choice in moving to Zionsville in the first place is the quaint village feeling it offers.

Mr. Leamnson, who strongly editorialized for the renovation, now wants comprehensive zoning and planning, in order to preserve the existing character and further enhance it.

Once a year, the village puts on a "Colonial Days" promotion, and many of the town's ladies "get up" in old-time attire.

George won't say anything against the former newspaper management. "The owner was 69 years old when we bought the paper, and it was a good country-type weekly then. But times change and we have to keep pace."

There is nothing old-fashioned about the Times today. It's an attractive offset-produced newspaper loaded with pictures. "We all use the camera," the publisher said, pointing to a Bell and Howell 35mm camera. "We mostly use Tri-X film because we like the effect you get from available light."

A local free-lance photographer also takes many pictures for the newspaper.

George and Marjorie Leamnson are a dual team in producing the newspaper. Ad and page layouts are made on the premises. Marjorie Leamnson told the American Press that she finds after a week of collecting and writing news, "doing the layouts is kind of relaxing. That is, up until about 10:30 Tuesday night," she added.

Marjorie provides pencil layouts to Mrs. Marilyn Thomasson, who started by coming in on Mondays and Tuesdays to prepare the layouts for the camera. Mrs. Thomasson liked the work so well that she was put on full-time, and for the rest of the week she now helps on circulation, among other duties.

James P. Moore is advertising director for The Times. Formerly with the daily Indianapolis Star, where he was one of its top retail salesmen. Mr. Moore has helped the Leamnsons institute a new schedule of rates and contracts and has increased advertising volume since joining the staff earlier this year. Mr. Moore and the Leamnsons believe that the growing suburban market in their area will require the services of another ad salesman in a year or two.

Mrs. Dorothy Phillips is a part-time housewife who comes in two and a half days a week, mostly to work on Headliner and circulation. Mrs. Viola Wall is bookkeeper and handles classified ads, which usually run a full eight-column page or more.

Complete page pasteups are scheduled to be finished by midnight Tuesdays. They are taken Wednesday mornings to the Pratt Printing Company in Indianapolis, where they are photographed, plates made, and run off on the central plant's 16-page Goss Suburban press. The plant prints about a dozen other weeklies, charges the Leamnsons $140.00 to print 2600 copies of a 10-page paper.

We learned that all body composition for the Times is also jobbed out to Compolith Inc., six miles from Zionsville.

Headlines and display type for ads are set in the Zionsville plant using a Varityper Headliner. The Leamnsons maintain an art feature service, for ad illustrations.

The Leamnsons up until 1964 had a completely self-contained letterpress shop on the premises, before they converted to offset. Conversion was forced on them because they found it hard to get and keep good help on the letterpress operation. One drawback to offset, George said, was that as soon as they converted, his sons—John, age 14, and Fred, age 11—lost all interest in the newspaper operation. The old Linotype and press equipment fascinated them, and "now there isn't anything to look at except a pastepot and scissors." The only piece of equipment in the shop other than the Headliner is an old three-legged skillet to melt wax for the pasteups.

But George is pleased with offset, and "would leave the business if I had to go back to my old equipment."

"We do a good bit of job printing," he said, "although we did more when we were letterpress with our own equipment. It is about 20% of our total volume, now, while it formerly was about 30%." But there is more profit on the gross, George explained, even though it is jobbed out.

In 1955, the newspaper realized a gross of $17,000 (with about ⅓ job printing) and last year the gross approached $70,000 (with 20% job printing).

When the Leamnsons purchased the paper for $15,000 in 1955, there was no existing competition, and this remained true for the next five years. Then a shopper was established—the Northern Suburbanite—which covers the northwest suburban areas of Indianapolis and infringed on the Times' circulation area.

At first it "kind of scared" the Leamnsons, who had grown used to a noncompetitive situation. But then they realized that "it was more an emotional thing than anything else" and they began to counteract it "by running a NEWSpaper; with emphasis on the first syllable."

The shopper did force them into offering an "expanded paid" circulation on the Times because the shopper was offering saturation coverage. The Leamnsons explained that "expanded paid" meant they went to the maximum allowed to a second class paper with free sample circulation in addition to the paid.

Then they contacted Liner Circulation service in Chicago to put on a professional circulation-building contest. Liner came in to Zionsville and put on a massive drive, with points given to every local worker who could be enlisted for each subscription brought in. First prize was a new automobile.

How did it work?

"We put on about 525 new subscribers, but many of them for a three-year period," Mr. Leamnson said. "We haven't dropped many of them, either." About 500 put on during the campaign are still subscribers.

The paper came out on the promotion about $500 ahead, after paying for the new car and other prizes.

"It's an interesting experience," Marjorie Leamnson said. "One that everyone should go through at least once."

Marjorie pointed out that such a campaign focuses community interest on the newspaper. "So many wonder how the newspaper can afford to give away a car."

The Leamnsons' now conduct a twice-annual contest on their own, giving away bikes to the solicitors who bring in the most subscriptions. About 100 to 150 new subscribers are put on this way.

Circulation can be built by putting on drives—professional or not—but it has to be held with a good editorial product. George Leamnson said, "we resolved first to cover the local news. This is our reason for existence. We tried to sharpen and deepen the news coverage, and we went beyond the village limits. We wrote editorials regularly. Marjorie does a weekly column of human interest. We conducted campaigns to raise money for various community projects—including a new $10,000 fire truck, a new playground, and a new park. We seldom write on any subject outside of the county."

Ironically, with excellent local news coverage and good local circulation, the Times still has had to go outside of Zionsville for advertising. Local retail merchants only provide about ⅓ of the linage. Mr. Leamnson started in 1961 to take outside advertising, in order to put the newspaper on a more profitable basis, and to allow the weekly to grow.

Local merchants, as in many communities, complained. And, as is often the case, the ones who complained the loudest were the nonadvertisers.

George worried about it, spent some sleepless night, and at 2 a.m. one morning woke up to draft a statement-of-policy to be privately circulated among the town's merchants. This is the way it began:

"Generally, if you can't get or do the thing you would like most, you settle for the next best thing.

"The thing we want to most at the Zionsville Times is to sell Zionsville businesses advertising space in the Times. Basically, that's our business. We can't operate a good community newspaper that will adequately serve readers with news, features and pictures in which they are interested without the advertising revenue to pay for the gathering and production of that material. . . . The publication of a good quality newspaper is a cooperative venture . . .

"But in the last year, advertising from local, Zionsville advertisers has continued to decrease.

As a result we have been settling for the next best thing: outside or competitive advertising . . . The recent influx of outside advertising has occurred without sales effort on our part. It has come in by telephone and mail. Reservations and copy come in well in advance."

George went on to explain the economics of newspaper publishing in terms the local merchants would understand. He pointed out, also, that local merchants not only accepted but actively solicited out-of-town business.

"*The Times* cannot refuse to accept legitimate advertising from responsible businesses able to pay for it, and it cannot legally promise any advertiser or group of advertisers that it will protect him or them from competitive ads. To do so is to conspire in restraint of trade," the statement read.

He concluded: "The thing we want most is to sell advertising space to Zionsville merchants. We love them best, but in this world of business, you can't live on love. Our need is advertising revenue. We'll be happy to get it from Zionsville businessmen, if they want to offer it in return for our service, but when financial support is not forthcoming from that source and there is space that can be filled with other legitimate advertising, it is our policy to fill it."

The four-page statement, which effectively answered a criticism many community newspapers receive, has so far been quoted in 30 publications.

The Leamnsons have successfully tackled the present, and are considering the future. This includes considering a typographical change to a modified or modernized "Colonial newspaper" type makeup.

And in Sept. 1965, the *Time's* publisher bought the competing *Northern Suburbanite*, which makes him one of the newest members of the growing number of multiple-paper publishers.

Hawaii State Society Awarded Haines Trophy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, among Washington's most active organizations is the Conference of State Societies. And if State society activities seemed just a little more enthusiastic and a little happier last year, it could have been partly due to the infectious spirit of the Hawaii State Society, of Washington, D.C.—winner of the Roy C. Haines Memorial Award for the outstanding State society of the 1965–66 season.

Under the capable leadership of President William W. Graham, the island society chalked up an unprecedented 95 points out of a possible 100 points which are based on community services, organization growth, and participation in conference activities. This was the second year that the Haines Trophy was awarded in a competition among all State societies in the Nation's Capital. It is a perpetual trophy which replaced the President's Award previously awarded annually. The Hawaii State Society had also won the President's award in 1963 under the presidency of Mr. David Peters.

Receiving special recognition for their part in the society's activities last year were: Mrs. Jeanne Rozamus, Mrs. Lani O'Connor, Mr. Harold Bailey, Mr. Takeshi Kumagai, and Mr. Orvin L. Nelson. The president of the Hawaii State Society for the 1966–67 season, Mr. Clifford Paulson, said every effort will be made to keep the Haines Trophy for a second year.

Two Articles by Dumitru Danielopol

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, two themes, apparently unrelated, but nevertheless when reviewed, put the finger on problems of foreign affairs, according to Dumitru Danielopol's insight in his articles of September 14 and September 23 which thus are of special significance. For years, the State Department has carried on a romance with Yugoslavia's dictator, Tito. Another State Department failure has been its timidity in telling the effective story of the United States and its policy and actions. As I stated, these two articles dramatize these situations.

The articles follow:

[From the Springfield Illinois State Journal, Sept. 15, 1966]

UNITED STATES ISN'T SELLING SELF IN EUROPE

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—When former Vice President Richard M. Nixon declared recently that "our effort in Viet Nam was not appreciated" in Europe, he wasn't kidding.

He put it mildly when he continued that "what is more discouraging and more significant, it is not understood."

During my recent extended tour of Western Europe which took me to England, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, and Denmark I heard the Communist line more often than I thought possible.

I have heard the United States called "aggressor," "imperialist," "colonialist" in more languages than I care to enumerate.

One editor-publisher of an important Swiss newspaper said the United States "is just as bad as Britain and France in the old Colonial days."

Another said that "the United States is the warmonger and the U.S.S.R. is seeking peace."

There are of course exceptions. In Greece, a country which had to fight Communist subversion for many years, our Viet Nam position is not only understood but supported. The same is true in Germany. It gives West Germany great comfort to know that the United States is in Viet Nam respecting its commitments. This, they feel, will help deter any Russian aggression in Europe.

The Spaniards who consider themselves the original fighters of communism have an attitude of "I told you so."

However, the great majority of the people of Western Europe, either don't understand what we are doing in Viet Nam or don't want to.

The fault however is not entirely theirs.

We must shoulder part of the blame ourselves. We are just not "selling America." Anything resembling pro-American propaganda is strictly coincidental.

Every country I visited has a Ministry of Information. Its job is propaganda. Its duty "is to sell" its country abroad.

The United States has no counterpart. The so-called United States Information Agency (or Service) should be, but it isn't.

If the USIS has a concerted policy on Viet Nam, it is just not noticeable in Europe.

USIS officials themselves admit failure in Western Europe. They attribute the resistence in Western Europe to "political sophistication and the unwillingness of Western Europeans to accept American political reasoning at face value."

There is more to it than that.

Some USIS officers in Europe admit frankly that they do not agree with the administration's Viet Nam policy. How can they then promote it?

Following the "building bridges" theme toward Communists of Eastern Europe, USIS has practically cased to attack communism as such.

European writers, following the lead of some American columnists, put disproportionate emphasis on the minority in America that opposes our Viet Nam policy. The result is a lopsided picture of our country.

Some USIS officers complain that they are not given the tools to do an effective job.

Their jobs are not made any easier by the over-publicized anti-Viet Nam statements of such Democratic senators as J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, WAYNE MORSE and ROBERT KENNEDY.

In the meantime, Communist propaganda is not standing still.

Its well-oiled machine, perfected over half a century, is making inroads among people who should be our friends.

It is about time President Johnson awoke to the fact that his points are just not getting across.

It is the administration's job to do something about it.

Until Americans realize that this struggle with world communism is primarily a psychological struggle, we are in trouble.

Propaganda is of vital importance. (Call it "psychological warfare" if you don't like the word "propaganda").

The man behind the gun is more important than the gun. He decides whether or not to fire it.

[From the Aurora (Ill.) Beacon-News, Sept. 23, 1966]

TITO IS SITTING ON A VOLCANO

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—After Tito, what?

The question is pertinent. The 73-year-old Yugoslav dictator is sitting on a volcano.

"Tito is the only thing keeping Yugoslavia together," said one expert on Yugoslav affairs. "No one else has the authority or the prestige for such a task."

The pressures inside Yugoslavia are described as tremendous. Many Western experts think they are tearing the country apart. The pattern is not a new one in the volatile Balkans.

A shaky Marxist economy represents only one side of Yugoslavia's problem. "Free enterprise" reforms introduced last year have run into opposition from party "apparatchnicks" who fear their political monopoly would be weakened.

Nationalism is chewing into the state composed of Bosnia and Hertzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia.

The conglomeration of nationalities, backgrounds, civilizations and religions has posed as big a headache for Communists as for the royalists who preceded them.

Confronted with such problems, the Communist Party is gradually losing its influence.

People openly criticize the failures of Marxist ideology and demand an end to party privilege.

Alexander Rankovic, who created the security police and ruled it for 20 years, kept the country together with an iron fist.

He was a conservative Communist. He opposed any steps toward liberalization. He looked like the man who would take over from Tito.

But Rankovic made a mistake. He knew he was hated as a ruthless tyrant so he set out to get a new image. He decided to play the nationalist card.

A Serbian, he presented himself as the champion of Serbian national interest. And, just to play safe, he placed his police in important positions where they could keep tabs on all the other political leaders.

He moved too quickly. Others convinced Tito that he planned a coup d'etat, and Tito got rid of Rankovic.

The hatchet fell on July 1. With Rankovic went also his deputy, Svetislav Stefanovic, a member of the Central Committee, and a number of police chiefs.

But now Tito is deprived of a reliable secret police, his most important tool to keep the country together. His recent public appeal for support from the army dramatized the situation.

No sooner did the police control sag than other nationalist leaders began to pull in different directions, intent on building their own little empires.

The move away from communism has been accelerated in many parts of the country. In Slovenia, Marxist doctrine has virtually disappeared, according to some observers, and private enterprise and initiative are being encouraged.

Leaders like Krste Crvenokovski in Macedonia and Dr. Vladimir Bakaric in Croatia are talking about radical "democratization and reorganization of party life."

In a recent spech Tito appealed for a "top to bottom" reorganization of the Party so it can "become efficient and justify its existence."

The recent open challenge to Tito by writer Mihajlo Mihajlov that a second political party be permitted and the constitution strictly enforced, would never have occurred had not Communist power been considerably weakened.

The situation recalls an old Balkan axiom:

"To rule you need a good police force and good roads.

"The police need the roads to get to the trouble."

Yugoslavian roads were never much to brag about. If Tito has destroyed the police force, he has little left to pass on to any would-be Communist successor.

Columbus Day, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, a year ago I and many of my colleagues introduced a bill which would make Columbus Day a legal holiday. Unfortunately, the press of business has kept this legislation from consideration on the floor. I think it is a sad thing, Mr. Speaker, for I believe that we should honor our discoverer as much as we honor those who made us free. I earnestly hope that the appropriate committees of both Houses will act on legislation which will be reintroduced in the next session of Congress to establish October 12 as a holiday throughout the entire country as it is now in some States and cities. In New York City tomorrow the day will be marked by a massive, colorful parade and a score or more banquets.

Several weeks ago I had the privilege of being present when the President signed a proclamation designating October 12 as Columbus Day. The President took the occasion to hail the new immigration law which was passed last year and which has done so much to halt previous inequities in our immigration system. In conclusion the President said:

> When Columbus day comes in 1966—or a century from now—our American Revolution will still be going on. We will still be building. Men from Italy and a hundred other lands will be among us building. And any man who has the courage and a will to work and who loves liberty will be free to join our ranks as a fellow immigrant.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have been a sponsor and supporter of the immigration legislation to which the President referred.

Mr. Speaker, this is why it is important that Americans pay adequate attention to the day marking the anniversary of the birth of Columbus. Our indebtedness to him should serve to remind us of the indebtedness we have to all those patriots who lived, fought and died that we might have the Nation we have today. It should also serve to remind us of the rock upon which this country is built—the ideals, wisdom, courage and determination of the tens of thousands of immigrants who adopted this country as their own and of the generations which followed them.

This, then is what we must never take for granted, the blessings of freedom and the terrible price paid for it. We must never forget that as we must never forget the eternal debt we have to our forefathers through whose veins flowed the blood of more than a score of alien nationalities.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow when we salute Christopher Columbus I think we should also salute the members and officers of the many loyal and patriotic Italian American societies who are doing so much to honor Columbus. Their efforts serve not only Americans of Italian ancestry but all Americans, for their focusing of attention on Columbus reminds us all of our heritage.

Historical Lawrence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development has chosen the city of Lawrence for a demonstration project that will result in an inventory of historic sites and structures in the area.

Lawrence was one of the few cities in our country which was built for the specific purpose of launching the industrial revolution. As a result there are a number of structures including bridges, dams, homes, factories, and so forth which are unique to the period and should be preserved.

While it is true that here in the Congress we have labored hard to eliminate the abuses and evils of that period of our history, particularly for the workingman, we should try to maintain these evidences of technological advance and economic growth which have contributed so much to our current progress.

The Lawrence Eagle-Tribune recently published an editorial which highlights the importance of this effort and under unanimous consent I include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Lawrence (Mass.) Eagle-Tribune, Sept. 27, 1966]

HISTORICAL LAWRENCE

Certain geographic sites and certain physical structures are significant of change or progress or both by people, by cultures, by countries. They deserve recognition and in many instances preservation as reminders to and historic landmarks for the inspiration of succeeding generations of the deeds of their progenitors.

Our country is relatively young. We are less than 500 years from Columbus, less than 350 years from the settlement of Massachusetts by Europeans, less than 200 years from the founding of our nation. But the United States is rich in historic landmarks, because Americans have made a vast amount of history in a relatively short time.

The entire Atlantic Coast is rich in reminders of Colonial and Revolutionary eras. From the Alleghanies to the Pacific Coast there are perhaps innumerable landmarks of the conquest of the continent. Here in New England most of the landmarks that earn and receive attention recall Colonial and Revolutionary times.

But there are other landmarks of American change and advancement not related with early settlements or with wars fought on battlefields. We are reminded of this fact by the selection of Lawrence as a demonstration project inventory of historic sites and structures in Massachusetts.

Lawrence is a young city in terms of the life of Massachusetts cities. It is not, like Salem or Haverhill or Newburyport, a city that grew naturally from the settlement of a few hardy pioneers. It is a man-made city built for a particular purpose. It was created for industry, especially the textile industry.

Its great mills were manned largely by people from other lands, eager to seize the opportunities that America offered. It recorded the triumphs and the hardships of the industrial revolution which virtually remade society. It is a microcosm of the vast movement of social and economic change by which the United States, through the energy and ingenuity of its people, developed into the world's mightiest industrial country.

The Lawrence Historic Sites Inventory Committee has located more than 100 sites and structures of historic significance to study of the industrial revolution. The choice of Lawrence by the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development for a demonstration project to inventory historic sites and structures is wholly logical.

A Salute to the Business and Professional Women of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, because women are playing an ever-increasing role in our Nation's economy, as well as in civic and community activities, I would like to take a brief moment to salute the business and professional women of this Nation.

Next week will mark the annual observance of National Business Women's Week by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. I urge each of my colleagues to join me in wishing well the 177,500 members of the national federation.

Composed of more than 3,750 local clubs in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the national federation has perhaps done more than any other single group to dramatize the contributions of women to the business and professional life of our country.

Support for the National Teachers Corps

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. BRADEMUS. Mr. Speaker, as the House sponsor of the National Teachers Corps, I would like to clarify a possible misunderstanding of the activities of the Corps while it has been continuing to prepare its members under the continuing appropriations resolution.

Some of the experienced teachers who joined the Corps took leaves of absence from their posts in their former schools, but many others did not make such arrangements. When the provisions of the continuing resolution prevented them from teaching, they faced the possibility of a break in service which would destroy hard-earned tenure rights.

In order to avoid this inequitable result, some teachers signed contracts with their home schools and were immediately granted leaves of absence, thus protecting their tenure rights without requiring them to teach.

I have received assurances from the Office of Education that there were no instances where a teacher signed a contract with a school other than his or her own.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD my letter of inquiry on this point and the reply of the Office of Education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the National Teachers Corps. This program will help to put well-trained enthusiastic young people and experienced teachers in the slum schools, urban and rural where they are so badly needed and where they can make such an important difference:

OCTOBER 6, 1966.

Hon. HAROLD HOWE II,
U.S. Commissioner of Education,
400 Maryland Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR COMMISSIONER HOWE: I am writing to you about several questions concerning the Teacher Corps that were raised on the floor of the House on September 28.

These questions deal with the provision in the continuing resolution on appropriations which read:

"*Provided*, That after June 30, 1966, and prior to the enactment into law of H.R. 14745, no new contractual arrangement shall be entered into in connection with the National Teacher Corps nor shall any commitments of any kind be made with respect to the assignment of any teacher to teach in any school under that program."

A letter of August 27 from Mr. Zellers has been cited as encouraging experienced teachers to contract with school districts in violation of the above provision.

Further, it has been asked whether the Teacher Corps has acted properly in paying stipends to Corps members pending enactment into law of H.R. 14745.

I would appreciate any comment you might have on these allegations.

Sincerely,

JOHN BRADEMAS,
Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D.C., October 7, 1966.

Hon. JOHN BRADEMAS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BRADEMAS: Thank you for your letter requesting information on the operation of the National Teacher Corps under the provision of the continuing resolution which reads:

"*Provided*, That after June 30, 1966, and prior to the enactment into law of H.R. 14745, no new contractual arrangements shall be entered into in connection with the National Teacher Corps nor shall any commitments of any kind be made with respect to the assignment of any teacher to teach in any school under that program."

You refer to a letter of August 27, 1966, written by Mr. Zellers, Deputy Director of the Teacher Corps. The letter read in part:

"To: Preservice and Inservice Directors or Coordinators of National Teacher Corps projects.

"There has been recent indication that the interim funding plan may create a "break in service" problem for some experienced teachers. Our lawyers have advised us that in such cases the following steps should be taken to protect the rights and tenure of the experienced teacher:

"1. Request the local school district to which the experienced teacher has been tentatively assigned to place the teacher on its rolls and then furlough or give him a leave of absence to the Teacher Corps Project at your academic institution."

I believe the statement is somewhat unclear and may have been subject to misinterpretation. Some members of Congress, therefore, may have felt that it was an attempt to circumvent the provisions of the continuing resolution. This is not the case at all.

The explanation is this. Most experienced teachers obtained leaves of absence when they left their home schools to join the Teacher Corps. However, some experienced teachers who had planned to serve as team leaders in their home schools did not obtain leaves of absence. Since they were not permitted to teach in their schools under the continuing resolution, some arrangement had to be made to preserve their tenure. This matter was raised by Dr. James Murphy of the University of Wisconsin on the 24th of August in behalf of teachers from local Wisconsin school systems. Mr. Zellers' letter of August 27 was in response to their request for a solution.

As a result of this policy, six experienced teachers from the Milwaukee school system and one from the Racine, Wisconsin, system signed contracts with their home schools and took leaves of absence. Several teachers in the Miami system did the same.

We have checked carefully and can find no instance where an experienced teacher has signed a contract with a school other than his own.

Prior to June 30, arrangements were made with Universities to provide in-service teacher training of Corpsmembers for the school year beginning in September of 1966. But no contractual arrangements were made after June 30 nor were any commitments of any kind made by the Teacher Corps with respect to the assignment of any teacher to teach in any school as a part of the Teacher Corps program. As part of their training, most of the Corpsmembers spent part of their time in schools during the summer pre-service training and during the fall training as well.

To be certain that the restrictions regarding teaching were clear, the following telegram was sent by Mr. Zellers to all program directors on September 2, 1966. "The National Teacher Corps interim operating arrangements contained in my August 29, 1966, memorandum to you continue in effect. To clarify any question which may have arisen, it must be emphasized that there may not be any arrangements with public schools to include teaching assignments during this period."

The need for teachers in the schools is great and we know that corpsmembers have been asked to "help out." But conscientious efforts continue to be made to insure strict compliance with the provisions of the resolution. Where violations have been discovered, they were stopped.

"The in-service training that was funded by the 1966 appropriation is now being provided by the Universities. During this training, subsistence stipends to Corpsmembers are being paid with funds provided by the continuing resolution. We have attempted to preserve the investment in the pre-service training of Corpsmembers until such time as the Congress could take final action on the 1967 appropriation.

Sincerely yours,

J. GRAHAM SULLIVAN,
U.S. Commissioner of Education
(For Harold Howe II).

An Appeal To End the War in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an appeal, like many others that I have received, to end the war in Vietnam. Once again, citizens of the United States are standing up to voice their opposition to the policy our country is following in Asia. We are all greatly disturbed by the horrors of conflict. Many of us are shocked at the moral callousness which permits the continuation of such a frightful situation. I submit this appeal by the Religious Society of Friends of Pasadena, Calif., as an example of the sincere and genuine cry of an ever-growing number of Americans:

AN APPEAL TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM NOW

(Signed on behalf of the Pasadena Monthly Meeting of Friends by Mr. Elwood D. Thomasson, clerk)

The Pasadena Monthly Meeting of Friends is deeply disturbed by the tragedy and suffering that is being inflicted on the Vietnamese people through the war there. Nor can we escape the responsibilities for the violation of the moral and spiritual principles upon which the universe is founded. They are our brothers who are being killed.

Present indications are that all sides are determined to fight the war to a finish, regardless of the sacrifice of life, and which can easily run into world conflict. We believe the war should stop now, and that we should put our efforts into building again both north and south Vietnam, instead of destroying them, and implement the efforts of the U.N. Secretary General for conditions that create an atmosphere congenial for discussion and negotiating to end the war, namely:

a. The cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam.

b. The scaling down of all military operations by all parties in South Vietnam.

c. The willingness of all parties to enter into discussion with those actually fighting.

We believe that maximum use should be made of the United Nations and other international bodies or nations not major participants in the conflict, to use their good offices in seeking a settlement.

This appeal is being sent to President Johnson, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Defense, United Nations' Secretary General, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, and our representatives in Congress.

The Era of Anarchy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ED REINECKE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, there is a spirit of unrest and discontent that is sweeping across the country. It is bred of the frustration that comes from the many problems, foreign and domestic, that face our Nation. It is also fanned by the awareness of our citizens of the "leadership gap" in this Nation. We need unselfish, dedicated leadership to give direction and purpose to the Nation. David Lawrence, the distinguished editor of U.S. News & World Report, has stated this problem very well in his editorial of August 29, 1966.

Under unanimous consent I insert it in the RECORD at this point:

THE ERA OF ANARCHY

(By David Lawrence)

Historians some day will write that the United States in the 1960s experienced an era of anarchy unparalleled in a free country governed originally by a written Constitution and once dedicated to the principle of law and order.

We are today on the verge of a complete breakdown of our governmental structure.

City governments appear helpless to protect human life. State governments are paralyzed by lack of tax revenues. The Federal Government is torn between the demands of a crucial war abroad and the pressures of groups at home that force bigger and bigger deficits in the Treasury.

City after city is plagued with "demonstrations" and disorders led by irresponsible elements who put their own interests above those of the community.

Crime has increased to an unprecedented degree as law enforcement is frustrated.

The economic life of the country is threatened with disruption by labor groups of unlimited and unrestricted power who are interfering with a sound functioning of the private-enterprise system.

Strike after strike has resulted in irreparable losses to innocent citizens.

The Government keeps a watchful eye on every merger and invokes the antitrust laws against management. But when a combination in restraint of trade arises to strike down the freedom to operate airlines, the monopoly of the labor union goes untouched as the Administration and Congress timidly look on.

The use of campaign funds by labor groups to buy a majority of the votes in Congress is well known. But such scandalous behavior in our democracy is not punished under existing law. The lack of courageous leadership is all too apparent.

A committee of Congress, at its hearings recently, encountered disorders instigated by extremist groups—some of whose members have admitted Communist connections.

The anarchy goes further. Street demonstrators engage in violence as they demand a law which would authorize the Government to tell the citizen to whom he may sell or rent his own property.

Is mobocracy to take the place of democracy? Even clergymen, who are supposed to preach doctrines of human love and conciliation, have joined the mob, and some have actually participated in "sit-ins" or "lie-ins" or marches that have incited violence.

Can all this be justified by the argument that a "moral issue" is involved and that any law which is considered "morally unjust" may be disobeyed at will?

Where shall we look for leadership in the crusade to restore law and order?

Can we expect this from the leaders of the executive branch of the Government, many of them reared in the school of politics which says that "the end justifies the means"?

Plainly, we need integrity in government as well as courageous leadership.

We need a majority in Congress which will not seek to buy re-election through "pork barrels" of the taxpayers' money.

We need a majority which will put an end to the corrupt system of today whereby pressure groups with a material interest control much of the voting in our Congress and exert a tragic influence on the Executive.

Of what avail is re-election if it is won at the cost of self-respect and a troubled conscience?

When will a President decide that a single term which truly serves the people is a more valuable contribution to his place in history than a second term obtained through surrender to pressure groups?

Defeat in a worthy cause is only a temporary setback. Woodrow Wilson forthrightly said in a campaign speech: "I would a great deal rather lose in a cause that I know some day will triumph than triumph in a cause that I know some day will lose."

The time has come for the American people to be realistic. The national Government is spending billions of dollars for "human welfare," and lots of it is being wasted. The risk of economic collapse grows each day. Inflation is already boosting the cost of living and diminishing the purchasing power of the dollar, inflicting huge loss, especially on persons of fixed incomes. Interest rates for business borrowing are now at six percent—the highest since the 1920s.

Lawlessness, economic confusion, a war in which we do not recognize that our real enemies are the Soviets and the Red Chinese who keep on supplying arms to kill American soldiers in Vietnam—all these grave problems cannot be solved by "slipping and ducking."

The real issues must be faced, and there is only one way to do so. The nation must elect to Congress courageous Representatives and Senators. The voters must disregard party labels and cast their ballots for the individuals who will put aside selfish interest and serve the public interest. Only then will we see the end of the era of anarchy.

Television Series on Three Branches of Government Announced by Operation Government and Group W

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago a group of wives of Congressmen, Supreme Court Justices, and Cabinet members formed a bipartisan committee called Operation Government to ascertain ways in which the vital work of the Federal Government could be portrayed through the television medium. The committee headed by Mrs. Charles A. Vanik and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford, has met over 40 times during the last 2 years seeking ways to tell the complicated and vital story of how our Government operates. A year ago, after many companies involved with television broadcasting had been interviewed, negotiations began with the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.

Today, the Operation Government Committee and the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. announced the production of 60 one-half hour programs which will depict the way our Government operates and which will begin to be screened in October 1967. In attendance at this important press conference, in addition to the members of Operation Government and the president of Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., was the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable John W. McCormack.

Speaker McCormack praised the diligence of the Operation Government Committee members in seeing that the public should have available on regular television viewing time, as well as on educational television, this comprehensive program on Government.

Following is the text of today's news release, and also the remarks made at the meeting by Mrs. Charles A. Vanik on the purpose of Operation Government:

Television Series on Three Branches of Government Announced by Operation Government and Group W

Washington, D.C., October 11.—The production of a series of sixty half-hour educational television programs, designed to serve as an illustrated primer on the three branches of the federal government was announced today by Mrs. Charles A. Vanik and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford, Co-chairmen "Operation Government," and Donald H. McGannon, Chairman, and President of Group W (Westinghouse Broadcasting Company).

In making the announcement, Mrs. Vanik and Mrs. Ford, who are the wives of Congressman Vanik (Ohio) and Congressman Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), cited "the pressing need for more and better educational material to serve the general public's heightened interest in knowing more about the operation of the government. 'Operation Government,' a bi-partisan committee composed of wives of members of Congress, the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Executive branch and of experts in the educational television field was formed over two years ago to assure the production of this type of critically needed television program. We are gratified that Group W has undertaken the considerable commitment necessary to bring this project to fruition."

In outlining the scope of the television series, Mr. McGannon said, "the programs will draw upon the resources and talents of great teachers and will utilize techniques of graphics, film and other devices of demonstration which can add interest, appeal and clarity to an educational television program.

"We look upon this project as an opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to generating more creative relationships between the constituent and his government. We believe television can contribute much in this regard and commend the vision and initiative of the 'Operation Government' committee in seeking out this medium as a primary educational vehicle," Mr. McGannon said.

In addition to Co-chairman Mrs. Charles A. Vanik and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford, members of the "Operation Government" committee are: Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey, Mrs. Stewart L. Udall, Mrs. Carl Albert, Mrs. William H. Ayers, Mrs. Jonathan B. Bingham, Mrs. Hugo Black, Mrs. Hale Boggs, Mrs. John W. Byrnes, Mrs. Edmond Campbell, Honorable Edith Green, Mrs. Fred R. Harris, Mrs. Chet Holifield, Mrs. Warren G. Magnuson, Honorable Catherine May, Mrs. Henry S. Reuss, Mrs. John J. Rhodes, Mr. Mark E. Talisman and Mr. Nick Zappel.

The television series will be produced on videotape by Group W which will broadcast the program on its stations and make it available without cost to television stations throughout the country. In addition a film version will be made available for classroom and other non-theatrical use.

The first 30 programs will be ready for broadcast beginning in the fall of 1967; the second 30 ready by fall 1968.

A team of eminent political scientists has been recruited to serve as consultants to the series: D. B. Hardeman, Professor of Political Science, Trinity College; Hugh Le Blanc, Professor of Political Science, George Washington University; Howard Pennyman, Professor of Political Science, Georgetown University and William Prendergast of the Republican Conference. Pre-production meetings with this team of consultants have already taken place.

The beginnings of "Operation Government" were outlined by Mrs. Vanik, Mrs. Ford and Mark E. Talisman, who was instrumental in the formation of the committee and conceived and outlined the original proposal to utilize television in achieving the aims of the committee. Mr. Talisman is Administrative Assistant to Congressman Charles A. Vanik of Ohio.

Work on the project began three years ago with the first formal committee meeting taking place six months later and the initial meeting with Group W one year after that. Throughout this period representatives of WETA, the educational television station in Washington, D.C., worked closely with the committee members in an advisory capacity.

In addition to surveying the major functions of the three branches of government, the series will reveal many behind-the-scenes aspects—committee work, staff work, etc.—which are not apparent to the casual visitor to Washington, D.C. In this way the series will serve to better prepare visitors to appreciate and understand the nation's capitol when they visit.

The series will also serve as an aid in voter preparation and as a means of improving the interplay between government and citizen through better mutual understanding.

The series will be produced for Group W by Michael Sklar under the supervision of Richard M. Pack, Senior Vice President, Programming, Group W.

During the past 15 years Mr. Sklar has produced many important documentaries for National Educational Television, the CBS Television Network and for Group W. He served as Executive Producer of the Intertel series, producing documentaries in Mexico, England and other international locations. At CBS, Mr. Sklar was producer of the distinguished science series, "Conquest."

The Group W stations are: WBZ, WBZ–TV, Boston; WINS, New York; KYW, KYW–TV, Philadelphia; WJZ–TV, Baltimore; KDKA, KDKA–TV, Pittsburgh; WOWO, Ft. Wayne; WIND, Chicago and KPIX, San Francisco.

Statement of Mrs. Charles A. Vanik on Operation Government, October 11, 1966

Mr. Speaker, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I shall endeavor to briefly tell you about the purposes which brought together our representative group of the distaff side of the government in this series of television programs on the operation of government.

As wives of legislators, administrators, and judges, we have been answering questions—yes, explaning as best we could all that goes on—and why. These inquiries impressed us with the great hunger for information. Everyone desires to know better the various processes by which laws are created, administered, and judged.

We want to see the vital processes of the American government displayed as they really are. We feel the government is a warm, dynamic, living thing. We want to excite public interest in these processes and the events which they make. We want these things to be as real to those who see this program as it is to those more fortunate to be on the scene—to live in this atmosphere charged with change.

American government is more than a textbook subject or a civics course. It is a system of producing prosperity, equality, social progress, and justice through order. The teacher can present the organization of government and the dogma of democracy. Our task is to implement—to breathe life and experience into words otherwise silent. Our experience here has revealed the color and the excitement of the nerve center of our government. We would like to transfer these experiences to the classroom and to the home.

We endeavor to correct the common stereotyped concept of the politician or the public official. We know these men and women for their courage, their integrity, and their public concern. These truths should also be shown. They will serve to attract young people and new people to the dignified challenge of public service. Government is a cherished and an honorable calling. We endeavor to strengthen the voice of that calling and to make it loud and clear.

Now we come to the question of how we propose to develop this series.

A program outline was developed with WETA in an advisory capacity, and was presented to our Committee at its first meeting two years ago. Our Committee, bi-partisan by nature—as are our politics, agreed unanimously that this presentation should be a lively, realistic approach to our system of government.

This was no simple task! Which should we seek first—foundation help or a director-producer? Should we use actors or should we keep it authentic by using actual participants in government? Our decision was finally made in the direction of a professional broadcasting company known for its contribution to education. The uniqueness of this program is the desire of our Committee to be helpful in working with Westinghouse to bring our cameras into contact with vital proceedings, and into the offices of key people in government today. Perhaps the contrasting of an urban Congressional office with that of a Congressman from a rural district would point up the different problems encounterd by each.

The structure will be lecture type with frequent use of historic and recent film clip—and other innovative TV technique. The first thirty half-hour programs will be on the Legislative Body, and the next thirty on the Executive and Judiciary Bodies of government.

The first series will be ready in September 1967 and the second series by September 1968. For those school areas without access to TV, 16-millimeter film will be made available. A copy of this news release has been sent to every Congressional office, and we anticipate a cooperative, harmonious climate throughout the Congress, spurring research and production toward our goal.

Salute to Uganda: Fourth Independence Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to extend greetings and congratulations to the people of Uganda on the commemoration of their fourth year as an independent state. I would like to take this opportunity to send warmest felicitations to His Excellency A. Milton Obote, President of Uganda; and to His Excellency E. Otema Allimadi, Uganda's Ambassador to the United States.

Like many of the newer states, Uganda has experienced some sporadic upheavals, but it now appears that the Government will make steady progress and continue to achieve stability.

Paramount in the future of a strong Uganda is economic achievement. In this regard, the "Work for Progress" second 5-year development plan for 1966–71 should play a vital role. Officials hope to double the country's per capita income by 1981. Another objective of the plan is to end Uganda's dependence on two cash crops—coffee and cotton. Agricultural growth is projected at 5 percent yearly, though industry should be able to make even greater increases. Plans also call for greater use of nitrogenous fertilizer, chemicals, iron and steel and synthetic fabrics. The Uganda Government will bear a large share of the financial burden while assistance from international organizations and private foreign investment is also expected. It is a welcome sign to witness the new Africa begin to revert from the source of primary products and now undertake to utilize her products at home and thereby create more jobs and a stronger money economy.

I am proud that the United States through its AID program of educational assistance has been a factor in Uganda's program for development. Once again I congratulate the Ugandan people and wish them every success in their plans for a strong and prosperous nation.

My Individual Freedom Under the Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as I have mentioned in the RECORD, the Frances Broward Chapter, Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, have selected their Constitution Week essay contest winners for the current year. It is my pleasure to insert the following essay by Miss Darcy Shean, a junior at Cardinal Gibbons High School, at this point in the RECORD:

My Individual Freedom Under the Constitution

With a huge yellow balloon clenched tightly in my fist . . . my platinum curls whipping in the breeze and a double-dip chocolate ice cream cone dripping down my chin, I couldn't be happier. Inside I felt as bright as the reflection of the sun bouncing off the sea, and the world to me was like cotton candy, frothy and bright and gay.

Mommy and Daddy were in the front seat and I was in the back as our shiny red convertible whizzed us along the beach road. I splashed in the surf to my hearts content and built a million sand castles, then lived in each one, 'cause I was all of four, and "my" Florida was pink houses, palm trees, drive-in movies, sunshine and poodle-doggies with rhinestone collars and painted toenails.

By the age of six I swam as well as any porpoise and at ten there wasn't a kid in Lauderdale who could do a better jackknife. Everyone who grew up in southern Florida accepted these things as "commonplace"; After-all didn't everyone have swim parties in January?

I'm afraid I didn't realize how fortunate I was living in my sunny domain until my fifteenth summer when my family decided to vacation in conservative New England. The northern houses to me looked old and dull. My Yankee cousins found my clothes outlandish, and after swimming in an immaculate swimming pool the ole' swimmin' hole with its weedy shoreline and muddy bottom left much to be desired. The marvels of Florida I had never appreciated; basking in its sunshine was always taken for granted. That's the way I viewed my country; taking it all for granted. Enjoying my freedoms of the Constitution without stopping to consider exactly what they are; never noticing how brightly the sun shines on a free land.

I was the child with the balloon, running my toes through clean white sand. I didn't know that there were other children whose feet touched mud when they went swimming; who were caught without a choice in the mucky bottom of a communistic whirl pool.

I have the choice to choose as I did at age four the color of my baloon; or my dress; or my house; or the color of my best friend. I can flavor ice cream with chocolate; my life with higher education; and my heart with God. I can ride in a red convertible or on a wave of freedom marches. I can live in a sand castle on the beach or in an overpopulated slum or in the big White House at the end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

To protect me I have Mommy and Daddy and the lifeguard at the beach or my local police, or the National Guard and always, always God, because one cannot have choice without protection . . .

Protection is needed against the freckle-faced little boy who might step on my sand castle, just for spite; or from where the water is deep and shark infested; or from the anti-this, anti-that association or a "wicked" foreign power bearing down upon me or a dense stifling hatred chewing at me from the inside.

Thanks to the Constitution, strong with freedom for all, and the millions who are willing to uphold high ideals: little girls will always be able to trip along the shore kicking the waves back into the sea.

Montclair Honors Two Distinguished Citizens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, two of Montclair's leading citizens will be honored later this month with special awards—former Mayor William L. Dill, Jr., will be presented with the annual Community Service Award of the chamber of commerce, and Clary Anderson, director of athletics at Montclair High School, will receive the sixth annual Citizenship Award of the Montclair Service Clubs Council.

It gives me great pleasure to call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial from the Montclair Times which recognizes the invaluable public service which these two fine men, through their dedication and devotion, have rendered to the community, and I include it at this point in the Record:

Two Outstanding Citizens To Be Honored Here This Month

Two of Montclair's outstanding citizens, former Mayor William L. Dill, Jr., chairman of the Redevelopment Agency and president of the Montclair Art Museum and Clary Anderson, director of athletics at Montclair High School, teacher, author and one of the most outstanding football and baseball coaches in the entire nation, will be honored in Montclair this month.

The Chamber will present its annual Community Service Award to Mr. Dill at its 45th annual dinner on Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, at The Manor, while Mr. Anderson will receive the sixth annual Citizenship Award of the Montclair Service Clubs Council at its annual luncheon on Wednesday, Oct. 26, also at The Manor.

These two awards have become the top honors to be bestowed upon our outstanding residents, and each is highly of importance, for they recognize outstanding citizens who have contributed much to the general good of our community.

The Chamber made a wise choice in selecting former Mayor Dill for its award, for his 8-year term as Mayor was the longest term of any Mayor in the town's history, and as pointed out by the Chamber he "has made available both his time and talent in municipal, religious, welfare and cultural activities in the community." A Montclair resident for 37 years, he has shirked no appeal to serve Montclair, and he ranks high among the outstanding leaders of our community.

Similarly, the Service Clubs Council will be honoring one of Montclair's outstanding citizens in Clary Anderson. The Citizenship Award is made annually "in recognition and appreciation of outstanding civic, cultural, educational and charitable service to his community," and the service is described on the plaque as an "inspiration to everyone." Mr. Anderson, who has been associated with Montclair High since 1940, has been its director of athletics and head of the physical education department there since May, 1956, has been an advisor to thousands of Montclair boys and girls relative to their college careers, as well as to their own personal welfare and future in life.

The Chamber and Service Clubs Council are to be congratulated upon selecting two of Montclair's outstanding citizens for these coveted awards.

History of the St. Vartanantz Armenian Apostolic Church

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday of this week, it was my honor to participate in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the consecration of the St. Vartanantz Armenian Apostolic Church of Lowell, Mass. The occasion was particularly heart warming because of the rich history of the Armenian-American community of Lowell and the many contributions its members have made to the various civic and charitable enterprises of the city and its surrounding towns.

It was fitting that for such an occasion so many of the leading members of the Armenian-American community from around the country were able to be present. At the dinner which followed the celebration of the Divine Liturgy by His Grace, Bishop Torkom Manoogian Primate, Diocese of the Armenian Church of America, the bishop gave an inspiring invocation. Participants in the speaking program included John F. Amboian, chairman of the 50th anniversary celebration committee, Deacon Hovhannes Kasparian, director of religious education for St. Nersess Armenian Theological School, Nelson Kayajanian, chairman of the parish council, the Honorable Edward J. Early, Jr., mayor of the city of Lowell, Antranig Antreassian, editor and author, the Honorable John K. Najarian, district judge for the State of Rhode Island, and the pastor of St. Vartanantz Church, the Reverend Father Guregh Kalfayan.

Under unanimous consent, I include at this point in the Record some highlights from the history of the parish that I feel will be of interest to my colleagues:

Brief History of the St. Vartanantz Armenian Apostolic Church

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of the Armenian community of Lowell, Massachusetts, can be traced back to May, 1888, with the arrival and settlement of seven Armenians.

By the year 1900, an Armenian-American community of Lowell had been established and was beginning to expand as a result of the migration from the Mother Country, which was in a turmoil.

The Ladies Aid Society, originated in the year 1910, has played a very important role in the Armenian-American community life. The zeal and eagerness of this group in developing a good Christian community life, centered around the Church, was so overwhelming that it led to the eventual fund-raising, planning, and building of the Church.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH

On March 23, 1913, a campaign for a Church Building Fund was auspiciously initiated by seven men; each donating one hundred dollars. Between the years 1913 and 1917, the Committee collected approximately $4,673.00. In addition, a mortgage for $4,500.00 was acquired, increasing the total funds available for construction to $9,173.00. The records indicate the cost of constructing the Church was $9,435.00.

The land upon which the Church now stands was purchased with part of the funds. The next order of business was the blessing of the soil and the laying of the cornerstone. The Lowell Armenians not only assisted financially, they participated in the actual digging of the foundation to accelerate their goal.

These were crucial times. While in the Motherland many Christian brothers and sisters, parents and children, husbands and wives, relatives and friends were being unmercifully massacred by the Turks, here, in a distant land, the Armenians of Lowell were building a Church to the greater glory of Jesus Christ.

On April 16, 1916, in the mdist of a large throng of thankful worshippers, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moushegh Seropian performed the ancient and impressive ritual of consecration of the St. Vartanantz Armenian Apostolic Church located at 60 Lawrence Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

The Armenian Church of Lowell is the third oldest Armenian Church to be constructed in this country; the first was built in Worcester, Massachusetts, in the year 1891, and second in Union City, New Jersey in 1907.

THE PARISH DISTRICT

In addition to Lowell proper, the Lowell Parish at the present time is composed of Nashua, Concord, Manchester and Pelham in New Hampshire, and Bedford, Billerica, Chelmsford, Dracut, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, and Wilmington in Massachusetts.

THE PARISH COUNCIL

The Parish Council members, nine lay parishioners elected by the Parish Assembly, are the custodians of the properties of the Church and, together with the Parish Priest, conduct the affairs of the Parish. The Parish Council members are elected for a two-year term.

Members of the Parish Council and the other committees serve the Church energetically, enthusiastically, and faithfully. In recent years, the Council has been kept occupied with projects such as the renovation of the interior of the Church, the enlarging and remodeling of the kitchen in the Church Hall, conversion of the heating system, repair of the electrical system, purchase of a Parish House, and the permutation of Parish Priests. Presently it is confronted with the possibility of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts taking the present Church and land for the proposed Lowell connector highway.

RENOVATION OF THE CHURCH

The interior of the Church was in need of adornment for a prolonged period of time. In 1956, the Parish Council and a special committee appointed by the Parish Assembly undertook this tremendous task. These two groups worked tirelessly to plan, guide, and contract the work to bring this endeavor to a satisfactory completion. Today, the Parishioners enjoy the radiance and splendor as a result of the improvements of the Holy Altar, Sanctuary, and the Nave of the Church.

In 1963, the assets of the Church were further increased by the purchase of a Parish House located at 652 Wilder Street in the Highland section of Lowell. Once again the Ladies Aid Society was actively and financially instrumental in the purchase of this property.

SPECIAL TRIBUTES

On Sunday, April 25, 1965, the Armenians throughout the world paid homage to their people by attending Memorial Services commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Massacre of 2,000,000 Armenians by the Turks. On that day, a Memorial Mass was celebrated at St. Vartanantz Armenian Church, followed by a solemn ceremony on the Church grounds. Many Armenians, friends, and government officials attended.

A gripping atmosphere prevailed when the Veterans marched forward on the Church grounds and, forming a rifle squad with a color guard, placed a memorial wreath at the base of the flag pole. Taps were played while the American flag was raised, followed by a six-gun salute. This same complement of Armenian-American Veterans, by invitation, performed similar rites on the same day at the Public Common in Lawrence, Massachusetts. This Special Service was a heartfelt way of expressing Additional Tribute to the memory of the departed brethren on this day.

Ten-Year Moon Exploration Proposed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William Hines in an article in the Evening Star of September 27, 1966, reviews the comments of Dr. Eugene M. Shoemaker of the Geological Survey's Astrogeology Center. Dr. Shoemaker examines the need for man to utilize the moon in discovering new mineral deposits right here on earth. In the continuing dialog that is necessary to provide a clear direction to our future national space effort Dr. Shoemaker has outlined one of the possible routes that may be taken. I commend the reading of Mr. Hines' article to all of those concerned that we determine an adequate future national space program which will contain both economic benefits and growth of science and technology.

The article follows:

[From the Evening Star, Washington (D.C.), Sept. 27, 1966]

TEN-YEAR MOON EXPLORATION PROPOSED

(By William Hines)

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.—One of the nation's top experts on the moon believes a solid economic case can be made for spending $15 billion on a 10-year lunar exploration program following the first Apollo astronaut landings late in this decade.

Justification for such a post-Apollo project, Dr. Eugene M. Shoemaker said, would have nothing to do with exploiting natural resources of the moon, whatever, they may be. He made clear in an interview that he is none too hopeful of finding commercially valuable deposits there.

Rather, Shoemaker explained, the justification would lie in modern man's desperate need to discover new mineral deposits on earth.

NEED "GOOD THEORY"

"We are using our mineral resources at a fantastic rate," the noted government geologist said. "What we really need to sustain our economic needs in the years ahead is a damn good theory about how the earth was formed.

"A good way to develop this theory would be by comparison with another celestial body—and the moon is just such a body."

Shoemaker discoursed on present and future moon projects in his office at the Geological Survey's Astrogeology Center here.

Astrogeology is a space-age word denoting the study of rocks and like formations on other worlds.

"Sometimes people get mixed up and call it 'astrology,'" Shoemaker jestingly commented. "It isn't."

The scientist, a former member of the space agency's staff in Washington, is now the chief adviser on geology for the nation's moon program in the Interior Department's Geological Survey. He has been involved intimately in both the Ranger "hard-landing" and Surveyor "soft-landing" projects photographing the moon.

"REASONABLE" PROGRAM

The first manned lunar landings—two are presently planned—will not extract many geological secrets from the moon, Shoemaker said. A more elaborate program of research will be required for scientific return, in his view.

To get a good working knowledge of how the moon was formed and how it is constructed probably will require 10 years of fairly concentrated work, Shoemaker said. He defined a "reasonable" program as one providing one or two manned moon landings and one moon-orbiting manned flight a year.

The crews for this post-Apollo phase should be heavily weighted in favor of scientists, or at least of astronauts exhaustively trained in science, he said.

Such a program would cost about $1.5 billion a year, according to the geologist. He acknowledged that such heavy funding over a long period probably could not be obtained for "pure science," but expressed the opinion that economic benefits on earth would justify it.

Shoemaker emphasized that he was not following "spinoff" lines, which maintain that byproducts of space technology usable on earth will repay the costs of semi-scientific projects in space.

It will be scientific, rather than technological, spinoff that would count in the case of the moon program, Shoemaker predicted.

Progress in Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have long admired the Charleston News and Courier for the wisdom and eloquence of its editorial commentary on the world of today. The following editorial from the October 3, 1966, edition of the News and Courier well illustrates the clear thinking that characterizes this great newspaper and its outstanding editor, Thomas R. Waring:

PROGRESS IN AFRICA

The creation of new nations in Africa has become commonplace, but when the British protectorate of Bechuanaland achieved independence Sept. 30, it was an occasion for uncommon enthusiasm.

Botswana, as the new nation is called, is a vast land the size of Texas. Its population is only 543,000 and the economy is completely pastoral. Why enthusiasm? The answer is that Sir Seretse Khama, prime minister of Botswana, intends to avoid the wasteful hate politics and war-mongering of other new African nations.

Botswana is next door to industrial South Africa. It has a good market there for its cattle. Observers believe that a long-time, mutually satisfactory economic relationship will be worked out between Botswana and the Republic of South Africa.

This month another significant independence celebration will take place. Basutoland, a British protectorate completely inside South Africa, gains independence. African political history was made in early September when Chief Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Basutoland, was welcomed in Pretoria, capital of South Africa. Again the hopeful prospect is that Basutoland and South Africa will work hand in hand for economic development.

These political developments shed new light on the future of Southern Africa. Though often described as near the point of explosion, the incendiary threat clearly comes from the outside. Given time and freedom from interference by the United Nations, the countries of Southern Africa may move toward a common market and eventually a new commonwealth for the African subcontinent.

This happy outcome would be one of the most progressive developments on the global scene. Because of the healthy outlook evidenced by attitudes in Botswana and Basutoland, the United States should use its influence to prevent the United Nations from taking any disruptive action in Southern Africa.

Pulaski Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, Polish Americans' contributions to American life continue the great tradition established by a man who is revered as both a great Polish patroit and a great American patriot. Casimir Pulaski fought the Russian domination of Poland, and he fought the British domination of America. His memory and his achievement are recalled today, Pulaski Day.

He was born at Podolia, Poland, in 1748. As a young man, after acquiring military experience in the guard of Duke Charles of Courland, he joined his father, Count Joseph Pulaski, in active rebellion against Stanislaus II. Pulaski's military exploits were heroic, and for a time were successful, but his forces were eventually defeated and scattered, and his property confiscated.

He fled to Turkey where he tried in vain to persuade the Turkish Government to attack the Russians. He went to Paris where he met the representatives of revolutionary America, Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane. In May of 1777, Franklin wrote to General Washington in Pulaski's behalf. When Pulaski arrived in Boston in July, Washington recommended him to the Continental Congress. It was Washington's suggestion that Pulaski be placed in command of the cavalry of the Continental Army.

Arriving in Philadelphia in the spring of 1777, he joined the Continental Army as a volunteer, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Brandywine. Four days after that battle, on September 19, he was appointed a brigadier general by the Continental Congress and given command of the cavalry. Next he participated in the Battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777. He then resigned his command, suggesting, in his letter to Congress in March of 1778, the formation of an independent corps, a suggestion that General Washington and the Continental Congress approved.

This corps, known as Pulaski's Legion, was officered by foreigners serving enthusiastically in the American cause. It rendered important service in the southern campaigns of the Revolutionary War.

Pulaski arrived at Charleston in May of 1779, where he was defeated by the superior forces of General Provost. He then joined General Lincoln and the French fleet in their attack on Savannah, bravely charging the enemy lines at the head of his cavalry, and falling gravely wounded. He was taken to one of the ships of the fleet, the *Wasp*, where he died on October 11, 1779.

Pulaski received his fatal wound as he led his cavalry charge against the enemy of a new country dedicated to the cause of freedom. Polish Americans have always made large contributions in life and suffering to American struggles against tyranny. In so doing, they are at one with the heroic example set by that great Pole and great American, Casimir Pulaski.

U.N. Keeps Man's Hope Alive

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, news of the resignation of U.N. Secretary General U Thant has prompted numerous commentaries on the status of the United Nations. I should therefore like to direct the attention of my colleagues to an editorial which, while being objective and straightforward in its analysis of the many problems which face the world organization, manages at the same time to be hopeful and optimistic in its viewpoint.

Indeed, the United Nations organization represents man's eternal quest for peace—that all our differences may someday be settled peacefully at the conference table rather than on the battlefield.

The September 20, 1966, editorial of the Honolulu Advertiser emphasizes the many positive accomplishments of the international organization. It reminds us of the many social, economic, and educational programs that are being successfully carried out by U.N. agencies all over the world, of the possible increase in its membership, of its relative success in settling African problems, and of the value of informal contacts which the organization affords its members. Finally, the editorial reminds us that though it may not be a time of "great hope" at the U.N., the 21-year-old organization nevertheless keeps man's hope alive.

The frank but hopeful editorial of the Honolulu Advertiser is submitted for inclusion in the Congressional Record:

The U.N.'s Frozen Age

Three years ago President John F. Kennedy stood before the United Nations General Assembly and said: "We have the power to make this the best generation of mankind in the history of the world—or to make it the last."

Today another session of the U.N. opens, and few would argue that much progress toward world peace and stability has been made in the last three years. If anything, the cause of world order seems to have slipped backward.

Now, as its 21st regular session begins, it appears the U.N. has not really come of age. Instead it seems frozen more than ever in the ice of cold war politics.

This is not to blame the U.N. With 117 member nations, it has bureaucratic frustrations. But essentially its frustrations stem from the conflicts of the big powers, whose decisions to cooperate or not determine the U.N.'s health and illness.

In this, the United States, as well as other powers, must take a share of the blame for U.N. failure.

We have sought to bring the problem of getting Viet Nam peace talks to the U.N., but only after the war started escalating to major proportions and we had been cool to earlier "peace"overtures.

Now there is talk President Johnson may want to address the General Assembly, but the the response is summed up by Donald Grant, U.N. correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"From talks with other diplomats it is clear to American representatives that another Johnsonian call for 'unconditional negotiations' would not be well received.

"The matter, most United Nations diplomats believe, is more complicated than it seems to appear to President Johnson . . ."

Russia and, to a lesser degree, France must also take a good share of the blame for the weakening of the world body. Their refusal to pay past assessments led to a compromise that badly weakened the U.N.'s peacekeeping powers.

China presents another major shortcoming in the U.N., for lack of membership for the Peking regime means that one-quarter of the world's people and the biggest and most belligerent nation in the world, is not represented.

The U.S. has managed to block Communist China's membership, and seems prepared to do so again this year, although there was considerable study in Washington this summer.

A favorable vote for Red China membership seems only a matter of time. But the question is then whether that great power will spurn the offer—unless impossible conditions she imposes are met—and so contribute to U.N. weakness itself.

It would probably be well if Secretary General U Thant could be persuaded to stay for a time. He is sincere and capable if not greatly effective. In the present state of things, a cold war fight over his successor might develop.

But any Secretary General of the United Nations is going to be frustrated under present conditions.

The U.N., of course, will survive:

It may even make some minor progress, or at least raise a furor, on African problems and peace-keeping responsibility, if the small nations organize their large numbers but limited potential.

Various U.N. agencies, financial, social and economic, continue to quietly do some good work.

Membership will grow to perhaps 122 and Indonesia will return, which is a gain, although nobody should confuse size with effectiveness.

The many informal contacts made at U.N. headquarters always hold their own promises, and even a debating society has its virtues.

It is not a time of great hope at the United Nations, this period of go-it-alone nationalism and big power tensions. But the U.N. remains a place where man can meet, talk, and at least keep hope alive.

Columbus Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. SWEENEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, On Wednesday, October 12, we celebrate Columbus Day. Over 35 States of the Union are setting aside this date as a legal holiday. There is pending in the House of Representatives legislation to make this day a national legal holiday. The significance of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus merits this designation to preserve the meaning of this day in the minds and hearts of every citizen of the New World.

Last Sunday evening, October 9, 1966, the Columbus Day Celebration Committee of Greater Cleveland, Inc., sponsored a banquet at the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel, attended by over 1,500 Clevelanders of Italian descent. The purpose of this meeting was to raise funds for scholarships for deserving young students. Under this scholarship program, a 4-year college scholarship was awarded to Frank A. Mazzuco who plans to attend Case Institute of Technology. Also under this program, a 2-year scholarship has been awarded to Anthony Ianiro who plans to enter the priesthood after atending Borromeo Seminary.

The principal speaker on this occasion was my distinguished colleague, the Honorable Charles A. Vanik, Representative of the 21st District of Ohio, whose speech

I would like to submit herewith for the Record:

I am here today to reaffirm the great Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. Before Columbus, there were legends of the Norse voyages and discoveries. The Irish claim a visit to America before the year 1000—but if it were so—and no Irishman would disprove it—nothing came of that visit. There is also a tale that Columbus had a son of Erin on his crew named McGuire—a crew member on the small boat on which Columbus was landing at San Salvador—who jumped out of the boat and hauled it ashore so that the Admiral, as Columbus was called, did not get his feet wet. As this story goes, McGuire claims to be the first white man to set foot on this island.

It is rumored that the Russians, through the Leningrad Institute of Discovery and other Achievements, claim the Discovery of America, South America, Africa, Austrialia and New Zealand. There is no one in Russia who disproves this claim.

I come from more modest strains; my ancestors in either Czechoslovakia, Austria-Hungary, Sudeten Germany, or Bohemia—depending on the moment in history you talk about, claim no such great discoveries for mankind. They claim only the discovery of Europe and the Bohemian way of life, which has more recently been rediscovered by the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, and the miniskirt brigade.

That Columbus ventured out on a sea of darkness on August 3rd of 1492 with a fearful crew on an uncertain voyage, without insurance, on a mission of discovery, was the significant fact. His mission was organized and logistically supported, for the length of his journey was not known. It was successfully executed after ten weeks of sailing. He was not sure, but he was prepared, and he was confident.

When Columbus landed at what we now know to be San Salvador, he was not greeted with a song that he had just entered Marlboro Country. Nor did Mable run over to him with a glass of Black Label. When he landed, he was greeted by people who discovered him and were waiting to be taken—the first friendly Indians.

Before Columbus sold Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand on his plans for a voyage in scientific research, there were the skeptics who believed the world was flat. These people were the first or early "squares." These people were those who thought the mission a waste of money. "What was there to be gained in a new route to the Orient?" "What was wrong with the existing route?" "After all, what about the hungry and needy people of Lisbon and Barcelona." "Why should federal funds be wasted on such nonsense?"

But Queen Isabella liked the determined plans of Admiral Columbus and hocked her jewels to send him on his way. But for her providence and hope, America might have missed discovery until 130 years later when the French and the English were tugged and pulled into the Age of Discovery!

In the succeeding visits of Columbus to America, he landed on the Islands of the Caribbean, Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and what is now Haiti and the coast of South America.

Columbus hoped he would find a new sea route to the Orient and the wonderful world described by the adventurer, Marco Polo. In this he lost out to Vasco De Gama, who sailed around Africa and the Indian Ocean. But while Vasco De Gama found the sea route to the ancient world of jade and silk of the Orient, Columbus found the world of maize, corn, tobacco, and, ultimately, freedom. He was the leader in a cultural interchange which made Spanish and Portugese the language of Latin America. He brought Christianity and its respect for humanity to two vast new continents and an island empire.

Today, for those who have the time and the money, nothing is more enchanting than to retrace the Columbus Tour of the West Indies. San Salvador is unspoiled—almost like Columbus found it. While Cuba is temporarily closed and Haiti is troubled, the Dominican Republic is now reopened. In these places, and in Jamaica and Puerto Rico, there are Fifteenth Century forts and cathedrals which trace an organized, civilized culture as we know it, to a date almost a century and a half before the Virginia colonies were the dream of Sir Walter Raleigh. Christopher Columbus talked the good Queen Isabella into the first Project Head Start. She gave him the first discovery—action grant.

Today, young people complain that they enter a world already fully discovered. They act as though the Age of Discovry has passed them by. They feel that the age of enlightenment is gone. To them we say that the Age of Discovery and enlightenment is ever-present, here and now.

America's navigators are today charting routes to the moon—to either its riches, if any, or its vantage point. If the trip were made solely for a view of the Earth from a ridge on the top of the moon, it would be worth it. Today we are spending $5 billion of your tax money every year to give some cosmonaut a chance some day soon to step out of his Apollo spaceship, stretch his arms and look down on the Earth which he has conquered and which could no longer contain or imprison him.

In Project Mohole, your Federal Government is spending hundreds of millions of dollars to probe the crust of the Earth at its thin point at the bottom of the sea. Some fear the sea will escape through the crevice and leave us dry. Scientists know that the Earth's center is filled with dynamic energy which may one day bring new warmth to the world. We have spent billions of dollars in agricultural research—which today is America's most outstanding achievement in the eyes of a hunger-threatened world. Our bread is made, a small percent anyway, from wheat that is raised on less acreage than we required in 1910. We have indeed made the lands bountiful.

Your Federal Government is spending $10 billion every year in various kinds of research in the basic sciences, in the technology of industry, agriculture, and in health.

Over 75% of health research today is publicly financed. We spend $2½ billion every year on atomic energy research. This energy may soon make life possible in the Polar North or on the bottom of the sea.

Some people say we should not spend their tax money this way. Some people say that we are forcing Uncle Sam to the wall; that he might soon have to divorce Auntie Poverty. I say we can and we must afford this experiments in social betterment, these adventures in space, these researches for humanity, these needs for equality and peace which strain our resources.

Like the good Queen Isabella, we must be willing to stake our jewels to conquer the seas of darkness and despair which begin only a few miles above us, only a few miles below us, and only a few miles around us.

Fairplay for Argentina

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TOM S. GETTYS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. GETTYS. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Kilgore (Tex.) News Herald, of August 29, 1966, is worthy of the consideration of all U.S. citizens:

Fairplay for Argentina

The voices which convinced many Americans that Fidel Castro was the saviour of Cuba, have changed their tone. The Castro Revolution, they said, was good. But the new Argentine Revolution, they say, is bad.

This would not be so tragic if these voices did not wield so much influence with American public opinion. Even the U.S. State Department listens. The truth is that the new Argentine Government of Lt. Gen. Juan Carlos Ongania is anti-Communist and pro-American. It openly seeks the support of the United States.

Our State Department appears reluctant to act in opposition to the "liberal" press that has trained an unrelenting barrage against the Ongania government using such tried and true scare words as "Hitlerism," and "terrorism."

We wonder how the informed Argentine citizen feels about those unsubstantiated charges and the apparent inconsistency of U.S. officials in dealing with his new government. He must be aware that millions of U.S. dollars support the same type of military government in Brazil. He surely recalls that the U.S. Government moved swiftly to recognize the military regime that took over in Peru in 1952. He also would know that the U.S. is giving strong financial support to Communist Yugoslavia.

No doubt he would be aware, too, of the growing clamor in the United States for recognition of Red China, a country ruled by a regime openly dedicated to the destruction of the U.S. If our own U.S. citizen is puzzled by the vagueness of our government, then certainly the Argentine citizen must be completely bewildered.

The revolution in Argentina occurred because the previous administration of President Arturo Ilia was in a purposeless drift, and there was strong evidence that Peronista labor leaders would soon gain control. The coup by a military junta may not have been a democratic election but appears to have been welcomed by the majority of Argentines who recognized that something had to be done to get the country moving in the right direction.

Argentina looks to us now for help to increase its trade and to stabilize its economy. It is a country with tremendous potential and could emerge as one of our strongest allies in Latin America.

We must not turn our back on Argentina any longer. We need friends in Latin America, not enemies.

Hungary: Ten Years Ago

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, this month the free world is noting the 10th anniversary of the Hungarian revolution against Communist tyranny. Paul Auer, former Hungarian Ambassador, who is now living as an exile in Paris, has recalled the events of 10 years ago in an article in the Central Europe Journal of October 1966.

Mr. Auer brings the reader his own piercing story of the first peaceful demonstration that climaxed in an armed but desperate attempt of workers and students to free their country from the shackles of Soviet tyranny.

The author explains how the Petöfi Club, with its summons for a silent demonstration of sympathy with events in Poland, gradually gave momentum to other expressions for democratic change, not only among Hungary's students and youth, but among rural citizens as well. With no leaders and no fixed program, the resolution was given concrete expression in 15 points, most important being the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary, free elections, and freedom of expression.

Paul Auer points out that although Western World sympathy was strong for the Hungarian freedom fighters' cause, it was blocked by the immediate paralyzing effect of the Suez crisis and fear of world conflict. The last remnants of resistance were crushed by Soviet troops.

Under unanimous consent I insert at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full text of Mr. Auer's essay:

HUNGARY 10 YEARS AGO

(By Paul Auer)

Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Life magazine, wrote in December 1956 about the Hungarian revolution: "The story needs rehearing and retelling from man to man and generation to generation so that the priceless thing fought for may keep its central place in our hearts." After a lapse of ten years a short "retelling" of the events of October 1956 and an analysis thereof should be inspiring and instructive.

After the death of Stalin, the riots in Pilsen, the East German uprising, the 20th Congress in Moscow, and Beria's fall, symptoms of strong oppositional forces were apparent in Hungary. The most active elements were the intellectuals who formed the "Petöfi Club", so named after the great Hungarian poet and leader in the Revolution of 1848 who died on the battlefield in 1849 fighting for freedom. The cry of the Petöfi Club was for "greater freedom" and more "humanism". Even the words "Down with the regime" could be heard at one of their meetings. "A strong wind must not be rationed into gentle little breezes", said one of the writers at the meeting of the 27th of June. On October 6th there was a solemn re-interment of the former Communist Minister of the Interior, Laszlo Rajk, who had been executed and was rehabilitated after his death. According to the Communist paper *Szabad Nep*, "the silent demonstration of the hundreds of thousands of mourners was our pledge not only to preserve pure memories, but to remember the dark practices of tyranny, lawlessness, slander and defrauding of the people." Events in Poland accelerated the reform movement, but no one dreamed it would end in revolution.

Exerybody hoped for a peaceful transformation. On the 22nd of October, at a students' meeting at the University of Budapest, it was decided that the young people should stage a "silent demonstration" the following day to express their deep sympathy and agreement with events in Poland. The Petöfi Club also passed a resolution asking "for the democratization of the youth movement" at the meeting of October 23rd. On the afternoon of the historic day of the 23rd of October 1956, university students gathered in front of the Petöfi monument carrying banners inscribed: "Long live the youth of Poland!" Some sang the Kossuth hymm. Then they marched over to the statue of Bem, a Polish general who fought in 1849 on the side of the Hungarian revolutionists. There they were joined by other students, workers, writers and journalists shouting: "Send the Red army home!" "We want free elections!" "We want new leaders!" But this was still a peaceful manifestation of people carrying no arms. Its character changed only when the demonstrators learned of the speech of party leader Gerö who refused to join forces with those of the political police. Later on the entire Hungarian army joined the demonstrators and let them have arms from the barracks. Some Russian soldiers also helped them.

Thus a peaceful demonstration became a bloody revolution, victorious until the Russian aggression. It happened on the 4th of November, when, disregarding the provisions of the United Nations Charter, fresh Russian tanks and troops entered the country in spite of the protests of the new government. Hungarian youth and workers again fought with heroic courage, yet it was a hopeless struggle. In three days everything was over. About 20,000 Hungarians lost their lives in the fighting betwen the 23rd of October and the 7th of November, and 200,000 left the country to join those other 200,000 who emigrated in 1947 and 1948 after the Communist takeover. Prime Minister Imre Nagy and his associates who took refuge at the Yugoslav Legation were arrested by the Russians—in spite of assurances of safety—when they left the Legation. They were later executed. A considerable number of freedom-fighters were either sent to Russian camps or imprisoned. Thousands of them are still in Soviet camps, while others are in Hungarian prisons.

When the present Communist leaders speak about these tragic events, they use the term "counter-revolution". Counter what? There was no revolution in Hungary during or after the second world war until 1956. Communism was brought to the country by the Russian army. When the war was over, at the end of 1945, there were elections in Hungary in the presence of the Soviet occupation troops. Nevertheless, and although Hungarian voters did not yet know what Communism really means in practice, the Communist Party only won 17 percent of the votes. Radical agrarian and other social reforms were voted by a parliament in which the great majority was non-Communist. Therefore a revolution would not have been justified and did not take place. In the summer of 1947, the Communist Party, protected by the Russian troops, seized power. In 1956, the Hungarian people again voiced its will; 98 percent of the population wanted a change.

The revolution proved that: (1) In spite of the heavy indoctrination, youth remained anti-Communist; (2) the working-class was opposed to the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat which is nothing but the dictatorship of the leaders of a foreign party; (3) The theory of historic materialism is erroneous, because the revolution did not break out for materialistic reasons. People did not demand more bread, but more freedom and independence. Idealistic motives can still attract and inspire people, even in this materialistic age.

The revolution had no leader and no prepared program. It was only on the 23rd of October that university students drafted a paper of 15 points outlining their demands. The most important ones were: (1) withdrawal of Soviet troops; (5) free elections; abolition of the one-party system; right to strike; (12) freedom of the press; the right to speak and criticize freely. The Writers' Association also prepared a memorandum embodying similar ideas. It urged "an independent national policy", "political and economic conditions for free membership in co-operatives", the people must elect their representatives in parliament, in the councils, and in all the autonomous organs of administration by free secret ballots. The Revoluntionary Committee of Hungarian Intellectuals, formed on 28th October, demanded "the withdrawal of Soviet troops", "general and secret elections", "the candidates must be nominated by the people", and "absolute freedom of press and assembly". The Students' Parliament of Miskolc declared on October 26th that Hungary "should become a member of a Danubian Federation". Prime Minister Imre Nagy declared in his radio speech of 3th October that the one-party system had to be abolished. He was also in favour of withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact and of accepting a neutral status for Hungary, modeled on that of Austria.

Ten years after this tragic blood-bath, not one of the aims for which so many heroes sacrificed their lives, has been achieved. A considerable number of Soviet troops are still stationed on Hungarian territory. There is still only one political party. The fundamental freedoms and most of the human rights are still not respected.

The Hungarian revolution opened the eyes of the Western world. Statesmen realized what terrible mistakes were made at Yalta. There was no lack of manifestations of sympathy. The writer of this article received the following as yet unpublished letter dated 10th November 1956 from the then socialist prime minister of France: "Mr. Minister, Thank you very much for your letter of 2nd November which touched me deeply. Believe me, the help which the French people and their government are trying to bring to the Hungarian people will continue. As a democrat and a European, I am profoundly grieved by the martyrdom which your unfortunate country is suffering. I myself, as well as my government, salute with admiration the courage of the Hungarian people who, once again, shows how highly it values the respect due to the essential rights of human beings and of the nation. Please accept . . . Signed: Guy Mollet." The then Foreign Minister of Eire, Mr. McBride, spontaneously cabled me, asking what his country could do for us. In the humanitarian field everything possible was done. But that was all. The fear of a world war and the Suez problem paralyzed the Western leaders. As we know now, the Kremlin made the decision to send fresh troops to Hungary only after very long discussions and hesitation, on the pressing demands of China; it is probable that energetic diplomatic interventions would have changed the situation. The resolutions of the U.N. were not respected. A visa was refused to the secretary-general of this world organization.

Discontent is still general, not only in Hungary, but everywhere in Eastern Europe. Spontaneous outbreaks are always possible, in spite of the lesson of the revolution. Historical events do not always occur in the same place, in the same way, under the same circumstances, and do not always have the same outcome. It is time for the Soviet leaders to reconsider the situation in Central and Eastern Europe and to try to avoid new catastrophes by granting the right to self-determination in Central and Eastern Europe and by creating in this area a situation in which peace and security would be guaranteed for all, and this for her neighbours' sake as well as for her own.

Our Allies in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, many people do not realize that we are not alone in Vietnam. Assistance to the cause of freedom comes from many different nations around the world.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following column by Bob Considine, which appeared in the October 2, 1966, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune:

WE'RE NOT ALONE

(By Bob Considine)

People . . . places . . . pals . . . We're not as alone in Viet Nam as some would lead you to believe.

Aid, some of it admittedly tokenish, is being given to the U.S.-South Viet Nam side by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Nationalist China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France (!), Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Laos, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay and Venezuela.

It takes many forms. Assistance is as bewilderingly varied as crack Australian, Korean and Philippine troops and Brazil's coffee shipments, France's 417 teachers and 100 million francs in low-interest credits and Israel's $5,000 worth of pharmaceutical products, Japan's $1.5 million worth of ambulances and China's warehouses, transport vessels, half a million textbooks for elementary school children, and 100 tons of fertilizer. Thailand, already risking its neck by providing airfields from which hosts of strikes at North Viet Nam are launched, has also come through with flying instructors for South Viet Nam's transport pilots, cement, zinc roofing and tons of rice.

There will be more.

Every serviceman who arrives in Viet Nam is given a "Nine Rules" card. The rules read:

1, Remember we are guests here: We make no demands and seek no special treatment; 2, Join with the people! Understand their life, use phrases from their languages and honor their customs and laws; 3, Treat women with politeness and respect; 4, Make personal friends among the soldiers and common people; 5, Always give to the Vietnamese the right of way; 6, Be alert to security and ready to react with your military skill; 7, Don't attract attention by loud, rude or unusual behavior; 8, Avoid separating yourself from the people by a display of wealth or privilege; 9, Above all else, you are members of the U.S. military forces on a difficult mission, responsible for all your official and personal actions. Reflect honor upon yourself and the United States of America.

Bit different tone from the Order of the Day issued just 25 years ago Monday by A. Hitler. He announced that Russia had been crushed, but just to be sure it would never rise again it had better be crushed a bit more.

History of Damascus, Md.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, this year the good citizens of Damascus, Md., are observing the 150th anniversary of their town.

Damascus, like many other small towns in America, is rapidly finding itself at the center of an expanding regional business and economic growth. This appears to be the pattern for the future of the town, and its leading citizens are now busily engaged in planning and preparing for that future. Rather than "growing like Topsy," which has been the unfortunate pattern for too many other beautiful small towns in the United States, the people of Damascus want to control that growth and make their town a truly model community, blending the old and the new, in order to create the best possible way of life for one and all.

But, briefly, let me say something about the history of Damascus, and for this information I extend my grateful thanks to Mrs. Clarence M. Payne, Jr., a longtime resident of the town, who carefully researched the area's colorful history.

Damascus was founded in 1816, 150 years ago.

It was in that year that Edward Hughes laid out the new town, appropriately naming it after the original land tract, patented in 1774 by one Matthew Pigman, which referred to the area as the "Pleasant Plains of Damascus."

The 14 lots comprising the newly founded town in 1816 lay in the southwestern corner of this original tract and are on the south side of the present Main Street of Damascus. The Druid Theater and the Damascus Methodist Educational Building stand today on land which was part of the original town.

Damascus has since expanded onto other original patents—to name a few, DeLay, Very Good, Bite the Biter, Ray's Adventure, Pembroke, Kent, Stoney Range, Mount Pleasant, Hutchcraft's Range, Storey's Grove, Silent Valley and Baynes Good Luck, Mount Radnor, Point Lookout, and Friendship.

Most of the grants of land in the Damascus area were made during the period when Montgomery County was a part of Frederick County from 1748 to 1776, and some of the recipients of these early grants were not the earliest settlers but those who took up the land for resale.

Most of the early settlers in the Damascus area were descendants of prominent families who were the early settlers in the older Maryland counties. Some had come from Anne Arundel County and others had settled first in Lower Montgomery County before coming to the Damascus area as lands began to open up. Most of the original settlers remained in Damascus, but some of their sons and daughters, following their parents' example, later moved on westward to newer lands.

On April 30, 1816, the Congress of the United States approved a post road through Damascus, and the post office was established there, effective November 28, 1816, with founder Hough as the first postmaster.

There were only a handful of post offices in Montgomery County prior to 1816—Montgomery Courthouse—later Rockville, Clarksburg, Brookeville, Middlebrook Mills, and Triadelphia. Colesville and Simpsonville—later called Sligo—became post offices in 1816 along with Damascus, which therefore was one of Montgomery County's earliest post offices.

The town of Damascus grew slowly over the years, but by 1890 had grown sufficiently for the citizens to decide that their best interests would be served by incorporating the community. Damascus was incorporated for a period of 24 years until 1914, when the corporation was dissolved in order that the first paved road—now Route 27—could be completed through the town without complications. This road through Damascus became the first completely paved road connecting Washington and Frederick. From 1914 to 1926, Damascus saw much heavy traffic pasing through the town, particularly military, in connection with World War I.

This history of Damascus following World War II is quite well known, for it was then that Damascus began to push swiftly ahead, keeping pace with the growth and expansion of the whole Washington Metropolitan area. Once a sleepy crossroads, where grazing cows were more in evidence than automobiles, Damascus was becoming aware of its future as a satellite city of the Nation's Capital.

An extensive economic study of the area, made under the sponsorship of the local chamber of commerce, noted that the population of the area, at 2,079 in 1940, grew to 4,488 in 1960. This total is conservatively estimated to climb to 10,920 by 1970. More enthusiastic estimates put the population over the 30,000 mark within the next decade.

Bank deposits followed the same upward curve, according to the chamber study, from $1.8 million in 1951 to $4.9 million in 1961, with the figure now approaching the $10 million mark.

The study observed, "If properly developed, Damascus can continue to grow in this ideal satellite pattern, blending together city and county" indicating Damascus' future.

One of the outward signs pointing toward that future, according to Jerry Cook, a Damascus realtor and business leader, is the large sign on the town's main street, which marks the site of a future 26-acre shopping center, a result of several years' planning.

> The site will be developed in stages—

Mr. Cook said.

> The first stage will cover about 10 acres and will include, among others, a Safeway Supermarket, a Drug Fair, a small department store, along with specialty stores.

The recently approved Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission sketch plan for the town, completed in April 1965, also saw the town as the traditional focal point of upper Montgomery County and the nearby portions of Carroll, Frederick, and Howard Counties. Overall, it saw the area, because of its strategic location and unusually good land resources, as a hub of future economic activity for the region.

This optimism, only more so, is also shared by Col. E. Brooke Lee, a Damascus resident and a longtime figure in Montgomery County affairs.

> With the right kind of planning, the area could easily absorb more than 30,000 people by 1975.

He said.

This is what we have to expect. This is what we have to get ready for.

Colonel Lee, although it is not commonly known, runs the largest herd—some 970 head—of Poled Hereford cattle in the United States on his farm. It is visited, regularly, by cattle breeders from all over the world.

Farming, for many years, was the principal activity for the area, but this has declined steadily in recent years. In 1940, for instance, the farm population comprised 57 percent of the total. By 1960, this was down to 10 percent.

Damascus boasts the highest point of land in Montgomery County, rising to 846 feet. On a clear day, from this point, one can see the Washington Monument, the Washington Cathedral and the Capitol.

As Mr. Cook puts it—

If you put an ear to any corner around here, you can almost hear the place grow.

That growth, it appears certain, will be picking up momentum in the months and years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that this story will serve other small towns in this great country to look hard at the future, as Damascus has done, and accept the work and the challenge it represents to make theirs a better place in which to live. This is the American way. It is spirit such as this which has moved our country forward since its founding.

Poland's Government in Waiting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. **DERWINSKI**. Mr. Speaker, an article in the October 4 edition of the London Daily Telegraph tells of the continued existence of the Polish Government in exile. Recognizing the dedication of the Members of the House to the cause of self-determination and freedom to the captive peoples of eastern Europe, I feel that this article is of special significance.

The article follows:

POLAND'S GOVERNMENT IN WAITING

(By Edmund Townshend)

Mr. Aleksander Zawisza, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile, will lead members of his Cabinet to the Westminister Cathedral memorial service on Oct. 20 for Gen. Bor-Komorowski, leader of the Polish underground army during the war and of the abortive Warsaw uprising in 1944.

British forces will be represented by Marsal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, supported by a senior officer from each Service.

This will help to appease the 80,000 Poles in Britain, who were indignant that the Ministry of Defense sent no representatives to the General's funeral on Sept. 2, and made what they felt was an unconvincing excuse for the omission. They are still unhappy at the memory of Britain's withdrawal of recognition from their Government in London in 1945, in favour of the Government set up in Warsaw under Russia's wing.

The Polish Government was in London throughout the war after the fall of France. So the curt words of the communiqué after the 1945 Potsdam conference between Britain, America and Russia still rankle harshly: "The former Polish Government in London . . . no longer exists."

But the Government in London refused to evaporate. The President since 1947, Mr. August Zaleski, now 83, still maintains dignified status at his Embassy-like residence at 43, Eaton Place.

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

Every Friday his eight-man Cabinet meets there. Mr. Zawisza presides.

Round the table are the Minister of Defense, Gen. Stefan Dembinski, the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Home Affairs, Emigré Affairs, Information, and a Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. Zaleski receives guests and holds receptions in the elegant cream-and-gilt salon, hung with paintings, where every day he works at his walnut-panelled desk.

From here last month he dictated his message to all Poles in Britain on the anniversary of the German invasion. Over the staircase hangs the Polish banner with white eagle which floated over the Royal Palace in Warsaw between the wars.

Finance for the Government-in-exile comes from the "national fund" supplied by contributions from Poles here and in America. This makes a modest total of £20,000 a year to pay for the activities of the unsalaried Cabinet.

Ministers have to earn their own living. Some let rooms. The Defense Minister works in Grosvenor House accounts department.

The Government-in-exile declares that the chief purpose of its existence in the restoration of the independence, freedom and sovereignty of the Polish nation. It wants restoration of the 1939 eastern boundary, and maintenance of the existing western boundary on the Oder-Neisse line.

It favours the already well-aired idea of a neutral zone in central Europe between Russia and the West, covering countries which lost their independence in the war—Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania.

Mr. Zaleski succeeded President Rackiewicz, with whom he worked throughout the war. As a young man he studied at the London School of Economics. In 1926 he became Polish Foreign Minister for six years and was Foreign Minister again from 1939 to 1941, the year he came to London.

Looking back over the years, Mr. Zaleski commented philosophically: "We were disappointed with the result of the war. But we are grateful that the British Government allows us to go on working here."

Vincent J. DiMattina

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. **ROONEY** of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened last Friday to learn of the passing of Vincent J. DiMattina, New York State commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Vincent DiMattina was an extraordinary man and a good friend. He was a man who fought his way up from the Brooklyn docks to become a community leader and an outstanding citizen. At the time of his death he was counsel to the speaker of the New York State Assembly on military and patriotic affairs. He will be missed sorely by his many colleagues and friends. To his widow, Mary, his parents, and all his family I extend my deepest sympathy and prayers.

The 89th Congress: 1965–66

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. **RUMSFELD**. Mr. Speaker, during the 89th Congress, over 26,000 bills and resolutions have been introduced. More than 950 of the measures considered have been enacted into law, each of which affects the course and direction of our Nation.

The following is a brief summary of my votes and positions on some of the measures which have come before the Congress during the past 2 years:

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Toward our goal of world peace and freedom, the 89th Congress has considered a number of proposals. Yet, peace continues to elude us.

I have supported such measures as the food-for-freedom program, multilateral loan programs such as the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as the Peace Corps, improvements in immigration and nationality laws, military pay increases, and special mailing privileges for servicemen in Vietnam. I sponsored a resolution in the House condemning religious persecution in the Soviet Union, and a resolution to establish a World Food Commission.

I opposed the foreign aid bills in protest against the continued failure to correct the lack of direction, lax administration, and wasteful practices in the present programs. Repeatedly, attempts to amend and improve the legislation were rejected. One bright spot was the passage of my amendment to the 1966 foreign aid authorization bill, which encourages full utilization of the private sector in our aid programs.

FEDERAL SPENDING—AN ABSENCE OF PRIORITIES

In the face of serious inflationary pressures, one must weigh with special care each vote on appropriations and domestic spending programs. Each Congressman has the solitary and painstaking responsibility of studying and evaluating the merits and costs of the many measures considered, and of assessing the urgency and priority of each in the entire legislative spectrum.

It is my conviction that this administration must establish priorities in Federal spending if inflationary pressures are to be successfully met. To date, this has not been done. One example of unnecessary Federal spending was the request to approve $750,000 to build an official residence for the Vice President. While most will agree that it might be nice for the Vice President to have an official residence, such a measure clearly has a low priority.

I voted in favor of reducing excise taxes in 1965 and against the administration bill to raise excise taxes in 1966. I opposed increases in the ceiling on the national debt, and voted "no" on the minimum wage bill, after modifying amendments were rejected, because an excessive increase at this time could contribute to inflation, threaten the existence of some small businesses, and because the minimum wage bill passed by the House went beyond the administration guidelines. I voted in favor of a bill giving flexible authority to deal with interest rates where feasible in light of the prevailing money market, and introduced a bill to allow increased earnings for those receiving social security payments.

EDUCATION—THE TOOLS FOR TOMORROW

The quality of our educational systems continues to be of prime concern to me. During the 89th Congress, I supported: Loan insurance to assist students to attend business, trade, technical, and vocational schools; assistance for colleges and universities; strengthening of American educational resources for international studies and research; books for handicapped persons; assistance for library construction and services; films for the deaf; assistance to elementary and secondary schools in areas affected by major disasters; and introduced a bill to correct the recent Internal Revenue Service ruling on teachers' deductions for expenses for continuing education.

I supported a substitute to the Elementary and Secondary School Aid Act to reduce the bill down to the President's budget request, and when that failed, opposed the bill. The bill I supported, H.R. 6349, coupled a tax credit proposal with a program to help educationally deprived children. Three hours before the vote, the President announced that any vote for bills in excess of the budget were, in fact, votes for higher taxes. I voted for a motion to recommit with an amendment to reduce the bill by $328 million. The motion failed, and I opposed the bill.

CONSERVATION

In the interest of conserving our national resources and reduce air and water pollution, I supported measures to: better utilize our water resources; provide State-Federal cooperation in solving water pollution problems; establish uniform policies for enhancing fish, wildlife, and recreation in Federal water resources projects; amend the Clean Air Act; and for water resource development.

I introduced a bill to authorize an incentive tax credit for partial costs incurred by business and industry in constructing air and water pollution control facilities. This bill, the Pollution Control Incentive Act of 1966, seeks to combine Government efforts with those of business and industry in the fight against pollution.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Supported: curbs on abuses in the use of drugs; health services for older Americans; extension of coverage of the Public Health Services Act and the Community Mental Health Centers Act; extension of health research facilities; assistance to education for the health professions; funds for construction of medical library facilities; regulation of the treatment and sale of dogs and cats; and reform in narcotics laws.

Opposed: the administrations bills for aid to Appalachia bill, after a substitute bill failed; creation of a Department of Housing and Urban Development—HUD; the Economic Opportunity Act, and medicare. However, recognizing the problems in these areas, the minority party developed substitute approaches which I supported as more reasonable solutions than the administration bills. For example, on the medicare question, I supported a substitute approach providing for voluntary medical insurance and an expanded medical and hospital program under Kerr-Mills. Months before the vote on HUD, I introduced a bill which would have created an Office of Urban Affairs and Community Development under the President, rather than a new Cabinet department. I also introduced an alternative bill to the war on poverty, which would have placed emphasis on the VISTA and Headstart programs, eliminated waste and political favoritism in the present program, and reduced the cost of the poverty program. Regrettably, each of these alternatives was rejected.

GOVERNMENTAL

Voted "Yes" on: procedures for Presidential inability and succession; assistance to States for law enforcement; greater public access to Government information; establishment of a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws; appropriations for the House Committee on Un-American Activities; and provision for refusing to accept obscene mail.

Voted "No" on the reduction of silver content in dimes and quarters, and introduced a bill to establish a National Commission on Public Management intended to examine the application of systems analysis techniques to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS

After the House reduced authorizations by $25 million, I voted in favor of the Urban Mass Transit Act. When these funds were added back in by the Senate, I voted against the Conference Report. Supported: Traffic and Highway Safety Acts, creation of the Federal Department of Transportation, the House version of the truth-in-packaging legislation, the bail reform bill, and Unemployment Compensation Act amendments.

Finally, I opposed repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, supported reasonable civil rights legislation after opposing the President's proposal to cover the individual homeowner, which was rejected and the bill substantially amended, and opposed tobacco marketing quotas, the Agriculture and Food Act, the Sugar Act, and cotton subsidies.

This summary covers more than 100 of the votes which were considered in the 89th Congress. Complete information on any aspect of the work of the 89th Congress is available on request through my Washington office, Room 241 House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Results of Fourth Missouri District Opinion Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WM. J. RANDALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, during the summer our office mailed out approximately 40,000 opinion polls to the 9 counties in our Fourth Missouri District. Several thousand constituents answered the poll. Approximately 15 percent of those receiving a questionnaire responded. I was much encouraged by the response because other offices say the average returned is lower than 15 percent. The replies come back somewhat slowly and I was reluctant to make a final tabulation until we were sure all were given ample time to answer the questionnaire. I am most grateful to those who took the time to let me know their views.

An analysis of the returns on Vietnam will show that our respondents by 2 to 1 favored firmness or expansion over withdrawal or negotiation with the Communists.

The unpopularly of the "war on poverty" pointed up the fact that those who would decrease the appropriation when added to those who would abolish the program make up a total of about 73 percent or nearly three-fourths of those answering the poll. In other words, the poverty program is rejected about 3 to 1. It is interesting to note that on the question involving inflation over three-fourths of our people prefer reduction of nondefense Government spending as a means of controlling inflation instead of an increase in individual and corporate taxes.

Many interesting replies were received and handwritten notes added to the questionnaire card on the question of Federal safety standards for automobiles.

While these standards were approved by a margin of 3 to 1, the most common and oft-repeated comment was the belief of our people that most motor vehicle accidents today are not caused by the "nut on the wheel but by the nut behind the wheel."

The results as tabulated were as follow:

POVERTY PROGRAM

In fiscal year 1966, $1.5 billion was allocated to the War on Poverty. In fiscal year 1967, do you favor—

1. Increasing the appropriation, 4.2 percent.
2. Appropriating an equal amount, 22.3 percent.
3. Decreasing the appropriation, 30.5 percent.
4. Abolishing the program, 43 percent.

INFLATION

To halt inflation, do you favor—

1. Reduction of non-defense government spending, 75.9 percent.

2. An increase in personal and corporate taxes, 4.3 percent.

3. A combination of reduced spending and tax increases, 19.8 percent.

VIETNAM

Do you favor—

1. Standing firm in Vietnam until aggression is repelled, internal security is established and free elections are held there, 42.8 percent.

2. Expanding the war to seek military victory, 23.3 percent.

3. Withdraw our armed forces, 18 percent.

4. Negotiations with the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Communists, 15.9 percent.

OTHERS

1. Should additional tax deductions be allowed parents of college students? Yes, 56.2 percent; no 43.8 percent.

2. Do you believe Federal safety standards for automobiles should be established by law? Yes, 65 percent; no 35 percent.

Something Good in the Job Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on October 5, 1966, the Chicago Tribune carried an editorial commenting the success of the Gary Job Corps Training Center at San Marcos, Tex. The editorial was based on conclusions in an article written by one of the Tribune's top writers, Mr. Chesly Manly, in the Texas Job Corps Center.

The Chicago Tribune has been very critical of many aspects of the poverty program, and I would say by pointing out the weaknesses of the program, the Tribune has performed a valuable public service by showing the OEO how to improve the poverty program.

It is most encouraging to see a respectable newspaper like the Chicago Tribune reflect the highest degree of fair play by not only exposing the bad part of the poverty program but also praising the successful parts of this program.

I trust we can all agree the Chicago Tribune renders a significant public service through this kind of fairness in its reporting.

The Chicago Tribune's kind words about the Texas Job Corps project are really a tribute to the growing effectiveness and success of the Job Corps in the war on poverty.

I am inclined to agree with the Chicago Tribune that much more work remains to be done to make the poverty program a truly effective instrument against poverty. But while the main focus of the report was on the progress in the Gary Center in Texas, I am sure that to a large degree the same comments can be made about several other centers, such as parks in California, in New Jersey, in Oregon, as well as many Job Corps women's centers and dozens of other projects located in Chicago itself. The Chicago Tribune editorial follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 5, 1966]

SOMETHING GOOD IN THE JOB CORPS

Chesly Manly's report Sunday on the Gary job corps training center at San Marcos, Tex., demonstrated that the "war on poverty" has chalked up some successes. Mr. Manly found that the center is doing a good job training school dropouts for placement in crafts and industries. It has also succeeded in teaching a good portion of those enrolled how to read.

The cost of one year's training for each corpsman is $4,700, which is more than the yearly cost of an Ivy league education, but well below the cost in seven other job centers, some of which have spent as much as $9,000 on a year's training.

Mr. Manly observed that colleges do not take school dropouts and that the cost of supporting a young man undergoing training is far less than the cost of supporting unemployed dropouts on welfare. There are more than one million young men in this category, and it could cost 100 billion dollars—$100,000 for each dropout—to support them on welfare for the rest of their lives. This cost would be enlarged by the dependent children born to them.

Mr. Manly found the center doing a constructive job of social salvage. Only about 2 or 3 percent of those reporting cannot be trained for anything but common labor. Some 25 percent of all trainees either drop out or are sent home for misconduct.

The center has been successful in placing its products in useful jobs at good pay. It receives more help-wanted requests than it can fill and offers training in 37 occupations, among them automotive repair, welding, and heavy equipment operation.

While The Tribune has been skeptical of some manifestations of the "war on poverty" and has been critical of waste and corruption in parts of the program, we are glad that our reporter has been able to find and acknowledge an experiment which is generally successful. We will continue to report the good side of the administration's efforts in social engineering wherever we have the opportunity.

Humphrey: "Space Program Is Here To Stay"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, the ever-increasing complexity of our society as a result of tremendous progress in science and technology has placed heavy burdens upon the political leadership of the United States. It has demanded superior intellectual abilities in order to understand and then interpret that progress, epitomized by the national space program, in terms significant to the growth and development of the American people.

In 1962, Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY assumed the chairmanship of the National Aeronautics and Space Council. This is the organization responsible for advising the President on Government policy in achieving our objectives in the exploration of space. In 2 short years, through diligent study, consultations with NASA administrators and responsible congressional committees, and through trips to our space installations across the country, he has developed an extraordinary grasp and understanding of an extremely complicated technology. Thus we have in both President Johnson, a principal architect of the National Space Act of 1958 and former chairman of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, and in Vice President HUMPHREY, leaders of the Nation who are broadly knowledgeable of the space perogram.

Recently, the Vice President was interviewed by a representative of the magazine, Technology Week, in which he clearly demonstrated the active role he is playing in establishing the future goals of the United States in the exploration of space. I think that the Members of the House will benefit greatly by reading that interview, which I now place into the RECORD:

HUMPHREY: "SPACE PROGRAM IS HERE TO STAY"

Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY as chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council is the Administration's top spokesman on the nation's space program. Since assuming the post last year, the Vice President has shown an increasingly active interest in space affairs.

Through visits to Cape Kennedy and other space centers, he has made a determined effort to become as closely acquainted as possible with the objectives, requirements and hardware of both the manned and unmanned projects of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

An indication of Mr. HUMPHREY's thorough approach to his job as NASC chairman is the fact that, although Technology Week requested this interview with the Vice President shortly after his election, he declined to state his views on the space program for the record until he had become more familiar with it. His replies below make it evident that he has now mastered many of the subtleties of a difficult subject.

It is significant that the Administration has at this time chosen to state its views on post-Apollo planning. With the industry concerned over the manufacturing decline in the Apollo program, there has been criticism in Congress and in the press of the lack of White House action on a follow-on program. Mr. HUMPHREY makes it clear that the Administration has plans for a very active post-Apollo schedule and that the question is more one of timing.

Q. The Administration has been under pressure to take action now on long-leadtime programs which will follow Project Apollo. What is your position on this? What space activities should we undertake after the initial lunar landing and when should these projects get under way?

A. With so many other major requirements both at home and abroad, it is difficult to put a time schedule on what comes next, but I would say with confidence: (a) the space program will keep going and the country will keep benefitting from it year after year; (b) we will not only land on the Moon, we will explore it; (c) we will go out and learn more about the planets and the possibility of some kind of life there; (d) we will expand our Earth-orbiting capability, both manned and unmanned; and (e) we will develop spacecraft somewhat like aircraft, so that they can maneuver, land at airports and be re-used. I would expect that this would include space rescue and in-space maintenance capability.

Q. Both the Saturn launch vehicle and Apollo spacecraft programs appear to be going extremely well. Is the U.S. program for a manned lunar landing ahead of schedule?

A. As I understand it, we are on schedule right now, which means that we should get to the Moon successfully in 1969 if everything goes well. This is in accord with the program which was recommended in 1961 by Vice President Johnson and announced by President Kennedy.

NO LUNAR LEAD JUSTIFYING COMPLACENCY

Q. Will we beat the Russians to the Moon?

A. We do not know the details of their schedule, so we cannot say for sure who will get there first. I have great confidence, however, and hence hope we do. At the present stage of manned spaceflights, we are a bit ahead of the USSR in flying time (3 to 1), in extravehicular activity, in rendezvousing, and in docking. These are all experiences which are necessary before launching a trip to the Moon.

Q. Who, then, is ahead in the space race?

A. At this point in time, we do not have a lead sufficient to justify complacency on our part. So far, we have successfully launched more than twice as many spacecrafts as the Soviets; we have been more successful although less active in lunar and interplanetary exploration; we have had more than three times as much manned flight, plus rendezvousing, docking, and space maneuvering; we have operational navigation, weather, and communications systems while the USSR is primarily in the developmental stage in such activities; and we have done much to overcome the Soviet's big propulsion lead. They on the other hand have shown a remarkably vigorous space program in which they have launched more weight than we have and to which they have devoted a bigger percentage of their gross national product.

Q. Do you believe that future manned exploration of the planets should be a cooperative international venture or should the U.S. continue to carry out a manned space program separately from the Soviet Union and other nations?

A. First of all, I want to emphasize the important role international space cooperation has now and will increasingly have in the future. I believe it opens up a wealth of potential for peace—a real opportunity to substitute technological cooperation for unfriendly relations between nations. Second, the President has already proposed cooperative ventures in unmanned space exploration, and I would think that cooperation in manned ventures would be a logical extension of such a policy. I call to your attention the fact that our Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo programs all include cooperation between nations, particularly as regards tracking facilities and other support activities. The fact that there is not now a greater degree of cooperation with the Soviet Union is not due to disinterest on our part.

TREND IS TOWARD MORE SPENDING

Q. Do you think U.S. space budgets will go up or down during the coming years?

A. It is not possible to predict anything definite as to what the budget will be in any given year. However, I believe the trend will be upward just as will the trend of our national income. I am an optimist on both. I do not say the space budget will go up every year; it is the over-all trend that counts. You take it for granted that the space program is here to stay and we can be thankful for that.

Q. What has the total cost of the U.S. space program been so far?

A. From the time we put our first spacecraft into orbit (1958) to the present, we have spent about $30 billion by all agencies with space responsibilities. This amounts to about 31 cents per week per capita. This is a sizable investment and we expect an increasing return in benefits from it.

SPACE PROGRAM AIDS SOCIAL PROGRESS

Q. Do the large sums spent on the space program interfere with such needs as medical research, educational improvements, and better housing?

A. No. On the contrary, the space program helps with the solution of those problems through its vital effect on the gross national produce, on employment, on the creation of new products, and on the development of systems for solving many of our social problems. Also, the space program, through its international cooperation elements, helps contribute toward world peace. I would say we are in a better position to make economic, social, and medical progress with than without the space program.

Q. Do we give out enough information about our space program?

A. I am very much impressed with the large amount of very useful factual information made available by NASA regarding the agency's various launches. NASA invites people from all around the world to see the launches and distributes a great deal of information regarding all aspects of its program. In addition, USIA does a good positive job in keeping people informed around the world. Our own public is very comprehensively informed through television, radio, newspapers and magazines. Media coverage is outstanding. I am emphatically in favor of making available the facts about our space program up to the point where it would not interfere with national security.

Q. Historically NASA grew from an aeronatic organization to any agency which today plays a role in both aeronautics and space. Might NASA someday be reorganized to the point where it would be involved in other areas of advanced technology, such as, for example, oceanography?

A. NASA has a very large area of responsibility, as it spearheads the most complex technological venture this country has ever undertaken. The agency has grown fast and has enough to do without adding to it at the present time. Moreover, I expect a continuing growth in research and development in both aeronautics and space. I cannot predict whether NASA might devote some of its many skills and vast experience to other fields, but based on the record one would expect it to do a good job if it were given such additional responsibilities.

Q. Do you foresee any possibility of a merger between the Air Force Manned Orbiting Laboratory program and some of NASA's Earth-orbital projects in the Apollo Applications Program?

A. There already exists a high degree of cooperation between the Air Force and NASA in the MOL program, and I expect it will continue. However, I have no reason to predict an actual merger of the MOL research and development effort with any of NASA's manned projects.

Commissioner Howe and the U.S. Department of Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, a week ago while we in the Rules Committee were discussing with Commissioner Howe the operations of his Department, an editorial appeared in the Knoxville, Tenn., Journal appraising the situation in the Department of Education, and under unanimous consent, I include it at this point in the RECORD:

PAR FOR CAPITAL WONDERLAND

Last week Harold Howe II, commissioner of education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, gave members of Congress a good shaking up. This is to say it would have been a good shaking up if members did not already have enough problems and complexities on their hands with an election coming up in November.

Testifying before the House Rules Committee, Commissioner Howe let it be known that, while his agency would not think of exerting any pressure upon school systems to employ, for example, such experience as busing children from one school to another as a means of achieving school integration, his idea is simply to provide federal funds to subsidize his plan for abolishing the neighborhood schools. In other words, school systems which fail to follow the suggestions of the commissioner would simply not have at their disposal the funds which other systems more amenable to federal suggestions would receive.

In the wonderland of Washington the distinction which the commissioner makes as between eschewing the application of pressure but at the same time pouring out funds only for school systems which completely conform to Washington plans is par for the course.

President Johnson is apparently in support of Commissioner Howe's blueprint, since this year he approved a special $5,000,000 education desegregation fund, a figure which Commissioner Howe hopes to have increased substantially for the fiscal year starting next July.

Commissioner Howe espouses the aim of a proposal of Sen. TED KENNEDY, of Massachusetts, to introduce into legislation the concept that not only outright segregation but mere racial unbalance in schooling is bad.

Neither Senator KENNEDY nor Commissioner Howe has undertaken to explain how, even if the neighborhood school should be abandoned as an institution in public education, it would be possible to achieve racial balance in all schools in a country where about 90 percent of the children are of one race and 10 percent of another.

If Commissioner Howe gets the additional money he feels is needed, it would be used to support such innovations as these:

Educational plazas. These would group scattered school facilities into centers drawing students from disparate neighborhoods. East Orange, N.J., is a pace-setter in this sort of thinking. That medium-sized city (population: 100,000) proposes to "phase out all neighborhood schools," replacing them with a single, central complex to provide "a common educational experience for children and youth from all sections of the city—rich and poor, Negro and white." Larger cities undoubtedly would require several educational plazas.

Supplementary centers. These would group high-quality, model schools, specializing in certain subject matter or in certain teaching techniques or in both, in strategic locations to attract a heterogeneous student body. For example, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., divided into a Negro south side and a white north side, wants to establish a model "children's academy," offering the newest educational methods near the residential color line to promote school integration.

Teacher-pupil exchanges. These would involve busing of students or teachers or both to different schools within a city, or between city and suburb. This fall Hartford, Conn., will ship a group of "deprived" children to schools in five neighboring suburbs.

A move that Alexander J. Plante, the state education official who conceived the experiment, declares is imperative "to break the isolation" of Hartford's Negro ghetto.

Tolling the bell for abandonment of the neighborhood school system has raised a ruckus in Congress itself and not only among Southern members. It seems predictable that there will be similar and even more vigorous reactions among the people outside of Washington.

Some Americans, at least, are likely to feel that the obsession of Commissioner Howe and others in the HEW hierarchy with desegregation could in the coming few generations cause substantial deterioration in public educational standards where both white and Negro pupils are concerned.

Here Comes That Man Again

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, recent criticism of the administration's pronouncements on the status of the war in Vietnam has been based in part on the statements which have been made by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara upon his return from his seven fact-gathering trips to Vietnam.

More often than not, the Secretary's assessments of the situation in Vietnam have proved to be less than accurate.

Regrettably, because of Mr. McNamara's erroneous assessments on several occasions in the past, the American people are not now likely to take his words too seriously.

I offer for the Record an editorial on this subject of credibility from the Chicago Tribune of October 10, 1966:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, Oct. 10, 1966]

HERE COMES THAT MAN AGAIN

It's time again for American fighting men in South Viet Nam to batten down their hatches. Not for protection against the coming monsoon rains or a tropical typhoon, but Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara is again among them—reason enough to hoist the black-and-red hurricane warning flag.

For McNamara's visits to the battle area have had a way of stirring up their own storms. If he returns home full of optimism, ready to recall the troops for a victory parade, that's when the Viet Cong or the North Vietnamese Communists score their biggest success. A McNamara admission, on the other hand, that the war is going poorly for our side is usually enough to touch off news of a big allied victory, while a McNamara report that Viet Nam needs no more Americans sets draft boards to scraping the barrel for more young men for war duty.

The McNamara record, as disclosed thru seven visits to South Viet Nam and 15 war strategy meetings in Hawaii since 1962, affords a certain morbid fascination for the collector of disaster phenomena. U.S. News and World Report put it together for a report on "McNamara's War" after his 15th visit to Hawaii in July.

On his first visit to South Viet Nam in May, 1962, McNamara told newsmen, "There is no plan for introducing combat forces into South Viet Nam" or making a big boost in American military assistance. The United States training mission then numbered about 16,000 men.

McNamara's second visit in September, 1963, found the secretary saying the South Vietnamese position was getting "better and better," so much so that the White House reported McNamara believed the major part of the United States military task could be completed by the end of 1965. His plan was to start pulling troops out in December.

His third visit, in that December of 1963, found McNamara "optimistic as to the progress that can be made in the coming year," but produced no more talk of bringing the boys home. By March, 1964, after his fourth visit, McNamara was certain that the situation "can be significantly improved in the coming months." It wasn't.

By his fifth visit, in May, 1964, the realities of war had begun to color the McNamara view. He still talked about the "excellent progress" being made against the Viet Cong guerrillas, but this time he told a news conference it might be necessary to send more troops to Viet Nam, "but only to expand the training."

Four months later, on Aug. 5, United States planes bombed naval bases in North Viet Nam and attacked Red PT boats in the Gulf of Tonkin. It wasn't until Feb. 7, 1965, however, that American carrier and land-based planes started bombing raids on North Viet Nam.

By then it was obvious even to McNamara that the war was not being won. He told the House armed services committee that the United States had no choice but to remain in Viet Nam and help defeat the Viet Cong. The first of what was to be hundreds of thousands of troops were dispatched to battle, and bombing of the north was stepped up.

On July 20, 1965, on his sixth fact-finding trip, McNamara reported that the military situation had deteriorated, despite a massive infusion of United States forces. Four months later he again was optimistic. During his seventh visit Nov. 28–29, 1965, McNamara was quoted as saying, "We have stopped losing the war."

That was nearly a year ago. Since then the troop build-up in South Viet Nam has passed the 300,000 mark. American war planes have finally bombed petroleum storage areas in North Viet Nam. But, despite the bombings, Ho Chi Minh continues to send more and more trained regular troops and their supplies south across the border into "McNamara's war."

Last July, at his 15th and last war strategy conference in Hawaii, McNamara was again on the upbeat, altho American battlefield deaths were near 5,000. This time he was again "cautiously optimistic" about the war.

Since then, in hard fighting on the ground, American casualties have continued to mount. Battle deaths have long since passed the 5,000 mark. The troops have fought successful battles, but the Communists still come on and the end of the war remains a flickering vision in the unknown future. It was time for another visit by Mr. McNamara.

Hawaii's Aloha Serves R. & R. Wife, Too

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming success of Hawaii as a rest and recreation center for our Armed Forces in Vietnam is largely due to the warm Aloha of the people of Hawaii. That this famous Hawaiian hospitality was extended not only to the servicemen but also to their wives who have chosen to meet their husbands in Hawaii was revealed in a recent letter from a grateful service wife.

Mrs. Herbert McGruder of Santa Ana, Calif., wrote a letter to the Honolulu Advertiser thanking all the "good people" who have made her husband, M. Sgt. H. G. McGruder, U.S. Marine Corps, and her 5 R. & R. days with him in Hawaii so memorable and outstanding.

I am pleased to submit Mrs. McGruder's letter for inclusion in the Congressional Record. It appeared in the September 19, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Advestiser:

THANKS FROM AN R. & R. WIFE

I have just returned from spending five wonderful R & R days in Honolulu with my husband (1st Sgt. H. G. McGruder, USMC).

I want to publicly thank Jim Fox, Sam Fisk, and some other fine gentlemen I didn't meet personally, for their efforts on our behalf. The people of Honolulu deserve much credit for the fine way they receive our servicemen in their city.

We have nothing but praise for all of you good people. The Marine Corps has a word used for fine things—"Outstanding." It describes our feelings for everyone we cantacted, from the Army at Fort DeRussey, to all the people we met. Keep up the good work!

MRS. HERBERT MCGRUDER.

SANTA ANA, CALIF.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Appendix

Clean Air: A Challenge to Coal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 4, I submitted to the Federal Power Commission my statement in connection with an application for a certificate of convenience and necessity by Consolidated Edison to allow it to obtain additional natural gas for fuel purposes in New York City.

My statement in this connection and my analysis of the need to prevent air pollution is set forth in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 5, at page 24354.

In my statement I referred to the work being done to obtain natural gas from coal.

I am happy to note that W. Donham Crawford, vice president of Condolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., in an address on June 21, before the annual convention of the National Coal Association in Washington, D.C., urged further research to accomplish this end.

Mr. Crawford's address follows and I commend it to my colleagues:

CLEAN AIR: A CHALLENGE TO COAL

(Remarks by W. Donham Crawford, vice president Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc.)

It is indeed a privilege to have the opportunity to address your convention on the subject of air pollution. This is an imposing assignment, for I believe that along with rising costs and competition from nuclear power, what to do about air pollution is one of the most serious problems facing the coal industry today.

Because of the urgency of the problem and the compelling need for prompt solutions, I feel that I must speak quite frankly. If some of my remarks are unpalatable to you, I can only say that they are intended not to be critical, but to be helpful. From the extensive history of my Company as a major consumer of coal and from my membership on the General Technical Advisory Committee of the Office of Coal Research, I am able to recognize numerous familiar faces in the audience. My hope is that I will still have as many friends among you when I step down as I think I had when I came in.

The coal industry has long been a bulwark of the nation's strength and growth. Your contributions to our country's well being are too numerous and too well known to you to warrant my reciting them here. From coal has come the energy to warm us and to cool us; to light our homes, our highways, and places of business; to cook and refrigerate our foods; to wash and dry our clothing; and to spin the machinery of commerce and industry of history's greatest nation. Since the time of Edison's Pearl Street Station in New York, coal and the utility industry have shared the privilege of bringing this kind of electrical life to our society. Together we have helped that society to grow into the magnificent specimen of modern living that it is today.

Now, however, a new dimension has been added to the use of coal—the demand that it be burned essentially without adding to contaminants in the atmosphere. Unless some way is found to reduce stack emissions from burning coal to insignificance, it is conceivable that coal could be legislated out of business in some areas due to inability to meet stringent air pollution code provisions at a competitive price.

In a case currently pending before the Federal Power Commission, your industry complained that "the zeal for clean air is reaching hysterical and hypochondriacal proportions." I am inclined to think that this well turned phrase exaggerates the situation somewhat. Be that as it may, the public demand for clean air can be disregarded only at our peril. From the federal government to garden and sports clubs, from coast to coast, and from north to south, air pollution has become the subject of lively discussion and activity. It is part of an apparent national reappraisal of the larger use of our environmental resources—our land, our water, and our air.

At the heart of this reappraisal are several significant developments that have recently stirred public attention: the Clean Air Act of 1965, brought about largely through the efforts of Senator MUSKIE of Maine and his Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution; the White House Conference on Natural Beauty; the President's Message to Congress on Natural Beauty; the First Lady's activities in behalf of Keeping America Beautiful; air and water pollution abatement conferences held under sponsorship of the Public Health Service; and the many major industrial, engineering, and medical society meetings and conferences that have devoted their programs to environmental problems.

To our newspapers and national magazines—and through them, to us—has come a deluge of reports and articles indicating a spreading sense of urgency that something must be done immediately to bring about improved control over, if you will, our effluent society.

Against this background, many of the air pollution control measures that government, industry, business, and our communities have instituted and improved upon over the years have become inadequate in the eyes of an alarmed public. Air pollution has become an emotionally charged issue in which the public and its elected representatives seem to care little about costs. There is no patience with precise definitions of "clean air," or for that matter "dirty air." Nor is there interest in a recounting of our accomplishments with respect to high efficiency dust collectors, cleaning of coal at the mines, modern combustion practices, and the like.

Most of you are probably aware of the studies and investigations of air pollution control which have been taking place in New York City for the past year and a half. Late in 1964 the City Council constituted a Special Committee to Investigate Air Pollution. The Committee's activities covered a broad spectrum, including field trips, consultations, inspections, meetings and interviews in search of pertinent expertise and data. In June 1965 the Committee's Interim Technical Report on Air Pollution in New York City was published, and in December 1965 the final report entitled "A Blueprint for Cleaner Air" was issued. I commend those documents to your reading list if you have not already seen them. Implementing legislation was introduced in the City Council in February of this year. Public hearings were held in March, at which testimony was given by representatives of the coal industry and of Consolidated Edison.

Meanwhile, after his election in November 1965, Mayor Lindsay appointed a Task Force on Air Pollution Control, under the leadership of Mr. Norman Cousins, Editor of the Saturday Review, to advise him on the subject. The Task Force worked vigorously for a period of several months and submitted its report to the Mayor in May 1966. We, of course, met with the Task Force, as did your spokesmen.

Despite recognition of progres made over the years by the coal industry, by the utilities, and by equipment manufacturers, and with full knowledge that air contaminants from electric generating stations represent only a minor fraction of the totality of air pollution in the City, the net result of these studies was enactment last monh of what has been called the most stringent air pollution control law in the country. In short, the conclusion was that much more must be done, and it must be done qiuckly.

Last year Consolidated Edison consumed 5½ million tons of coal, representing 40% of the kilowatthours generated on our system. The provisions of the new law which most directly affect our use of coal, and therefore your industry, are as follows:

(1) Three years from now, Consolidated Edison will not be permitted to burn coal unless our equipment has, in the words of the law, "control apparatus professionally certified as capable of continuously preventing the emission of at least 99% of all solid particulate matter that would otherwise be emitted."

(2) Consolidated Edison will not be permitted to purchase coal which contains more than the following percentages of sulfur by weight: beginning in January 1967 and for a period of two years and four months thereafter, 2.2%; for the following two years, 2.0%; and thereafter—in other words, five years from now—1.0%. The same sulfur content restrictions, incidentally, apply to the use of residual fuel oil.

Our newer units, including the one million kilowatt Ravenswood No. 3, soon to be adapted for coal burning, and the 500,000 kilowatt Arthur Kill No. 3, which is under construction, will meet the standard of 99% precipitator efficiency. By either upgrading the other precipitators or by utilization of or conversion to other fuels, we expect that the remainder of our capacity will meet the requirements.

As for sulfur content, by working closely with you, we have been able to reduce the average sulfur content of coal burned in our stations over the past five years from 2.13 to 1.58 per cent. To reduce sulfur content to a maximum of 1% in five years can be accomplished, but obviously not at the same prive levels as heretofore. Thus, the competitive position of coal will be impaired.

When I mentioned conversion to other fuels a moment ago, I couldn't help noticing an anticipated change of expression on a few faces. Under the standards of this new bill, coal simply cannot be burned "cleanly" in some of the older stations in New York City. At these stations, lack of space or other overriding considerations make it impossible or impractical to upgrade our existing dust collectors. The alternatives are obvious: shut down the station or convert to another fuel. At present, due primarily to delays in obtaining approval for our proposed Cornwall pumped storage hydro-electric project, Consolidated Edison is in no position to shut down any of its equipment. This leaves open only one avenue—conversion.

This leads me to sugest to you a departure from your policy of opposition to utility applications for natural gas to be used as boiler fuel. Your industry has been ably represented in such cases before the Federal Power Commission, and although I have not attempted to add up all the wins and losses, I assume that this course of action has provided meaningful results to you. There may well be future natural gas cases of a fundamental nature wherein the basic interests of the coal industry should be protected, but I wonder if the time has not come to be more discriminating in selecting the type of application you oppose.

Where natural gas is being sought to control air pollution, I would suggest that your industry refrain from routine, automatic opposition to the proposed service and carefully evaluate the proposal. If it should appear that there is in fact an air pollution problem that could be best resolved by the use of natural gas, I believe the coal industry would strengthen its position and receive more respectful attention in all proceedings if it did not oppose the particular application. The type of case I have in mind could, for example, involve the proposed use of natural gas in an old, inefficient generating station located in a densely populated area where adequate control of stack emissions when using coal would be difficult if not impossible. On the other hand, in those cases where you feel vigorous opposition is merited. the introduction of evidence through competent witnesses showing economically feasible alternative solutions which would permit the use of coal would, I am sure, prove more helpful to the Commission and to your industry than purely negative opposition expressed in cross-examination and in briefs.

With regard to air pollution in New York City, your industry was in an awkward position earlier this year. Consideration was apparently being given in the City to outlawing coal completely as a part of the program for cleaner air. At Consolidated Edison's meeting with the Task Force on Air Pollution Control, one of our prime objectives was to try to assure that such a step would not be taken by explaining the facts surrounding our utilization of coal. My impression is that coal spokesmen also asked for understanding on the part of the Task Force as to the many benefits of coal usage in utility boilers. Concurrently, however, the coal industry was actively opposing a Consolidated Edison application for natural gas amounting to only 5% of the Company's total boiler fuel needs—an application which the Mayor and the Task Force were supporting on the basis of improving the quality of the City's air. It would hardly be surprising if the Mayor and the Task Force were to conclude from this episode that coal's position was perplexing, and this is the context in which I suggest that you consider reexamining your policy.

That any serious thought was given to the possibility of outlawing coal usage indicates to me that public officials, and for that matter the public itself, may not be aware of the great strides made in recent years to make coal a clean fuel. Your industry has good reason to be proud of its accomplishments in this respect, but the message of your achievements evidently has either not been heard or has not been understood. I am not unmindful of the difficulty of improving public understanding of a particular problem or condition. Nevertheless, the present situation may suggest to you that a more comprehensive public relations effort is needed, encompassing, perhaps, periodic meetings with civic groups and officials to report on your continuing progress.

The coal industry has done a commendable job in pursuing broadly-based research and development in air pollution, and the recent acceleration of this effort is most appropriate. The problem is too all encompassing, and the possible result of failure to arrive at a satisfactory solution too unacceptable, to permit anything but a comprehensive effort by all concerned—the coal companies, the utilities, the railroads and the manufacturers. Any promising idea that comes to light must be thoroughly investigated, and necessary funds must be forthcoming.

The targets are well known to you, and you are fortunate to have men of the calibre of Jim Garvey and his associates at Bituminous Coal Research to provide technical leadership. Some method must be developed so that coal can meet low sulfur restrictions while retaining its competitive position. This could be done by decreasing the sulfur content of fuel, but perhaps a more promising approach is to limit the sulfur content of the stack gases. What is needed first is a device capable of continuously and reliably measuring, monitoring, and recording stack gas contituents. Such a device, together with an economic technique for removing sulfur from stack gases, could produce effluent concentrations which would not exceed those resulting from the use of coals complying with the rigorous sulfur content restrictions of the new law. This would be consistent with the legislation and would provide greater flexibility in acceptable fuel specifications. In turn, this could mean lower fuel costs and broader marketability for coal.

Another problem that deserves attention is the upgrading of dust collectors and electrostatic precipitators to qualify under stricter code provisions. It may not be possible at some older stations to improve this equipment sufficiently, but there are undoubtedly many units which are not far below tolerances and which could be made to conform, thus saving markets for coal. The equipment manufacturers will naturally be looked to for guidance in this area.

The coal industry has a reputation for its ability to overcome adversity and to meet and solve difficult problems. The new climate surrounding air pollution control represents a formidable obstacle to the continued vitality of your industry, and it must be recognized as such. The pattern which has evolved in New York City cannot be viewed as an isolated, unfortunate happenstance. In all likelihood it represents a harbinger of things to come—first in other large cities and subsequently in less congested areas. A trend has been established.

Clean air is clearly a challenge to coal and your best efforts will be required to cope with this new threat to the future well being of a great industry. I, for one, have no doubt of your ability to meet the challenge successfully.

Hon. Tom Murray Served With Devotion and Distinction as Chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, permit me to pay a brief tribute to my colleague and friend and member of our Tennessee delegation, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, Congressman Tom Murray.

Chairman Murray is retiring from Congress after a career of distinguished and dedicated service. He has served 11 terms in the Congress—22 full, productive, fruitful years of service and achievement.

As chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Tom Murray served with distinction during a period when our population has exploded and the workload of our postal system and civil service has grown at a phenomenal rate.

With the counsel and direction and recommendations of the Post Office and Civil Service Commission, our great postal system has met this great challenge, and has adopted new methods and new techniques to cope with new problems. Chairman Murray deserves much credit for his great service.

Tom Murray is a gentleman, a man of high principle and high character, a man who served his district, his State, and his Nation with dedication and devotion. We will miss Congressman Murray as a stalwart conservative, as he seeks a richly deserved rest. I wish for him every good luck and happiness in his retirement to his beloved State of Tennessee.

Allocation of Oil Import Quotas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr Speaker, recently the Administrator of Oil Imports of the Department of Interior published proposed rule changes and a new formula governing the allocation of oil import quotas, which, if my information is correct, will have a damaging effect on many of our small independent refiners.

Many interested parties have already made their views known to the Department. I requested of a friend of mine a copy of his comments to the Administrator, and I am inserting below, the views of Mr. Oscar Wyatt, Jr., president of the Coastal States Gas Producing Co., on the proposed formula:

Coastal States Gas Producing Co.,
Houston, Tex., October 10, 1966.

Mr. J. Cordell Moore,
Assistant Secretary Mineral Resources,
Department of Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Moore: We have recently been advised that the Oil Import Administrator is proposing a new formula for the allocation of oil import quotas which, if adopted, would have a drastic inequitable effect on numerous small independent refiners such as our company. Our information is that the new proposed formula would be a flat percentage of input capacity of 7.75%. In order to illustrate our position, I am enclosing herewith a graph plotting allocations against input capacity under both the

1966 formula and the new proposed formula at 7.75% of capacity. The startling effect is that all refiners with less than a 215,000 bpd input capacity would have their allocation lowered. This would have drastic effects on refiners below 130,000 bpd and a chaotic economic effect on any refiners in the 50,000 to 70,000 bpd range.

For instance, our company, who last year had an input capacity of 30,000 bpd and an import allocation of 4,080 bpd, has spent a substantial portion of our expansion dollars during 1966 and plan additional expenditures of $6 to $7 million in the near future to increase our input capacity to up to 50,000 bpd. This expenditure was being considered to manufacture jet fuel for defense requirements. We counted most heavily on an allocation of 5,860 bpd input quota but would only have an allocation of 3,875 bpd under the proposed formula. In other words, although we increased our capacity by 66⅔%, our import quota would be 205 bpd less than it was under the 1966 formula when our input capacity was only 30,000 bpd. Not only does the decrease jeopardize our completed expansion investments whose economics were based in a large part on the 1966 formula, but any future expansion would be totally uneconomical. How can any company plan expansion of its refining capacity and depend on quota allocations when the allocations may be changed overnight at the discretion of an administrative body?

The proposed formula not only favors the large refiners at the expense of the smaller ones from an economic viewpoint, but it would also appear to be contrary to the best interest of the nation from a defense standpoint. Whereas the old formula would encourage the smaller refiners to increase input capacity with the benefits of increased quotas in more scattered geographical areas of the country, the proposed formula would give this incentive to the majors in more concentrated geographical areas.

Again, considering the economic effect of a change, it would seem far more equitable, if a formula must be adopted to change the allocations, to cut the quotas of the large refiners and increase the quotas of the smaller ones. The difference in the 1966 allocation and a proposed 7.75 flat percentage would mean that a 50,000 bpd refiner would lost 1,985 barrels or $2,479.25 per day. It is quite apparent that the major companies could absorb a $2,479.25 decrease in anticipated income from import quotas more easily and without the drastic effect that such a decrease would have on the smaller independent companies.

If the administrator is seriously considering such a proposed change in the allocation formula, it would appear that he is telling the refiners with capacities of between 30,000 and 215,000 bpd to get out of the business. If such a change is adopted, we and many others in this position will have no choice except to comply.

We most urgently request that your office give most serious consideration to the matters raised herein and if a new formula is adopted, that it be for the benefit of the small refiners or at least retain the present formula, which so many companies such as ours have planned and relied upon in their expansion economics. Further, we feel that any change in the present allocation formula is of such importance that it warrants the attention of a public hearing before action is taken by the administrator.

Yours very truly,

O. S. Wyatt, Jr.

Legal Aid Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. C. GATHINGS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, in the October 8, 1966, issue of the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, Editor Frank R. Ahlgren comments most cogently on the legal aid programs financed with antipoverty funds. Mr. Ahlgren's thought-provoking editorial should be given the most careful study, and it is a pleasure to bring the editorial in its entirety to the attention of the Congress.

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR

Delegates to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association conference in Memphis have appealed to President Johnson and Congress to provide even more neighborhood legal centers in slum areas under the poverty program.

They are asking that the funds for this project be doubled or tripled next year.

The project naturally has wide appeal, for it is true that the poor often are fleeced or denied their rights simply because they don't know where to turn to get good advice or because they cannot afford legal aid.

But before this poverty program plan gets such an increase as its proponents request, there is need to evaluate just what it is that the program now is doing for the poor and what it is doing to the nation's courts because of the way it is being handled.

The District of Columbia, which has become a major poverty-program area due to its preponderance of Negro population, has the oldest and most advanced of the 168 legal aid projects financed by Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity. The Neighborhood Legal Service there has been in operation 21 months now.

Unquestionably it has done much good in getting slum landlords to live up to the law on housing standards, preventing invasion of privacy by high-handed welfare investigators and by preventing gouging of borrowers by unscrupulous finance companies.

Yet, Judge Charles W. Halleck of Washington's Court of General Sessions, who has had to deal with the lawyers involved in many of these poverty cases recently has been strongly critical of the program and of the lawyers involved. This despite the fact that Judge Halleck long has been acknowledged as a champion of the poor in his handling of court cases over the years.

"It's no secret that many judges, including myself, are somewhat disenchanted with the Neighborhood Legal Services' attorneys," Judge Halleck told a recent legal meeting.

He charges that instead of giving the poor the hard-headed legal advice they need, helping them to find ways to pay off debts and proving unjust the claims of landlords or finance companies, the NLS lawyers "are using these cases to test novel legal points."

"These crusading knights on white chargers are trying to take every 15-cent case all the way up to the Supreme Court," he says.

Joseph H. Schneider, who headed a District of Columbia Bar Association subcommittee that looked into the NLS activities, also was critical of the poverty lawyers charging they engaged in delaying tactics, judge-picking and ignoring courthouse courtesies. Schneider, other lawyers and several judges have charged the NLS attorneys are "abrasive and discourteous," and the NLS director admits this may be true."

The NLS defends its actions by saying that what they are doing is "novel" only because "no one ever has argued anything on behalf of the poor before."

Surely this is not true, for the Legal Aid Society and other agencies have been in existence a long time and have served the poor on many occasions in the courts on all sorts of matters.

It is obvious that there is sharp division within the legal profession itself as to the methods and perhaps the objectives of this poverty program. It is incumbent upon those who run it to pull back and define more clearly their purposes and to arrange their test cases in such a way that they do not clutter the courts and obstruct justice for the many others who need their decisions.

Until such a definition and arrangement can be demonstrated, Congress and the Administration should move slowly in expansion of the program.

The Honorable Oscar Fendler of Blytheville, Ark., a past president of the Arkansas Bar Association, and one of our Nation's foremost students of the science and philosophy of law, in a comment on this editorial contributes a fine statement to the literature of jurisprudence. This letter also is brought to the attention of the Congress in the hope that careful thought and consideration will be given to these legal aid programs. The letter follows:

BLYTHEVILLE, ARK.,
October 10, 1966.

Mr. FRANK R. AHLGREN,
Editor, Commercial Appeal,
Memphis, Tenn.

DEAR MR. AHLGREN: I read with interest your editorial on page six of your Saturday paper, October 8, 1966, "Legal Aid for the Poor."

This letter is not for publication; it's just to express my gratitude to you as being one of the first editorial writers to grasp the real significance of this entire approach for assisting the impoverished or the paupers or the indigents in legal matters.

I have always been strong for "legal aid" and also for "legal reference." Of course, I have always abhorred any interference from the Federal Government in most all matters, since I am conservative by nature. I particularly became concerned with this problem of legal aid under the OEO program. Out of curiosity, I made a one-man survey of the whole United States in February, 1966, just to see what really was happening. After I received replies from 70 or 80 bar associations, both state and local, I wrote an article. I submitted it to the American Bar Association Journal, but they refused to publish it because they said it was too controversial and that I was unfair to Mr. Bamberger. I then submitted it to several of the state bar journals and it was published in the North Carolina Bar, Volume 13, 1966, No. 1, and I send you a copy of that. It was also published in the New Hampshire Bar Journal in the spring of 1966, Volume 8, No. 3. It was published in part in the American Trial Lawyers Association Magazine "Trial" June/July, 1966, and I do enclose a copy of it.

I am certainly no authority in this field, but I had a great fear that this entire OEO program with legal services was really not designed to assist indigents in their everyday problems, but was actually designed to afford them some means to have free legal services to fight civil rights questions. I can also see that this is an attempt to extend the concept of "group legal services" which the U.S. Supreme Court seemed to approve in the Brotherhood case against the State of Virginia and in the NAACP case.

What has given me great apprehension is that leaders of the American Bar including my very good friend, Ed Kuhn of Memphis, has gone to the Congress and told them that we need all of these millions of dollars and have failed to recommend to the Congress that restraints be placed upon the expenditure of that money. I can envision a day in the not-too-distant future when the independent legal profession is no longer independent. I have no fear for myself because at my age, I don't think that I'm going to lose my law business. I'm thinking of the American people and of the concept of liberty and independence that we fought for and that we value.

I shall give you an example. I flew back from Hawaii a week or so ago and had to stop over in Houston, and I picked up a Houston newspaper. In it I saw where some of the legal profession there were threatening the OEO with an injunction because the OEO was going to provide legal services for some Negro woman whose child wanted to get into the ninth grade in one of the junior highs. It turned out that this Negro woman is of good family economically speaking with an income in excess of $10,000.00 a year and not within "indigency" standards. I don't know what has happened to the lawsuit because I wrote to the Houston attorneys and have had no replies.

I don't want this published, but for your information, I'm sending photocopies of your editorial to Senators McClellan and Fulbright together with a copy of this letter; also to Congressman Gathings; also to my attorney friend in West Palm Beach, Al Cone, who is president of American Trial Lawyers; also to the Tennessee Bar Association in Nashville which has opposed this program without restraints; and to my good friend Richard Allen, in Memphis who is or has been president of the Shelby County Bar Association and who is working with me in the Section of General Practice of the American Bar Association. I do not know how far Shelby County Bar Association has gone in establishing this type of law office.

Again, many thanks for being alert and bringing this to the attention of MidSouth readers and I hope to the attention to readers throughout America. With personal regards.

Sincerely,

Oscar Fendler.

My own view is that a program of this kind is highly irregular, unnecessary and an invasion upon the practice of the legal profession by the Federal Government. The idea of furnishing free legal aid to people as an adjunct to the economic opportunities program is not needed and never will be needed in my judgment, and I am in complete agreement with the views and observations of the Commercial Appeal and also Mr. Fendler, who is one of my constituents.

I practiced law for many years before entering the Congress and never turned away a poor person who sought legal advice because they were unable to pay me. I can cite many cases of other attorneys in the First District of Arkansas who, to my personal knowledge, have given unstintingly of their time and talents knowing that their client could not and would not be able to compensate them for their efforts. That situation exists throughout the Nation.

The entry of the Federal Government into the practice of law is a role it should not pursue. This amounts to an unjust encroachment upon private business.

Third Anniversary for Chicago's WNUS

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, radio station WNUS, the first all-news, 24-hour, radio station in America which operates from its studio in Chicago is observing its third anniversary.

This format of radio broadcasting is rapidly becoming one of the finest methods of serving a public need in a community, and Mr. Gordon McLendon deserves the highest commendation for pioneering in this field.

WNUS serves a most important public need throughout the community of Chicago. It has become Chicago's "instant news" radio station, and one does not realize how much a service like this is appreciated until he leaves Chicago and comes into an area where there is not an all-news radio station operating 24 hours around the clock.

WNUS, with its all-news around the clock broadcasting format, complements the other fine radio stations in Chicago that also carry newscasts regularly scheduled in intervals.

I should like to let my colleagues in Congress know what a truly impressive experience it is to be able to get a complete summary of the world, national and local news by the pressing of a button at any time of the day or night.

Mr. Gordon McLendon had a difficult time getting this concept of "instant news" broadcasting accepted by the advertising industry, but apparently from the respectable list of national advertisers who are now mentioned on WNUS the advertising industry has accepted Mr. McLendon's sound judgment that a community like Chicago not only needs an around the clock news broadcasting facility but can also hold a large audience for a significant period of time.

We in Chicago are very proud of WNUS, for it brings another significant "first" to a city that has earned a reputation for being first in developing projects which serve the entire community.

I have not always agreed with Mr. McLendon. However, it is my judgment that fair play requires that we today, in retrospect, pay tribute to WNUS for the sound judgment it used in bringing an all-news station format to Chicago.

May their success continue.

Underwater Swimmers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, all of us have heard of and read about the Sealab tests. This is only one segment of the Navy's vast man-in-the-sea program which is providing us with the knowledge to enable man to survive underwater, and the technology for extensive and prolonged experiments aimed at harvest of offshore protein resources, exploitation of petroleum and mineral deposits of the continental shelves, enhancement of our capability for weather prediction and perhaps even eventually weather control.

All too often, the skills of our experts who undertake these hazardous underwater assignments are taken for granted. These "men in the sea" must be highly trained and physically fit to survive in this hostile marine environment.

Mr. Speaker, we are indeed fortunate to have in Key West, Fla., the naval underwater swimmers school at the U.S. naval station. Here, in warm, crystal-clear waters, a small group of officers and instructors train some of these Navy swimmers.

In the September issue of Our Navy, Don Groves has written an excellent article entitled "Underwater Swimmers," which describes the program offered at the Key West Naval Underwater Swimmers School.

Mr. Speaker, I call Mr. Groves' article to the attention of my colleagues:

UNDERWATER SWIMMERS

(By Don Groves)

The U.S. Navy and the American people certainly have every right to be proud of the Navy's Sealab experiments. These unique, physiological engineering underwater tests are helping this country accumulate a fund of knowledge that may soon make possible a whole new spectrum of needed ocean engineering and naval operations. Quite justifiably, this pioneering work has been well publicized. Moreover, the aquanauts involved have received wide acclaim for their under-sea-worthy achievements.

Surrounded by all of today's sophisticated automated devices, some casual observers of this spectacularly-manned underwater laboratory may tend to be a trifle blinded by all the accompanying official Well Dones, the roar of the crowd, and the literary smell of salt air. Hence, they may also be inclined to underestimate or even completely dismiss the importance of two very obvious but nevertheless highly important sea and lab-type facts. The first of these is that all men-in-the-sea (free swimmers and divers, that is) are human creatures in a hostile marine environment. As such, they must be highly trained in the "ways and whys" of inner space in order to survive. This kind of training and the skills it induces is only of the hard won, comprehensively organized and administered variety.

The second point is that the Navy's Sealab swimmers really constitute but a very small fraction of the membership of an exclusive Naval "fraternity". Actually, this selected brotherhood consists of some 2,000 officers and men, most of whom are today engaged in various forms of underwater activity as free swimmers or divers. Everyday, the majority of these publicly unsung swimmers perform tough and exacting jobs in our Navy and under damp, difficult conditions. While such efforts may quite legitimately go unreported by the press, they are certainly securely recognized and highly appreciated by the Navy. Indeed, the Navy takes great pride in having on board such high competence as it has in its DV's, EOD's, UDT's, SEAL teams and others of this type and training.

But where do Navy men who covet such training first get their swim-finned feet wet? Well, providing they can meet all the stringent physical requirements (as outlined for initial diving in the Manual of the Medical Department); are volunteering for such training with good reason; and can satisfy the various other administrative requirements—they may find themselves ordered to go swimming in the warm crystal-clear waters of Key West, Florida. Here they will literally get in the real swim of things under the guidance of instructors of the Naval Underwater Swimmers School—a school that takes especial pride in the quality of its training and the diving competence of its graduates.

This particular BuPers school, now in its 12th year of operation at the U.S. Naval Station, Key West, Florida, has as its mission the training of selected officers and enlisted personnel in all classes of scuba and underwater electronics locator equipment. Under the direction of a small but outstanding group of officers (5) and enlisted (16) instructors (all qualified divers), the student swimmer at USNUSS gains the combination of knowledge and practical skills required to meet the established qualifications for Scuba Diver, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Diver, and Underwater Demolition Team Diver.

Approximately 400 well-trained, highly-motivated, and healthy men graduate from this underwater college yearly. These alumni are composed of not only Navy men but also other personnel drawn especially from the U.S. Army's Special Force Reconnaissance Company (FMFLANT, which requires its members to be Scuba Divers), the U.S. Coast Guard, employees of various U.S. Government Agencies, plus representatives of friendly foreign governments.

However, the school's curriculum is just not easy! Moreover, it is especially tough for the student with an out-of-shape physique, a timid psyche, or for one who is just not at ease in the water. In a word, the attrition or student-swimmer dropout rate at Key West averages 25% of the yearly enrollment.

There are essentially four separate courses of instruction to graduate from this Swimmers School. These are: an 8-week Explosive Ordnance Scuba Diving Course, a 6-week Underwater Demolition Team Scuba Course, a 4-week Scuba Diving Course, and a 4-week Closed and Semi-closed Scuba Course. In each of these, the school emphasizes safety through physical fitness. Stamina as well as training is the key to safety in and under the water. Training in Underwater Swimming logically takes two forms—classroom theory and in-the-water practice. On the average, in all courses a student spends about 75% of his 40-hour, 5-day training week in the water with the remaining time devoted to "skull" sessions and physical training.

Would you believe . . . that after a waterlogged work week like this that in their off-duty hours many students go sport skin diving around the Key West reefs? They sure do! And, invariably, these "well-washed" types are the same students who do not wash out in training.

Moreover, with the school's wet ratio of time in the water vs. theoretical studies, such classroom expounded laws of Boyle, Charles, Dalton, and Henry, and the principles of Archimedes rather rapidly "soak in" and take on real meaning and practical significance to the embryonic professional swimmer. Such knowledgeable professionals as these will be needed in ever increasing numbers if this country is ever to realize the tremendous military and civilian potentials promised by the World Oceans.

In developing such a picture, the U.S. Navy's Underwater Swimmers School assuredly plays an obviously important role. Moreover, this school is here to remind us all that man and his training in our computer age are still the most important programming and decision making quantities.

For the man in the sea, proper training is that sine qua non upon which his life always depends. It is also very often this same training of his upon which the lives of his shipmates depends. And . . . perhaps, in a not-too-distant future sense, the life of an entire nation may also be quite dependent upon these trained men-in-the-sea.

The Hungarian Revolution

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago in Hungary, the gallant citizens of Budapest defied the might of the Communist empire. Almost emptyhanded and against the most hopeless odds, they fought the tanks and machineguns of the Red army. And for a few days, to the astonishment of the entire world, the outcome remained in doubt.

Unfortunately, however, mere flesh and blood could not prevail against the storm of steel and fire which was launched against the courageous rebels. Their uprising was quenched in blood and of those who survived, many were forced to flee their native country.

We, in America, were fortunate enough to receive a number of these wonderful exiles. Just as did their fellow countrymen who came to the United States in the 19th century following the unsuccessful revolution of Louis Kossuth, they have taken their place among the most esteemed citizens of our own country. And it is precisely those qualities of courage, endurance, and refusal to bow to tyranny that has made them so valuable an element in our population.

A number of these refugees have settled in my own district, in and around Akron, and there they are making their own impressive contribution to American life and progress. All of us, I am sure, feel the deepest sorrow at the martyrdom they experienced 10 years ago, but I am equally certain that we are grateful that so many of these magnificent human beings chose to make their homes among us. Their heroism, like their present participation in our society will never be forgotten by the people of America.

There Will Never Be Another

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, one of the most popular officials to ever serve the city of Saginaw, Mich., and his fellow men, has passed from this life. The Honorable William J. Wolf, who served 35 years as a municipal judge in the city of Saginaw, was a close, personal friend. This is a relationship proudly claimed by thousands. His friends were legion; his foes, if any, unknown.

In his quiet, unassuring but effective way, Judge Wolf's valued judgment and commonsense influenced many lives—all to the good. I shall always remember my wonderful experiences before his bench when I started my public legal career as assistant city attorney in Saginaw. Each day he dispensel justice with a touch of humaneness for each defendant. He could be and was stern when the occasion demanded it, but he rendered justice with fairness and compassion.

He was a rare man—the likes of whom we perhaps will never have the privilege of knowing again. He was, as the Saginaw News reported, a citizen judge. But even more, was as perfect a human being as we shall ever know on the face of this earth.

I believe the following two articles, both of which appeared in the Saginaw News recently, will provide all Members with a clearer understanding of the respect and admiration held for a remarkable and outstanding public servant:

Judge Wolf Dies at 89—Popular Jurist Served 35 Years in Municipal Court

William J. Wolf, 89, one of the most popular public officials in Saginaw history, died Friday at Saginaw General Hospital.

He retired in February, 1965, as Saginaw's senior municipal judge after a 35-year career on the municipal bench here.

In recent years he had made his home with a daughter, Mrs. Anton J. Kaufman, 121 N. Porter.

Born in Saginaw, Aug. 27, 1877, he was an enthusiastic and convincing hometown booster throughout a long and colorful career. Hundreds of friends and acquaintances in all walks of life knew him either as "Judge" or "Bootie" Wolf.

He was called Bootie Wolf at Saginaw High School and later at the University of Michigan where he was graduated from law school in 1899.

While at U–M, he was a fast, slick-fielding shortstop on the varsity baseball team with a batting average to match his glove work, according to oldtimers. They also remembered that black-haired Bootie Wolf—the kid with merry brown eyes and unruly cowlick—had a world of hustle and go no matter what the score.

From 1893 until 1906 he played semi-pro and professional baseball in Michigan and neighboring states. Later he operated an East Side downtown billiard parlor and a well-patronized adjunct called "Bootie's Messenger Service," which did drycleaning, pressing, clothing repairs and delivered packages.

This became a downtown institution which flourished under the genial management of its namesake. It was headquarters for anybody interested in first reports of baseball scores and other sports.

In the 1920s he served four years as a member of the Saginaw County Board of Supervisors and six years as a member of the old City Commission, predecessor of the present Council-Manager municipal government here.

He was appointed a municipal justice in 1930, elected the next year and re-elected every time he ran after that.

Despite the fact he was a member of both the Saginaw County Bar Association and the Michigan State Bar Association, he never practiced law.

During his public office tenure, he was conceded to be a votegetter with few peers. Professional politicians and fellow attorneys always wondered what might have happened had Bootie Wolf sought office in Congress, the Michigan legislature or on the Circuit Court bench here.

Such speculation might be aroused by walking a few blocks downtown with him or watching him at a public meeting. Many more people said "hello" or shook hands with the man they called Judge or Bootie than didn't.

As a lower-court magistrate, he tried to understand the plight of the "little fellow" who worked hard and sometimes also drank and fought the same way. A man like that usually got a second chance from Judge Wolf and fatherly advice along with it.

Once in a while the judge caught somebody off base with a phony hardluck story fabricated to take advantage of his known compassion. He could be tough in a situation like that, as the record showed.

If he made errors in his conduct of Saginaw Municipal Court matters, they were on the human side. That also was on the record of his lengthy career.

One of the proudest moments of his life came on his 85th birthday when 200 friends and acquaintances gathered at the Bancroft Hotel to honor him at a surprise birthday luncheon. Another was in 1954 in Grand Rapids when he was cited by the Michigan State Bar Association as a 50-year member.

A third unforgetable occasion was in 1965 when he saw his grandson, John W. Wolf, Jr., admitted to the Saginaw County Bar Association as the third generation of his family. With the former municipal judge at the ceremony was his son, John W. Wolf, Sr., also a member of the bar and then Saginaw County Republican chairman.

He was a member of the UM Club, Germania of Saginaw, Pioneer Club and Knights of Columbus.

He has served as president of Saginaw County Chapter, March of Dimes, and as chairman of Saginaw County Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. He also was a leader in traffic safety activities here. He was a member of St. Andrew's Church.

He married Catherine J. Edwards of Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1902. She died in 1947.

He leaves his son; four daughters, Mrs. Anton Kaufman and Mrs. Norman C. Furstenberg of Saginaw, Mrs. Eugene Witchger of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Mary Ruth Wolf of Boston, Mass., a sister, Miss Meta Wolf of Saginaw; 16 grandchildren and 30 great-grandchildren.

A memorial service will be conducted by the Saginaw County Bar Association at 2 p.m. Monday in Judge Wolf's old courtroom at City Hall.

Funeral services will be held Monday.

THE CITIZEN JUDGE

(By Ed Miller)

All the goodbyes have been said for the late William J. (Bootie) Wolf who died here last week after watching life's whimsy and woe as a Saginaw municipal court judge for 35 of his 89 years.

So this is no part of a farewell to the Judge, as we called him from our earliest newspaper days. We had known him long before that, as a boy to whom he spoke and at whom he smiled when he walked down Federal on his way home from work and paused sometimes to watch our street corner ball game.

At such times we would jeer the opposing hitter a little harder if we were afield. We would give their pitcher the same kind of raucous business if our team was at bat. This was all calculated to get Bootie's attention and, if possible, praise for such base hits or fielding stops as we could contribute while he was there.

The reason for this personal grandstanding was because we knew Bootie had been a professional baseball player before starting his downtown billiard parlor, messenger service and press shop. He then lived only two blocks from us.

In our book, he was an ex-ball player who had been a pro and thus deserved our kneepants rating with the elite.

College over, we came home and soon began work at the paper here. After a time we became police reporter. Part of the job was to report municipal court news.

Bootie Wolf was municipal justice then. In our boyhood we had called him Mr. Wolf. In all his time in office and after his 35-year career we never referred to him as other than Judge Wolf.

On the bench he could handle himself with graven dignity and make it understood there would be no snickering, whispering or other levity in the courtroom for any reason.

Or he would harbor a twinkle in his eye and toss a delightful quip to end the tedium of a stack of dull testimony piled up by an unimaginative lawyer and obedient witness.

It was common knowledge among newsmen, attorneys and policemen—to their delight or despair as fitted the case—that the judge had a lasting communion with basebal players of the past, present and future.

Traffic law violators, especially, who knew this to be a fact sometimes "imagined," when facing Judge Wolf, that they played a sporty band of baseball, had played it in Sagnaw or elsewhere, or intended to in college.

Quite often it worked and they got a suspended sentence and another chance to prove they could drive an automobile safely without having to pay a traffic fine.

Rookie policemen, apuff with zeal and a conviction anybody they arrested should get the book as an incorrigible miscreant, sometimes yiped loud and long about the judge's leniency.

As the father of six children, the judge knew what it took in patience and sacrifice to keep the show going at home. He was personally acquainted with how dimes came to look like dollars during the depression years.

Being a father and family man gave him an understanding and compassion important among his official attributes. When the occasion demanded a tough, stern decision, Judge Wolf wasn't lacking.

He had personal courage and integrity which kept him from curtsying to anybody, including the city council.

On the east bank of the river and south of what now is Rust Park Bridge flourished in the 1930's a squatters' colony called "Paradise Heights". Residents were mostly an undisciplined lot of drunks, thieves and prostitutes. The area was the object of continual police vigilance. Residents were thrown into jail regularly.

There was some public criticism that city officials permitted such a festering community eyesore and moral cesspool.

We were covering the police beat then. There had been a raid on Paradise Heights the night before. Next morning Judge Wolf viewed the whole sodden, degenerate lot in the West Side police station, once across the street from Case's Funeral Home on Adams.

We asked the judge some questions. One was: "Don't you think it's about time Paradise Heights is condemned?"

Jaw taut, he considered a moment. Then he said what he thought about Paradise Heights, the people who lived there and why he thought it should be speedily condemned and eliminated as a visible black mark against the whole community.

The then-city council of the late 1930's was squarely on the spot. Judge Wolf didn't retreat an inch on his police station diatribe. "That's what I said and meant."

In a matter of days after that, councilmen condemned Paradise Heights. Tar paper shacks were burned. The canned heat drinking retreats and two-bit brothels in the riverbank underbrush were destroyed. Bums and grifters moved along.

That was one of Judge Wolf's sometimes forgotten favors to his native Saginaw and a reason we never called him anything so casual as Bootie.

A Prophet Without Honor?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, someone once asked the question: "Would Abraham Lincoln have been just as great if he had never been elected President?"

The reply was: "He would have been just as great, but only God would have known it."

Mr. Speaker, perhaps even in our own time, Barry Goldwater will become known as a prophet with honor.

On this point, I wish to include the following editorial from the Peoria Journal Star by Charles L. Dancey, dated October 6, 1966:

A PROPHET WITHOUT HONOR?

(By C. L. Dancey)

The Associated Press recently described a GOP policy statement on Viet Nam and crime and violence as an "echo of Barry Goldwater."

They made it sound rather like a voice from the grave.

Curiously, however, the "echo" resounds louder than the original statements, which were largely ignored or twisted. Curiously, many of Goldwater's words which seemed to make no sense in 1964, make a great deal of sense in 1966 after what has happened in between.

It seems odd to think of square-jawed Barry Goldwater as a prophet—especially after he had been so successfully painted in such garish colors by his enemies and has gone down to such overwhelming defeat.

But a look at the record reveals with some shock that many of his positions and words were, indeed, prophetic.

Goldwater himself is a dead man politically, but a little concern for justice requires that a little truth be spoken, as well as the hate and exaggeration that has fogged his image.

The words, "Barry Goldwater" have been turned into a symbol of ridicule and reaction, but behind that impassioned creation of political distortion there exists a human being with a genuine personal history and a record of his positions and purposes as he stated them.

In that personal life, Goldwater integrated the Arizona National Guard which he headed long before the first civil rights demonstration was organized. In direct and practical ways, he served that cause of justice in business and in politics before it was "popular" and in a state where there was no "Negro voting bloc" to make it a political device. He "integrated" his business, the Guard, and other institutions and started the ball rolling for others to follow in Arizona by action long before such became a whoop-it-up political issue.

It was without profit, a matter of principle, obviously.

But who cared about a man's proven principles of a lifetime of actions? Better a Lyndon Johnson that shredded civil rights bills for years and now is cheering for "our side", as he seeks big city votes!

And Barry Goldwater voted against the Civil Rights Act of 1964, although he had supported others, and when he gave his reasons for it, people scoffed. We scoffed, too.

What did he tell us? Should we just try and take him at his word for once?

He told us that civil rights lawmaking was making it a political football, diverting the nation from real and meaningful integration; that it was deliberately creating inflammatory causes to be exploited by northern politicians in one way and southern politicians the other; that this would inflame passions, encourage miraculous expectations, and produce little practical result.

The result, he feared, would be a mixture of passion, frustration, and license that would erupt in all manner of violence and do great harm to genuine progress in civil rights.

In short, he charged that we were "sowing the wind" for political advantage . . . and neglecting the practical, real steps of accomplishment.

In the light of the events that have followed, his insight seems to have been pretty unusual. Better than ours. Much better than that of his loudest opponents.

Goldwater said the cause was right—but the method wrong, and that it would do more harm than good.

Something was most certainly wrong with it. It has sent the worst elements of our society, white and black, into the streets—amok—behind the mask of "civil rights". It has derailed the progress that was so ripe and natural, and is driving leaders for integration from public life under attack from militant Negroes and segregationists alike.

Yet, that bit of insight, of course, is probably more unforgivable than anything. H. L. Mencken once wise-cracked that people can withstand injustice surprisingly well. It is justice that really stings them. The same is true of political fanatics. If their enemy is plainly wrong, it isn't so bad . . . but it sets them wild when the man they've painted as a fool proves to have been closer to the mark than their own smart selves.

This same thing arises, of course, in the Viet Nam situation.

Goldwater spoke of it in 1964 in terms of the reality that faced us there. He was painted as a wild man and a war monger.

Events quicky demonstrated that it was Goldwater who was facing the facts and being unpleasantly honest about them . . . and about the real situation and the alternatives bearing down upon us.

Goldwater said of these matters, as some may remember, "Don't you think I know what the people want to hear?"

He also knew, of course, that he was heading for a bad beating.

But he said, loud and clear, although not without some sorrow, that he would rather lose than mouth what he regarded as false statements and false doctrines—and then administer the consequences.

It got to be a big joke, didn't it? That, "In your heart, you know he's right." Very funny.

The past two years have made it considerably less of a joke.

And there are those who hate him all the more as a result.

Youth Leadership Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES M. TEAGUE

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am taking this opportunity to express my admiration of the splendid work being done by Toastmasters International in the 13th Congressional District of California in their sponsorship of a youth leadership program.

The purpose of this program is to arouse the latent leadership talents in two youth groups, 12 to 14 and 15 to 17, and to prepare them for leadership roles in the community and in business. This is a most worthy endeavor. In their promotion of civil leadership responsibilities, Toastmasters International are playing an important part in directing the interest of youth toward constructive goals and away from less worthy activities which have, in recent years, resulted in all too much juvenile delinquency in our country.

The youth leadership program, as it is being carried out in areas of my congressional district—Point Mugu, Camarillo, Oxnard, Santa Barbara, and others—consist of a seminar of 2 hours once a week for 8 weeks. The basic principles of chairmanship and parliamentary procedures are discussed and practiced.

Group dynamics and evaluations are utilized to motivate participants to think analytically and better present their ideas and thoughts. Better listening and thinking techniques are interwoven to produce meaningful conversation, rather than speechmaking.

The youth leadership program brings whole groups into its seminars, including religious organizations, boys clubs, military employee youths, key clubs, and fraternal organizations. It is most heartening to note that a number of sightless youths are taking part in the program and that greater self-confidence among these is being developed.

I also would like to pay tribute to the various radio and TV stations that are contributing their time to the program. Thirty-minute segments of seminars are being developed for broadcasting and telecasting.

The program, in a very short period of time, has already produced gratifying results, principally in encouraging youths to complete high schools, to enter college, and to seek school and community offices.

Mr. Speaker, I conclude with an expression of hope that this praiseworthy activity of Toastmasters International will be studied and emulated by organizations throughout the country that are devoted to the causes of good citizenship and the advancement of our youth.

Salute to Representative Farbstein

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and our respected colleague, LEONARD FARBSTEIN, celebrates his birthday today and it gives me much pleasure to extend to him every good wish for many, many more birthdays as a Member of the House. I am happy to include in the RECORD a column by Abe E. Eisenstein, published in the East Side News of New York, on this occasion. The column follows:

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO LEONARD FARBSTEIN

(By Abe E. Eisenstein)

October 12, Columbus Day, is Rep. LEONARD FARBSTEIN's birthday. Sixty-four years ago, Mrs. Yetta (Schlanger) Farbstein and the late Louis Farbstein celebrated the birth of their son, LEONARD.

From the sidewalks of Norfolk and Delancey Streets, in the fact of almost every kind of deprivation, young LEONARD has risen to become one of the major leaders in the Halls of Congress. He is a prominent lawyer, a hardworking public servant, a former Assemblyman, a tireless worker in the cause of championing the interests of youth and senior citizens alike. He now represents the sprawling 19th Congressional District with distinction.

Speaking of his early days on the Lower East Side, when the horizon looked forlorn, Mr. FARBSTEIN said:

"I've been working as far back as I can remember, since I was ten years old. It was a very rough childhood. I sold newspapers and handkerchiefs after school. In high school, I worked at The Audubon Society as an office boy. In college, I was a bookkeeper and steno for a wholesale men's hat business. I cannot forget those who find life difficult."

Mr. FARBSTEIN is a graduate of the famed old P.S. 34, originally on Broome and Sheriff Streets, and now at 730 E. 12th Street, High School of Commerce, City College of New York, and New York University Law School. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York County Lawyers Association, Henry Street Settlement, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Solon Club, and the Lower East Side Democratic Association, of which Michael (Mitch) Bloom and Charlotte Spiegel are executive members.

He was elected as Assemblyman in 1932, representing the Manhattan Fourth Assembly District and served in the State Legislature for 24 consecutive years. As a consequence of his legislative achievements, he was elected in 1955 as Congressman and has served his constituents ever since, defeating his opponents in every Primary, including the Sept. 27 Primary.

Speaking of Mr. FARBSTEIN, Rep. EMANUEL CELLER of the Judiciary Committee said: "He is able and dedicated—one of our most valuable members."

Mr. FARBSTEIN is a senior member of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs and chairman of the Sub-committee on Foreign Economic Policy.

President Lyndon B. Johnson in praising him said:

"Your constituency, I am sure, shares my views that you are in the vanguard of progressive legislators on whom they and the nation depend."

Quiet and dignified in bearing, serious and dedicated, without fanfare and bombast, recipient of many awards, the 5-foot-7-inch 160-pound legislator, Mr. FARBSTEIN has made a sincere, contribution to the Congress and to his constituents, city, state and nation.

Rep. LEONARD FARBSTEIN resides with his wife, the former Blossom Langer, and his son Louis, at 500A Grand Street.

East Siders, New Yorkers, friends everywhere, congratulate Mr. FARBSTEIN on his forthcoming sixty-fourth birthday.

In Memory of Hungary's Patriots

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, this Nation is the most blessed in the history of the human race. We enjoy material benefices far beyond those of any people, of any era. We are the recipients of a system of government and a tradition of protection before the law which is as fine as has ever graced the lives of a people. While we must still work, and many must suffer to preserve and widen our blessings, still it is a fact that most of us have had our birth in this country with so fine a way of life, and so much hope for future betterment, as inherited aspects of our existence.

Familiarity may breed contempt. It may well breed indifference. For Americans it is all too easy to forget that our greatest fortunes, our freedoms today and our hopes for the future, are based on the validity and acceptance of certain very fundamental principles. These principles are general, they apply to all peoples, at all times. They are best summed up in the words of the Declaration of Independence:

> We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights.

Mr. Speaker, the 23d of October marks the 10th anniversary of an event which dramatically demonstrated to all mankind that these rights are not universally applied. On that day in 1956 there occurred in the province of the Soviet Empire called Hungary a popular revolt against a native tyranny, sustained by foreign military power. The despicable nature of the regime which had brutally ruled the ancient nation of Hungary was subsequently revealed to the world. From the accounts of the more than 200,000 people who fled the terror erupting in Hungary as the Russians returned, and from the reports of foreign visitors who saw the evil Communist despotism unmasked, we have learned of the depths to which fanatical, power madmen will go to humiliate and subjugate their fellows. One particularly terrifying set of personal accounts is given in the book by Robert Michener, "The Bridge at Andau."

The sickening story of the nature of the Communist totalitarian regime told by the victims should never have to be repeated. It is a sad fact that it has been. By outright treachery the Soviets restored the old form of tyranny. Thousands of brave Hungarian patriots were exiled. Two leaders, Gen. Pal Maleter and Premier Imre Nagy were seized after being promised immunity. By some accounts, at least 30,000 Hungarians were killed in the revolt and its suppression. In less than 3 weeks the tanks and deceit of the alien oppressors had implanted a new native regime to carry on the denial of fundamental human rights.

Mr. Speaker, this outrage, and the nature of Communist despotism must never be forgotten by freemen. It would be a dishonor to those who gave so much in a temporarily losing cause, and a sign of our own lack of dedication to our principles if we did not cry out in protest against the crime of 10 years ago. We must not forget. We must never cease to do our utmost to keep the hope of deliverance alive in the millions imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain.

It is with great respect that we must observe the gallant uprising of the Hungarian people. It is with equally great regret that we must observe that the task is still not completed. On this anniversary of that memorable day 10 years ago, it is with deep humility that I offer my congratulations to the Hungarian nation for their dedication to freedom and my sincere wishes that their days of trial may soon be over.

Hon. Leo W. O'Brien Provided Leadership in the Congress in Expanding Our Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague from the 29th Congressional District of the Empire State of New York, the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN], is retiring after having served eight terms in the Congress.

I want to pay tribute to my colleague as he completes a great record of service and commitment to the Nation, to his State, and to his district in the Congress.

He served well in these legislative halls. He has been a workhorse—a workhorse for the people he represents. And he has been an effective and able member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

He provided leadership in broadening and expanding our Nation to include our new States, Alaska and Hawaii. He has shown vision—and he has been a man of action.

We will miss our great able and genial friend from New York. I wish for him the best of good luck and happiness as he leaves the Congress.

Vice President Humphrey Addressed Disabled American Veterans Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 1966, Vice President HUMPHREY addressed the convention of the Disabled American Veterans in New York City. It gives me great pleasure to submit for the RECORD the text of the Vice President's address:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS CONVENTION, NEW YORK CITY, AUGUST 11, 1966

I am honored to be in your company. And I wish to express my own deep appreciation of the work you have carried on, for over a third of a century, on behalf of not only those veterans who are DAV members, but on behalf of all disabled veterans.

You have very properly stressed the right and the determination of the disabled veteran to perform a useful and constructive role in our American society. By your work for effective vocational rehabilitation, you have made an invaluable contribution to the maintenance of human dignity—the most precious asset of free man.

I particularly wish to pay tribute to you for your consistent support of the highest-quality professional medical services in our VA hospitals.

I am very much impressed, too, by the program you have launched to help disabled Vietnamese veterans—to show, in Commander Callegary's words, that "we, the wounded of the United States do care what happens to the wounded of South Vietnam."

I doubt that any other single group of Americans knows and appreciates the full gravity of war, as you do.

Few Americans know, as you know, the human toll that is taken by resistance to aggression and force.

Yet, I doubt that there is a man in this room who would say that aggression and force should not be resisted.

If it taught us nothing else, our experience in the Second World War taught us that aggression and international bullying cannot be stopped by kind words and good intentions. We learned the hard lesson, too, that big countries cannot buy their peace and safety through the sacrifice of small countries.

The lessons we learned were expensive and tragic—but less for us than for the citizens of far-away countries whose homes were destroyed, whose families were separated and lost, whose very nations ceased to exist.

We learned some lessons—or at least I thought we did—which have caused us to act as responsible world citizens in these postwar years. For we know that, in this nuclear age, we can no longer afford the luxury of turning toward our happy life at home while violence builds up in the outside world.

Since the end of World War II we have sustained a foreign policy directed toward the building, day-by-day, brick-by-brick, of a world of peaceful nations living together in the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

It is a foreign policy that has been successful both in preventing the expansion of Communist totalitarianism and of avoiding nuclear war—all the while working toward the time when political self-determination, economic well-being, and social justice might be more widely enjoyed through the world.

It is a foreign policy that has carefully avoided the dangerous courses either of appeasement or of nuclear risk-taking.

The United Nations . . . The Marshall Plan . . . Point Four . . . the Alliance for Progress . . . the Peace Corps . . . the Asian Development Bank . . . the International Monetary Fund and World Bank . . . Food for Peace and Food for Freedom . . . the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty—all these things have come from American initiative since World War II.

Firmness in Berlin . . . aid to Greece and Turkey . . . the founding of NATO, CENTO and SEATO . . . the support of Iran when her integrity was threatened . . . resistance to aggression in Korea . . . the determination that hostile nuclear missiles should not be introduced into the Western Hemisphere—these things, too have come from our initiative.

We have built for peace. We have also stood fast against force and the threat of force.

Twice since the end of World War II American Presidents have found it necessary—after sober consideration—to commit our men to battle on a large scale, in Korea and in Vietnam.

Both Korea and Vietnam are thousands of miles away from us, inhabited by people with unfamiliar names.

But, in the nature of things, it is the aggressor who chooses when and where to attack.

Although militant Asian Communists have been the aggressors both in Korea and in Vietnam, their methods have been very different. In Korea we saw the launching of a massive, conventional invasion, with regular troops and tanks, and throughout the war there was a clearly defined front line between the contending forces.

In Vietnam, we are facing a new and complex kind of war, without any fixed front lines and waged at many levels. We and our allies face three major necessities—as separate yet inter-connected as the fingers of a hand.

The first necessity is the one we know from previous wars. It involves seeking out and attacking regular, organized military units.

As I had occasion to see when I visited Vietnam earlier this year, our forces are superbly equipped and superbly led. Allied forces have been inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Yet those losses themselves will not be enough to cause a halt in the aggression.

The second necessity is to meet the guerilla war waged by marauding Viet Cong bands hidden out in the jungles and rice paddies.

Here the battlefields are not hills, valleys, or rivers, but the people themselves. It is control of the people, not of territory, that the Viet Cong seek. They want the villagers' labor, their rice, their money—and their sons to impress into military service. To get them, they use a cunningly calculated mixture of force and fraud.

To comb out these guerillas is slow, grinding, undramatic work. But it is being done, and the number of villages which are secure against Viet Cong terror by night, as well as by day, is steadily increasing.

The third necessity of the war—and just as important as the other two—is the need to give the people proof, by word and by deed, that they have more to hope for under self-determination than they do under communism.

In this war, the building of a school or the digging of a well can be as significant as a successful sortie. The mastering of inflation or the holding of an election can be as important as winning a pitched battle.

And, in this part of the struggle, our American military personnel are performing just as well as they are in the war against regular enemy units and guerilla forces.

They have given medical treatment to over 500,000 Vietnamese in twelve months. During the same period, they have fed almost 300,000 people and distributed over 250,000 pounds of clothing.

In the first five months of this year, they have constructed or rehabilitated 122 schools, 35 dispensaries, and 43 bridges.

I have seen them in action—and our capable and dedicated civilians as well. By their willingness to work with their own hands, and work side-by-side with the Vietnamese people, they are helping to prove that there can be hope for the future.

These, then are the three necessities of the war: The necessity to seek out and destroy the organized enemy units; to clean out guerillas and terrorists; and to help the Vietnamese people build a just and progressive society.

All are important, and all must be pursued at the same time and with the same commitment.

In the meantime we would much prefer, of course, to move this conflict to the peace table—and we have again and again declared that we are ready to negotiate at any time, at any place, and under any auspices.

We also seek to keep the conflict within limits, so that larger war may be averted.

For example, we have strongly endorsed India's proposal to stiffen the International Control Commission's policing of the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam. If effective, this would relieve us of the need to respond to Communist violations of this Zone, in order to protect the security of our own forces.

And we welcome the recent initiative by Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines toward an Asian Conference on peace in Southeast Asia.

Yet, thus far there has been no encouraging response from the North.

I believe the reason is this: Our adversaries think they can outlast us—that, sooner or later, we will grow weary of the struggle and leave. They still believe that time is on their side.

I say that they are wrong.

Not only is time not on their side in Vietnam. It is not on their side in Southeast Asia—where other independent nations feel the pressure from the North.

The Prime Minister of Singapore recently declared publicly that our stand in Vietnam has not only held Communist aggression there, but that it also have given other Asian nations precious time to strengthen themselves.

And what he said has been repeated, by many leaders of many Asian nations, time and again in recent weeks.

And when I say they are putting their time to use, I do not mean they are using it simply to build stronger and bigger armies.

Asian nations are astir with new leadership and the new realization that they can accomplish far more together than they can separately.

Asian nations, large and small, are working hard—and working together—to build societies strong enough to resist Communist subversion and aggression.

Nine of them, ranging from New Zealand to Japan, recently agreed to set up an Asian and Pacific Council to promote their mutual economic, technical and cultural cooperation—and they are seeking to enlist other nations in the area in their cause.

But this initiative, significant as it was, was not unique. Cooperation is going forward at many levels and in many fields. The Southeast Asia education ministers meet regularly and so do the agricultural experts. The Japanese Government has acted as host for an important gathering of the area's economic ministers.

The Asian Development Bank will open its doors for business in Manila this year. The development of the Mekong River Basin is going forward. Two dams have already been completed in Thailand, and work will begin next year on another in Laos.

This expanding cooperation is powered by economic vigor within the participating countries themselves. For years, Japan has led the world in economic growth. South Korea registered an 8 per cent expansion last year, and Taiwan, Malaysia, and Thailand are close behind.

The Communist thrust for power in Indonesia has been decisively repulsed and its warlike "confrontation" with Malaysia ended. Japan and Korea have put old enmities behind them and negotiated a treaty of friendship. India and Pakistan are at peace.

It will take time for them to gain strength to maintain and defend their own independence, but the nations of free Asia are on the right road. And we are pledged to help them down that road.

And now, the inevitable questions: How long will it take? What will it cost?

It may take years. It could cost many millions of dollars—dollars of our own, of our Western partners, and of our partners in Asia. It will cost work and commitment and, as in Vietnam today, precious human life.

But whatever the cost, it will be far less than the price of leaving aggression unchecked or of abandoning struggling nations.

If we in America—the richest, the strongest, the most powerful single nation in the history of this earth—if we leave the field to aggression . . . to poverty . . . to human misery . . . ignorance . . . hunger, what can the future hold?

I say the future can hold, at best, a succession of troubles, disorders and international injustices which will cause future historians to mark us down as the people who had their chance, and failed.

I say the future can hold, at worst, a spiral of aggression and force which can lead us all down the path to nuclear destruction.

Now, finally, if we—in partnership with others in the world—do meet our responsibilities in Asia, where can the future lead?

Last month, in Omaha, our President called for "reconciliation between nations that now call themselves enemies" and declared that "a peaceful mainland China is central to a peaceful Asia."

I believe that a policy of patience, fortitude and perseverance in Southeast Asia may, in time, convince the leaders of Communist China, and of other Communist states in Asia, that a policy of aggressive expansion cannot succeed.

I believe that it may, in time, convince them that their neighbors have both the means and the will to stand on their own feet.

And I believe, that it may, in time, lead them to the conclusion that it is more in their interests to join the family of nations . . . to join in the struggle for greater human well-being than it is to export their political doctrine by force.

And that is why, even as we resist aggression in Vietnam, we wish to make it clear to those who launch and support aggression, that we are bent neither on their overthrow nor their destruction.

That is why we will take the extra step, today and tomorrow, to seek a way to peace . . . to open the channels of communication . . . to encourage exchange of ideas and people with those who today call us enemy.

For we know—even amid the din of loudspeakers and daily propaganda which surrounds them—there live in Asia, under these regimes, millions of people who have historic reason for friendship with us. We know that their daily concerns are the same as those of poor and hungry people the world over.

And, in our strength, our wealth, and power, we extend our hands to them as to others and we say: We will stand firm. We will not tire. Let us join in the works of peace.

Satellites Guide Research at Sea

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Noble Wilford, in the New York Times of September 24, 1966, describes the use by Columbia University of the transit satellite in its study of the North Atlantic as part of a navigation system for oceanographic research. Mr. Wilford clearly describes a precursor of future navigation satellites for more accurate navigation at sea that will be available from the research and development work now underway.

This timely article delineates only one of the many ways in which our national space effort is already beginning to provide new knowledge and economic benefits to our Nation. I commend the reading of this article to all those who share with me the concern that the vast knowledge which we are gaining from our national space program be applied to our industries and our research and development here on earth at the earliest possible time.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 26, 1966]

Satellites Guide Research at Sea—Ship in North Atlantic Study Uses Space Navigation

(By John Noble Wilford)

A Columbia University research ship that is plumbing the depths of the North Atlantic is fixing its exact position on the ocean by means of orbiting satellites, in the first full-fledged civilian use of space navigation systems for oceanographic research.

The 202-foot, three-masted schooner Vema, which set sail July 27, is off the coast of Iceland making precise measurements of the ocean bottom, sediment thicknesses and magnetic fields.

The precision of the findings, Columbia scientists reported yesterday, would have been impossible without the precise determinations of the ship's position to carry out specific investigations and also to know exactly where he is when he makes a discovery.

SATELLITES CALLED TRANSIT

The navigational satellites, originally called Transit, were developed by Johns Hopkins University. Each weighs less than 100 pounds, carries a nuclear generator for power and circles the earth at an altitude of 600 miles in a polar orbit.

Their primary purpose is to help guide United States Navy ships and Polaris-missile submarines. The satellites were launched in July, 1964.

Dr. Maurice Ewing, director of Columbia's Lamont Geological Observatory, Palisades, N.Y., said:

"I believe that the advent of the satellite navigation system marks the beginning of a new era in oceanography and in marine geophysics."

Ordinary navigation, using the sun and stars and land-based electronic signals, has never provided oceanographers with sufficient accuracy to enagge in certain experiments, Dr. Ewing said. A computer aboard the Vema processes the satellite data to establish the ship's true position.

ERROR MEASURED IN YARDS

Navigational error with the satellite-computer system is measured in yards. Error in conventional navigation often involves miles.

One of the three satellites passes overhead in range of the Vema every 90 minutes.

A radio receiver aboard the ship picks up signals from the satellite and measures their intensity, which grows and then fades—a phenomenon known as the Doppler frequency shift, which has ben likened to the whistle variations in the approach and passing of a speeding train.

By this means the ship's navigator can determine where the Vema is in relation to the satellite, and the satellite's orbital position is already established.

An added advantage is the system's all-weather usefulness. Much of the Vema's work is done in regions where poor visibility severely limits celestial observations.

On her present mission, her 23d voyage, the Vema is engaged in at least 30 projects. She is scheduled to return to New York Dec. 15.

Fourteen scientists, headed by Dr. Manik Talwani, are studying cores from the ocean botton, taking underwater temperatures, making seismographic soundings and attempting to measure the magnetic properties of ridges in the ocean floor.

Civilian research vessels have been experimenting with navigation by means of orbiting satellites since last year. But the Vema installation marks the first permanent use of the technique. So far, scientists on board the ship have reported no trouble.

Hon. Charles L. Weltner, Man of Courage and Dedication

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay a brief but sincere tribute to a splendid young man, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Weltner] who is leaving the Congress after a brief sojourn of 4 years with us in the House.

Congressman Weltner had already received the Democratic nomination to be returned to the Congress when he voluntarily retired from the House rather than violate his committed principles.

Congressman Weltner is a Member whom we all admire and respect. As a member of my Committee on Small Business, I have worked closely with Congressman Weltner who has served with a sense of commitment. He proved himself to be a champion of the small businessman and of the public interest. My association with him in the committee and on the floor has enabled me to appreciate his fine qualities as a legislator and as a man. He is a gentleman of high principles and great character. His prospects for advancement in the Congress were bright and promising. We shall miss him as he leaves the Congress, but wish for him good luck, happiness and success in his future endeavors.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

The Manila Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, amidst the welter of debate and clamor that has been raised over the forthcoming Asian Conference in Manila, I have heard all too many voices casting aspersions and belittling the conference as a political gimmick designed to influence the November elections. Fearing that these attacks will undercut the President's position and leave other participating nations with the impression that he is not attending with a sincere hope that peace in Vietnam will be the result, I would hope that we can all rise above the contentiousness of partisan politics and arm President Johnson with our deepfelt desires that he return to America with new initiative for peace in Asia.

We cannot now foretell how much good will be accomplished by the Asian Conference, but we will almost certainly doom it to failure by demonstrating to the people of Asia our cynicism over its possibilities. The Honolulu advertiser in an October 7 editorial put the matter in perspective, and I hope that its thoughtful conclusions will help to convince critics that we must seize every opportunity to achieve understanding between nations if we are ever to attain peace.

I submit this editorial as an example of responsible comment which I find closely attuned to my own feelings regarding the Asian Conference:

PEACE IN THE BALANCE?

President Johnson's trip to Asia and the Pacific comes at a time when the future of the Viet Nam war hangs in a delicate balance between slender hopes for peace and pressures for escalated conflict.

Correspondent Denis Warner, one of the most respected writers on Asia, may well have been right in commenting here recently that the Manila conference of seven allies on Viet Nam offers "the last real chance we'll see of getting some rational thought on the war."

It may be, as some have charged, that U.S. domestic political considerations weighed in the timing of the meeting. The dramatic visit halfway around the world seems bound to brighten the President's image and help Democratic chances at the polls.

Republicans have reason to feel frustrated. But they would also do well to separate their criticism of the President's political timing from the merits and hopes of the Manila meeting and Pacific trip.

Commenting on the fact there are some faint hints of Communist interest in talks and some quiet American attempts to sound them out, the New York Times said this week:

"Unfortunately, the only assistance President Johnson has been getting from the Republicans in this period of explosive uncertainty is of a kind calculated to exacerbate Communist distrust.

"Richard M. Nixon calls on the President to repudiate the key elements in the proposal Mr. Goldberg put before the U.N. The Republican leader in the House, Representative FORD, urges bombing of Haiphong. And Former President Eisenhower, whose own election was attributable in part to his pledge to end the Korean War, counsels Mr. Johnson to step up the Vietnamese conflict by applying 'as much force as we need to win.'"

A good deal of natural good seems likely to come from the President's Pacific visit and Manila meeting:

It is good for the President to demonstrate first-hand his interest in these Pacific nations . . . Inclusion of Malaysia, a nation not directly involved in Viet Nam, is a welcome move . . . It is well that the attention of the American people and many others will be focused on Asia and the Pacific, because in the foreseeable future that is "where the action is." It is good the President will be talking first hand with so many Asian and Pacific leaders in their own environment . . . At the very least, it is good that the allies involved in Viet Nam sit around a table and come forth with some sort of publicly expressed common goal and hopes for negotiated peace.

Quite likely the Manila meeting will contain the two elements of pursuing the war and seeking peace. It is paradoxical but true that each at this point seems necessary to give a meaning to the other part of our policy.

What is important, however, is the degree of emphasis we give each of them, and how patient we are in their pursuit.

The war shows new tendencies to snowball of its own military momentum. American troops now total over 320,000, and word is new units are preparing to move into the Mekong Delta area. Secretary of Defense McNamara leaves soon on one of those Viet Nam inspection trips that always seem to mean new buildups.

If we as a nation are sincerely interested in negotiations for an honorable peace—and Washington reports now indicate this is the President's sincere goal—then our necessary steps in carrying out the war in the South must be more than balanced by efforts to seek out the peace.

The limited pause in U.S. bombing in the demilitarized zone between North and South Viet Nam is one small step that may well come to nothing. But in the sign language of modern war diplomacy it could lead to other things—if the interest is there on both sides.

One frequent reaction to the Manila meeting and Asia trip is that "it can't hurt and it may help." That may be true in the short-range domestic political sense.

But it can hurt the President's and the country's international credibility and prestige if behind a facade of platitudes and peace gestures the Manila summit emerges as a plotting session for new escalation.

We can expect bitter Communist denunciations along that line at any rate. But the real test is to quietly show them and the rest of the world that we mean what we say about being willing to negotiate for peace.

Action of 89th Congress Reflects Opinions of Northeast Iowans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, this 89th Congress has considered problems and issues which affect every individual, every community, every farm in this country—from the difficult situation we face in Vietnam, to the task of producing food in sufficient quantity to meet our demands at home and abroad, to the increasingly critical problem of death and destruction on our Nation's highways.

In his consideration of these complex and widely varying problems, each Member of Congress faces a dual responsibility to serve his district and his Nation. To many this would appear to present a contradiction and a constant agony of choice and decision, but in fact and practice it rarely does.

For in a representative National Legislature of 435 Members, just as in the economic competition of the marketplace, the most vigorous advocacy of each particular area's needs permits a reasonable compromise which generally represents the national interest. Thus, a Congressman serves his Nation by aggressively serving his district.

In addition, the social and economic interdependence of modern America means that even if a particular area seems to be directly benefited by certain legislation, the indirect effect will be to the benefit of all Americans.

As each Member of this body knows, in performing this responsibility of dual service, a Congressman must have the best possible understanding of the opinions of his constituents, which requires close and constant communication, by a variety of means, between home and his office in Washington.

There are many ways to determine the thinking of your district. I campaigned in 1964 on the major issues and was elected because a majority shared those views. And I feel fortunate in the past 2 years to have been able to fulfill those pledges in the area of education, health, civil rights, conservation, and agriculture.

During these 2 years, I have received about 100 letters a day, and about 70 percent of those have been expressions of views and opinions on legislation before the Congress. In addition, I have made more than 50 trips back to the district when business on the floor of the House permits, to keep in continuous contact with the needs and attitudes of the people I represent.

But, beyond this, I have found that another effective means of obtaining the opinions of my constituents is through the use of a questionnaire. Because the results of my earlier one were so successful, and helpful in my consideration of the issues before the House, I mailed a second questionnaire to all the residents of the Second District late this summer, requesting views on our policy in Vietnam, civil rights, the draft, and a number of bills pending in the House.

I have tabulated the more than 6,000 responses which have already been returned to my office, and under unanimous consent I include results of this questionnaire at this point in the RECORD:

1. Vietnam: Which, if any of the following policy alternatives would be acceptable to you?

	Percent
Withdraw United States forces from Vietnam and leave the Vietnamese to settle their own problems	12.4
Pull our troops back to defend the cosatal cities and air bases while seeking a negotiated settlement	7.3
Continue present policy of using gradually increasing military pressure to stop Communist advances while pursuing initiatives to a satisfactory settlement through negotiations and offers of economic assistance	56.4
Expand the war through increased United States troop commitment and extended bombing of cities in North Vietnam	23.3
No answer	.6

2. Term of Office: A constitution amendment has been proposed to increase the term of office for a member of the House of Representatives from two to four years beginning in 1972. Would you favor or oppose this change?

	Percent
Favor	52.1
Oppose	37.7
Uncertain	10.2

3. Traffic Safety: I have intrdouced legislation to establish a National Traffic Safety Agency which would insure a greater coordination of information and promote a more uniform acceptance of proven safety standards in order to reduce the loss of life and property through automobile accidents. Would you favor or oppose this legislation?

	Percent
Favor	73.7
Oppose	14.0
Uncertain	12.3

4. Truth in Lending and Packaging: A truth-in-packaging bill designed to cut down on deceptive and false packaging has been proposed. Do you favor or oppose this bill?

	Percent
Favor	88.1
Oppose	5.3
Uncertain	6.6

A truth-in-lending bill designed to require full disclosure of total costs and rates of charges in the financing of consumers goods and services has also been introduced. Do you approve or disapprove of this bill?

	Percent
Approve	84.1
Disapprove	5.8
Uncertain	10.1

5. Tax Sharing: The expenditures of state and local governments have grown rapidly in recent years and property taxes are at an all-time high. I have proposed that the federal government assist state and local governments in meeting their growing responsibilities by returning a percentage of federal tax revenues directly to the states. Would you favor or oppose such a proposal?

	Percent
Favor	61.4
Oppose	22.7
Uncertain	15.9

6. Department of Transportation: It has been proposed to create a new Cabinet level Department of Transportation to coordinate the efforts of the 35 agencies now administering laws and regulations in this area. Would you favor or oppose this proposal?

	Percent
Favor	52.6
Oppose	21.5
Uncertain	25.9

7. Civil Rights: A civil rights proposal has been introduced which includes a fair housing provision to prohibit discrimination because of race or religion by real estate brokers or firms engaged in the business or renting, selling or financing housing. This proposal would exclude individual home owners and those owners who occupy a portion of a building of four units or less. What is your opinion of this proposal?

	Percent
Favor the bill in its present form	28.5
Favor extending fair housing provision to cover all housing	16.6
Oppose fair housing provision but favor remainder of civil rights bill	25.3
Oppose any further civil rights legislation	28.1
No answer	1.5

8. The Draft: Congress is presently considering changes in the Selective Service System to eliminate inequities in the military draft. Which, if any, of the proposed reforms would you favor?

	Percent
A national service program whereby every young man would serve either in the military, the Peace Corps, VISTA, or other similar programs	27.9
Universal military training for every physically and mentally qualified young man	23.4
A nationwide lottery whereby the names of all eligibles would be placed in a pool and selected at random	12.5
Complete abolition of the draft with sole reliance on professional Military Establishment	8.3
Continuation of present system with revisions to reduce inequities between local boards and individual cases	27.6
No answer	0.3

9. Postal Appointments: I have introduced legislation to remove appointments of postmasters and rural carriers from political patronage and place them totally on a merit system under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service. Would you favor or oppose such legislation?

	Percent
Favor	86.8
Oppose	4.9
Uncertain	8.3

Mr. Speaker, as you will note, four of the measures which the residents of the Second District supported have already been favorably acted upon by the House of Representatives—the Traffic Safety Act, establishment of a Department of Transportation, the civil rights measure with provision exempting the individual homeowner, and a truth-in-packaging bill.

Northeast Iowans have also indicated their approval of my tax-sharing proposal and the legislation which I introduced to remove postal appointments from political patronage, and I will continue to work for passage of these two measures, which are significant not only for Iowa but for the Nation.

The response to my question of policy alternatives in Vietnam demonstrates the primary concern of northeast Iowans about that critical situation. Whereas 89 percent indicated an opinion on this problem in my earlier questionnaire, 99.4 percent have now formed a definite view about our policy in southeast Asia, with the large majority supporting our commitment there.

The very mixed attitudes on proposed changes in existing draft law indicate that, although there is considerable difference of opinion on what should be done to eliminate inequities in our present system, there is little question as to the need for change. Congress and the executive branch are now engaged in review of the selective service, and this issue must command priority attention in the 90th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the choices which we are called upon to make on the issues which face the Congress and the Nation in these complex times hold vast implications for our future, domestically and in relation to the other nations of the world.

I appreciate the active interest of the people of the Second District in these vital questions, and am grateful for their willingness to assist in this decisionmaking process.

Public Works Appropriation Bill, 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, in consideration of the conference report on the public works appropriation bill, may I call the attention of the House to two items which have been approved by the House and Senate conferees most important to my district.

The first item pertains to funds to begin construction on the Lower Teton Dam in Fremont County, Idaho. This dam is a multipurpose development, designed to make maximum use of available water resources in this area. The first stage of construction would provide urgently needed supplemental water for 114,000 acres of land. The project would also provide substantial flood protection to a highly developed area in the Upper Snake River Basin which has suffered from severe flooding in recent years. This particular area has suffered not only from flooding, but from droughts in several years; and this project should eliminate both of these problems.

Appropriation of these funds would permit the Bureau of Reclamation to proceed immediately with foundation exploration at the dam site, field topographic surveys, ground water exploration, land classification studies, right-of-way appraisals, and repayment contract negotiations.

I know the farmers and residents in this area appreciate the favorable action by the conferees in recommending approval of the $300,000 for this project.

I am also very pleased to note that the conferees accepted the Senate recommendation of $200,000 for the Ririe flood control project which is urgently needed to avoid serious losses in this section of the Snake River.

I urge the House to accept the conference report because of the critical need for these projects.

William E. Minshall Reports on the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress is drawing to a close. During these 2 years of nearly continuous session, Congress has voted to spend $233 billion, about $20 billion more than the entire amount it cost to run our National Government from the first Congress in 1789 through 1942, the first year of World War II.

This year's spending total of $115 billion approaches the $118 billion appropriated in 1965, the biggest spending year since 1944. Heavy costs of the Vietnam conflict, combined with new and expensive domestic programs, have exploded on the Nation's economy with an inflationary impact felt in every American household.

During this Congress, nearly 20,000 bills were introduced in the House of Representatives, some 900 of which were passed. The House also acted on close to 200 Senate measures. In all more than 500 pieces of legislation will have been signed into law by the President by the time this session ends.

Both sessions of the 89th Congress established new highs in numbers of rollcalls in the House, with nearly 400 record votes and quorums in each. During my 12 years in Washington, I have answered nearly 3,000 rollcalls for an attendance record of better than 90 percent, which I am pleased to report is one of the best in the House.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT

Final decisions are reached when a bill comes to a vote on the House floor, but the groundwork for legislation is laid during long hours of committee hearings and executive sessions, where bills are studied, analyzed, discussed and often amended.

My Appropriations Committee assignment includes a massive amount of work as member of two of the most important subcommittees in the entire Congress—Department of Defense and Independent Offices. For the last 8 years I have served on the Defense Subcommittee, which is charged with initial review of the administration's military money requests. Now that a framework of war has been imposed upon my subcommittee's decisions, the task we perform in providing funds for defense is more critical and time-consuming than ever before.

I must emphasize that my primary concern is to find a way to honorably end the war in Vietnam, stop the bloodshed and bring our troops home. I applaud every effort to bring about peace with honor and shall continue to work diligently in support of all just and genuine efforts to bring the war to a swift conclusion. At the same time, I have the responsibility of overseeing our military system at a time when American men are committed to battle. It is my duty, as a Member of Congress and more specifically as a member of the Defense Subcommittee, to see that they are given the strongest possible support in training and equipment.

This year, after months of day-long interrogation of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the subcommittee reported a $58.6 billion appropriation bill. This figure does not accurately represent the dollar cost of the war in the Far East and I took the House floor last July to urge the administration to present a straightforward, factual cost estimate to the Congress. As we approach adjournment, the President is expected to ask the new 90th Congress for upward of $15 billion in supplemental defense funds to cover expenditures being contracted this year in the Vietnam operation.

The Independent Offices Subcommittee, on which I also serve, evalutes budget requests of the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs and 21 other Federal agencies including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Civil Service Commission, Federal Aviation Agency, Federal Communications Commission, General Services Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Selective Service System, and Veterans' Administration.

Expenditures involved in the independent offices appropriation exceed $14 billion annually. Activities in this area touch so closely on the day-in, day-out lives of individual citizens that my service as second ranking minority member of the subcommittee is of substantial value to the constituents I serve in the 23d District and Cleveland. Combined, my two subcommittees involve more than $72 billion, more than 60 percent of the total Federal budget.

My intense interest in my committee work and the tremendous amount of time it involves does not preclude concern in other areas of legislation nor in providing prompt and efficient service to constituents who have individual problems involving the Federal Government.

MINSHALL LEGISLATION

During the 89th Congress I have introduced a number of bills and resolutions, several of which were incorporated into legislation which became law. Among them are the following:

H.R. 4266, 4504, 5048 and 7532, to repeal excise taxes on automobiles, telephone service and telegrams, admission to cabarets, motion picture and legitimate theaters, and on club dues and initiation fees. I opposed subsequent restoration of excise taxes on cars and telephones.

H.R. 7337, designating Vietnam as a combat zone to permit Federal income tax exemptions to U.S. military there, and H.R. 9670, providing free mailing privileges for our Armed Forces in Vietnam.

H.R. 12903, regulating transportation and handling of dogs and cats intended for research or experimentation purposes.

H.R. 13003, to establish a National Traffic Safety Agency.

In addition, I introduced several other bills which I strongly feel should have been enacted into law. They included:

H.R. 17728, providing Federal penalties for persons using interstate transportation or the mails for the purpose of inciting to riot.

H.R. 16624, to provide automatic cost-of-living increases in social security benefits.

H.R. 17698, approving merger of the National and American Football Leagues and protecting attendance at high school and college football games by prohibiting telecasting of professional games on Friday nights.

House Resolution 487, to create a Special Committee on the Captive Nations.

House Resolution 862, to create a Special House Committee to study and recommend revision of existing selective service laws.

MAJOR ACTIONS, 2D SESSION, 89TH CONGRESS

Following is a brief summary of the principal legislative actions of the 89th Congress during the 1966 session:

In the area of national defense and international affairs, Congress appropriated $58.6 billion for the military; authorized $17.8 billion for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels; $5 billion for NASA; $1 billion for military construction; $3.5 billion for foreign aid, and gave the President authority to call up the Reserves.

On the domestic front, the 1966 session saw authorization of $150 million for urban mass transportation; creation of a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation; $7.2 billion for the Interstate Highway System; a 4-year extension of the war on poverty; enactment of the Truth in Packaging Act, and an increase in minimum wages to $1.60 per hour by 1968 for workers already covered and by 1971 for 8 million additional workers newly covered.

Safety standards were enacted to cover all new and used automobiles, buses, and trucks, and a 3-year, $322 million highway safety program was authorized. Aid to elementary and secondary education, and for higher education facilities, was approved.

Congress voted to accelerate payments of corporate income taxes and increased excise taxes on automobile sales and telephone service. Congress enacted a $2.7 billion water pollution control program, a clean air program, and continued the 7-percent investment credit on expenditures for air and water pollution control facilities.

Veterans with a minimum of 180 days of active duty since January 31, 1955, are covered under the 1966 GI bill of rights which extends educational and housing benefits.

THE 23D DISTRICT, OHIO

It is a privilege to represent the nearly half-million residents of the 23d District, one of the most highly informed, articulate congressional districts in the Nation, and to welcome into its boundaries the first and fourth wards of Cleveland.

As Representative of this outstanding district, I make every effort to keep in close touch with constituents through personal contact, frequent newsletters and occasional opinion polls. When a session adjourns early enough in the fall, I take a traveling office to the district to make myself available for personal office conferences in the various communities.

In addition to my Washington office, I maintain a full-time office at 525 Federal Building in Cleveland. I am always available to residents of the 23d District for counsel and assistance in the increasingly complex problems of Federal Government.

So that constituents may have an opportunity to review the major bills which confronted the House during the 89th Congress, the action taken by the House, and the position I took on each measure, I submit my voting record on key issues for inclusion in the RECORD. If any legislation of particular interest has not been included, I will be more than happy to respond promptly to any inquiries from constituents.

My record is as follows:

Key votes, 89th Cong., 1965–66—Record of William E. Minshall, Member of Congress

Date	Legislation	Action	Minshall
	DEFENSE—FOREIGN AFFAIRS		
May 25, 1965	Foreign aid—Motion to reduce by $131,000,000 and to prohibit Communist-dominated labor unions from working on Latin American housing projects financed by U.S. funds.	Rejected: 178–219	Yea.
Do	Foreign aid authorization of $3,300,000,000	Passed: 240–148	Nay.
June 23, 1965	$45,100,000,000 Department of Defense appropriation	Passed: 407–0	Yea.
Feb. 24, 1966	$415,000,000 aid to southeast Asia and Dominican Republic	Passed: 350–27	Yea.
Mar. 15, 1966	$13,100,000,000 supplemental defense appropriation to support U.S. military and economic operations in southeast Asia.	Passed: 389–3	Yea.
June 9, 1966	Food for peace	Passed: 353–20	Yea.
July 14, 1966	$4,100,000,000 foreign aid authorization (Senate later cut to $3,500,000,000)	Passed: 237–146	Nay.
July 20, 1966	$58,600,000,000 Department of Defense appropriation	Passed: 393–1	Yea.
Aug. 31, 1966	Peace Corps authorization of $[illegible]0,000,000	Passed: 322–15	Yea.
	CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION		
July 9, 1965	Voting Rights Act of 1965	Passed: 333–85	Yea.
Aug. 9, 1966	Amendment making it a Federal crime to travel in interstate commerce or use the mails with intent to incite a riot	Adopted: 389–25	Yea.
Do	Motion to delete title IV (open housing provision)	Rejected: 190–222	Yea.
Do	Civil Rights Act of 1966, on passage	Passed: 259–157	Nay.
	AIR AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL		
Apr. 28, 1965	Water Quality Act authorizing $20,000,000 annually through 1969 to construct community sewage treatment plants	Passed: 396–0	Yea.
Sept. 24, 1965	Clean air and waste disposal, to set standards to control automobile air pollutants and provide $92,000,000 for research on solid waste disposal.	Passed: 294–4	Yea.
Sept. 30, 1966	Amendment to exempt air and water pollution control facilities installed by private industry from suspension of 7-percent investment credit.	Adopted: 330–2	Yea.
Do	$2,700,000,000 Water Pollution Control Act, to improve existing programs	Passed: 312–0	Yea.
	DEBT AND TAXES		
June 2, 1965	Remove excise tax on cosmetics, jewelry, leather goods, telephone service, club fees and dues, theater admissions, automobiles.	Passed: 401–6	Yea.
June 9, 1965	Increase national debt by $4,000,000,000 to $328,000,000,000	Passed: 229–165	Nay.
Feb. 23, 1966	Continue suspension of excise tax on automobiles and telephone service	Failed: 187–207	Yea.
Do	Reinstate excise taxes on automobiles and telephone service, accelerate payment of corporate taxes, and step up payment of social security taxes by self-employed.	Passed: 246–146	Nay.
Sept. 30, 1966	Suspend 7 percent investment credit and allowance of depreciation	Passed: 221–118	Nay.
	WAR ON POVERTY		
Mar. 3, 1965	$1,000,000,000 aid for development of 11-State Appalachian region	Passed: 257–165	Nay.
July 22, 1965	Amendment to reduce war on poverty by $1,000,000,000 and to permit State Governors to have veto power over antipoverty projects.	Defeated: 178–227	Yea.
Do	$1,900,000,000 war on poverty bill, passage	Passed: 245–158	Nay.
Oct. 14, 1965	Amendment to delete rent supplement funds from supplemental appropriation bill	Adopted: 185–162	Yea.
Mar. 29, 1966	Amendment to delete $12,000,000 in rent supplements from 2d supplemental bill	Rejected: 190–198	Yea.
May 10, 1966	Amendment to provide $20,000,000 in rent supplements in addition to existing $12,000,000	Approved: 192–188	Nay.
	HEALTH AND EDUCATION		
Apr. 8, 1965	Voluntary comprehensive medical insurance plan, covering most costs of illness including hospital, physician, nursing and medicine charges, administered by the Government from Treasury funds and small contributions from participants.	Rejected: 191–236	Yea.
Do	Medicare, covering hospital costs financed by social security, plus a supplementary voluntary health insurance program.	Passed: 313–115	Yea.
Mar. 26, 1965	Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools: $1,000,000,000 for allocation to school districts with large numbers of students from low-income families.	Passed: 263–153	Nay.
Aug. 26, 1965	Higher Education Act of 1965, authorizing a 5-year aid program to college students and to institutions of higher education.	Passed: 368–22	Yea.
June 2, 1966	Library Services and Construction Act	Passed: 336–2	Yea.
Oct. 6, 1966	$1,600,000,000 Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools for allocation to school districts with large numbers of students from low-income families.	Passed: 237–97	Nay.
Do	Amendment stating that U.S. Commissioner of Education may not withhold funds from school districts on basis of noncompliance with Civil Rights Act of 1964 unless there is an express finding that an educational agency has failed to comply.	Adopted: 221–116	Yea.
May 26, 1965	$5,700,000,000 Agriculture appropriation for price supports, storage charges, general administrative costs	Passed: 354–41	Nay.
June 16, 1965	Establish a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs	Passed: 217–184	Yea.
July 28, 1965	Repeal sec. 14(b) of Taft-Hartley Act which permits each State to determine if its citizens want "right to work" laws	Passed: 221–203	Nay.
Aug. 2, 1965	Law Enforcement Assistance Act to support training programs for local law personnel	Passed: 326–0	Yes.
Aug. 25, 1965	Immigration and Nationality Act amendments, to eliminate national origins quota system and set general priorities for admission of immigrants.	Passed: 318–95	Yea.
Apr. 6, 1966	2.9-percent increase in salary for civil service and postal workers	Passed: 393–1	Yea.
Apr. 28, 1966	Regulate transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended for use in research or experimentation	Passed: 352–10	Yea.
May 26, 1966	Extend and increase minimum wage coverage	Passed: 303–93	Yea.
June 22, 1966	Extend unemployment benefits to 3,500,000 more workers	Passed: 375–10	Yea.
Aug. 16, 1966	Urban Mass Transportation Act	Passed: 236–127	Yea.
Aug. 17, 1966	Traffic Safety Act of 1966	Passed: 371–0	Yea.
Oct. 3, 1966	Truth-in-Packaging Act	Passed: 300–8	Yea.

SBA Tries To Swallow SBOC

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Robert Lerner, distinguished member of the Lerner Publications, on Chicago's North and Northwest Sides, prepared an excellent column on the controversy over the future of the Small Business Opportunities Corporation.

It is my hope that the conferees on the poverty bill will take into account the penetrating argument submitted by Mr. Lerner in support of keeping the SBOC within its present designation.

Mr. Lerner's excellent article follows:

SBA TRIES TO SWALLOW SBOC

(By Robert Lerner)

Among the most remarkable of the poverty program functions are the Small Business Development Centers, an Office of Economic Opportunity agency that in Illinois is incorporated as the Small Business Opportunities Corp.

In essence, the SBOC gives out loans, not to exceed $15,000, to people whose incomes are in the poverty level. These loans help them maintain small businesses or to start in business.

But the problem is that its "big brother" agency, the Small Business Administration, wants to destroy the SBOC by bringing it entirely under its wing. Already, the SBOC is viciously handicapped by SBA forms, SBA rules and regulations, and—mostly—by the tough guidelines SBA forces them to follow.

The Small Business Administration, which at one time in its history was quite a remarkable program, has virtually abrogated its responsibility toward the very small businessman. It negotiates hundred-thousand-dollar loans, has a sizable staff, and is exceedingly conservative—indeed, many SBA recipients are so close to being eligible for regular commercial bank loans that the SBA loan is more for expansion than for preservation of an existing commercial service.

The SBOC, meanwhile, is locally dominated. Each of the four offices in Chicago (one in each of the Urban Progress Centers) has a local advisory council of businessmen in the community. They help the loan recipient, just as the volunteer and professional loan management people on the SBOC staff do.

At the Montrose Urban Progress center, Jay Long—a dynamic former businessman and executive of the Edgewater Community council—has handled 5,000 people in a year's time with a staff of three.

Without enough budget to hire the people he needs, and with the incredible, heartbreaking paperwork required (virtually every telephone call is recorded!), Montrose has still been able to give out three dozen loans.

This is more meaningful to the community than perhaps the whole SBA history in the community. These loans take people out of poverty and off the relief rolls, and the new people they in turn hire usually come from unemployed circumstances.

Switching the SBOC function requires congressional action, and a bill is already in the works. At first, it looked as if the SBOC would go down the drain, but a few good fighters like Congressman SIDNEY R. YATES of Illinois are trying to keep it alive.

Considering the effectiveness of the SBOC in the Chicago area, no Illinois congressman should approve the new legislative attempt.

Basically, the SBA is embarrassed by the response to the SBOC. The SBOC has to raise 10 per cent of its budget locally, which it did with the first dozen telephone calls, and the 3M Company even detached George Gregg to be chairman of the board of directors of the non-profit corporation.

In the community, hundreds have attended the multi-week management training courses, and Mr. Long is working out a program whereby chambers of commerce in various neighborhoods talk up the program. He can get additional teachers for these classes from the Board of Education, and there is quite a line of people who want to attend.

Actually, the poverty levels are too stringent: if any businessman earning, say, less than $10,000 a year were eligible for an SBOC loan, Montrose could disburse 500 loans monthly. It's what the SBA should be doing, but isn't.

The SBOC has done more than any other poverty-type agency to keep up the reputation of the poverty program. Businessmen, and politically conservative forces in the community, are strongly pro-SBOC. Montrose board includes some rock-ribbed, anti-welfare conservatives who are solidly against the war on poverty—but solidly for the SBOC, and thus begin to see the silver lining in other OEO programs.

The next week is most critical. The gigantic, and growingly bureaucratic. Small Business Administration might argue that it can handle SBOC-type affairs more economically; we wouldn't doubt it, because if SBA were left to its own devices, such loans would never be given out.

Certainly, like a conservative bank, the SBA is going to have a very low default percentage when it applies the tough SBA criteria to a poverty loan.

But this isn't an area of economics; it's one of human welfare. One SBOC recipient obtained $15,000, and started a successful business that employs 20 other people—most previously unemployed. A combination of additional tax revenues and the easing of pressure from relief rolls gives the taxpayer and government a $100,000 net—not to mention savings in other areas of the poverty program that no longer have to serve these people.

The SBOC could afford a tremendous default rate. And—indeed—that's why it was organized; it's a way of taking a chance on a poor person who can't capitalize a business venture. The SBA doesn't take very many chances, so its budget could look good but its results mediocre.

Cong. DANIEL ROSTENKOWSKI, leader of the majority delegation from Illinois, and Cong. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, who sits on a subcommittee important to defeating this legislative attempt, can be especially helpful in joining with Congressman YATES to keep the SBOC alive—indeed, it should be separated even further from the Small Business Administration.

How Not To Get Shot At

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I have before me a column by Stewart Alsop entitled "Affairs of State: How Not To Get Shot at."

Mr. Alsop points out that 9 out of 10 of the men being killed and wounded in the Vietnam war are being killed and wounded in ground combat. He goes on to tell who these men are:

> The men who get shot at the most are Negroes and poor-white southerners—despite the fact that a high percentage of both are rejected because of bad health or functional illiteracy.

The draft system and its deferments, Mr. Alsop says, are partly to blame. In addition, since the armed services are in fierce competition for brains and ability, there are numerous ways for a smart young man to avoid the Infantry—ways which all demand higher intelligence or educational standards than the draft requires.

I agree with Mr. Alsop that the present selective service system actively encourages well-educated and prosperous young men to let the poor and the undereducated do their fighting for them. Such a system is certainly no credit to the American ideal.

Under unanimous consent I insert Mr. Alsop's article at this point in the RECORD:

HOW NOT TO GET SHOT AT

(By Stewart Alsop)

WASHINGTON.—Under our present system of military recruitment, there is no reason in the world why the reasonably bright sons of reasonably prosperous parents should ever be in any serious danger of getting shot at. This is no doubt a comforting thought to their fond parents. But it also suggests why our present system of recruitment is a national disgrace.

Who does get shot at in a war?

The statistics of the war in Vietnam answer that question very clearly. The American dead in Vietnam, now approaching 5,000, are divided among the services as follows: Army, 64 percent; Marines 28 percent; Air Force, 4.5 percent; Navy, 3.5 percent. The proportions for the wounded, now over 20,000 are very similar. These percentages point a very obvious moral: If you don't want to get hurt, stay out of the infantry.

Not all of the Army men and Marines who made up 92 percent of the dead in Vietnam were infantrymen—the Marines are really infantry, though they don't like to be told so, and so are the air cavalry and the paratroops.

Fliers get hurt too, of course. The Air Force and Navy dead in Vietnam—eight percent of the total—were almost all fliers. No one but a fool would denigrate the military contribution of the fliers, or their bravery—if you want to know how the quail feels in a quail hunt, fly over Viet Cong territory in a helicopter.

The fact remains that close to 9 out of 10 of the men being killed and wounded in this war—as in every war in history—are being killed and wounded in ground combat. Despite the American myth that wars can be won cleanly in the air, this war, like all wars, is being fought dirtily on the ground, and that is where this war will be won, if it can be won.

Who then are the boys who wind up in the infantry? First, there are the volunteers, boys like Harold Martin's son John, ["My Son in Vietnam," the Post, July 16, 1966], who of their own accord join the sort of unit that is likely to get shot at. Fortunately for the United States, there are still a lot of volunteering types around, and they are heavily represented in Vietnam. All the Marines there, for example, and all the paratroopers, and all the Special Forces men, are volunteers.

Then there are the fatalists, who drift with life's wind, and who sometimes end up in the infantry simply because they have made no effort to stay out of it, or because they are baffled by the insane complexities of the system.

Finally, there are the poor boys and the stupid boys.

There is no question that the present system tends to push the poor and the stupid up front, where they get shot at, and to keep the rich and the bright back in the safe jobs. The men who get shot at the most are Negroes and poor-white Southerners—despite the fact that a high percentage of both are rejected because of bad health or functional illiteracy. Negroes, for example, make up 11 percent of the country's population and 22 percent of the killed in action in ground combat in Vietnam.

The draft is partly, but only partly, responsible for this shameful disproportion. The Army depends on the draft—the other services take only volunteers. Draftees are thus more likely than other servicemen to end up in the infantry. Moreover, a bright boy with prosperous parents can hide in what President Kingman Brewster of Yale calls "the catacombs of education." If he hides until he is 26, he is home free.

But the story by no means ends with the draft. Partly because the services are in fierce competition for brains and ability, there are plenty of ways for an intelligent boy to avoid getting shot at—which is, after all, an intelligent thing to do. The Pentagon publishes a little booklet, called "It's Your Choice," which warns the potential recruit that the draft will get him if he doesn't watch out. And then "you will have little, if any, choice of your branch of the service or the training you will receive." In other words, you poor boob, you might end up in the infantry.

The booklet offers no less than 44 "programs" as alternatives to the draft. Some of these "programs" do not promise a safe and comfortable life. One way to avoid the draft, for example, is to enlist in the Marines, like Gerard Nugent, brother of the President's son-in-law, who is currently in combat in Vietnam.

But a bright boy who qualifies can also do what Luci Johnson's husband, Pat Nugent, did. He can enlist in the Air National Guard, spend six months in a desk job, and then return, like Pat, to the comforts of civilian life, with a bit of training on the side. All three of the services, plus the Coast Guard, offer this delightful alternative to the draft—for "men who have enough pull," to quote Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia.

For bright boys who lack the necessary pull, it is easy at least to stay out of the infantry. Probably the easiest way is to enlist in the Air Force, being careful to stay on the ground—less than 10 percent of the 890,000 men in the Air Force fly, and all of them are men who volunteered for flight duty.

There are plenty of other ways, but they all have one thing in common—they all require higher intelligence or educational standards than the draft, which is why it's so much easier for a bright boy not to get shot at.

This system is a monstrosity. It actively encourages well-educated and prosperous young Americans to let the poor and the undereducated do their fighting for them. The result, as Yale's Brewster has said, is "a cynical avoidance of service . . . and a tarnishing of the national spirit."

A lot of important people, including President Johnson and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, are becoming more and more uneasily aware that the system is a very bad system. Former President Eisenhower has proposed one way out—military service for *all* American males when they reach 19. But even with the Vietnamese war getting bigger, only about a third of the 2,000,000 names who reach draft age every year are actually needed for military service. This is why the best alternative seems to be that proposed by Sen. Edward Kennedy—a draft by lottery for all boys when they reach 19.

Bar a much bigger war, two boys out of every three—those lucky enough to draw low numbers—could then go happily about the business of getting an education or earning a living, without worrying about the draft. Those who were not lucky would be parceled out according to real need among the services. This would end the present system of using the stick of the draft and the carrot of safe service to lure bright boys to volunteer. The standard of real need would mean that the infantry, the "queen of battles," would get the pick of the crop, not the dregs. Then the men who do the fighting and dying in all wars would cease to be regarded, as they too often are in this country, as boobs, or at best as nice guys who finished last.

Some bright boys who might otherwise have had nice desk jobs, or who might even have avoided service altogether, might end up in ground-combat units. To some of them this would no doubt seem unfair. But as Sen. Edward Kennedy's older brother John once remarked, "All life is unfair." And nothing could possibly be more unfair than the present system.

Editor George Chaplin of the Honolulu Advertiser Reports on Red China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, men and even nations have a tendency to ignore or avoid the unpleasant. While it may be a natural reaction to an impossible situation, it could also lead to unsatisfactory results. With deep concern, therefore, I direct the attention of my colleagues to a recent newspaper report on Red China by Editor George Chaplin of the Honolulu Advertiser.

Mr. Chaplin made a trip to the nations which border Red China to probe and get a reading on that restless and mysterious Asian giant. His up-to-date account of the epidemic of purges in the Red hierarchy, the continuation of a hard line foreign policy, and the renewed militancy accompanied by the emergence of the Red Guard emphasizes the need for renewed vigilance on the part of the free nations of the world. Red China's fanatic rise of nationalism is disturbingly reminiscent of Japan under Tojo's wave of "Hijoji"—state of emergency—and Germany under Hitler's Gestapo. History tells us that we ought to take the time and the effort to be informed with respect to this Asian giant—no matter how unpleasant the task.

We are indebted to Honolulu's George Chaplin and others who keep the American public informed about Red China. A series of perceptive articles by Editor Chaplin followed his return from his Asian trip.

I submit the first of the series, which appeared in the September 11, 1966, issue of the Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser, for inclusion in the Congressional Record:

China Purge Puts Lin and Army on Top

(Note.—The action in today's world is in Asia. And in Asia the big story of our time is China. To get a reading from around the perimeter of this mysterious giant, the writer flew by Air New Zealand jet to Hong Kong, then visited Taiwan and Macao. He reports in a series of articles, of which this is the first.)

(By George Chaplin, editor, the Honolulu Advertiser)

Spearheaded by brigades of rampaging teen-agers, the greatest thought-control purge in the 17-year history of Communist China continues to sweep that vast land where almost one-fourth of the world's people live.

It represents the aging and ailing Mao Tse-tung's ultimate effort to root out all political opposition—and prevent China from going the "revisionist" route of Russia and Yugoslavia.

At the same time it is being used with Mao's apparent approval as a ruthless lever in the struggle over who will finally succeed him.

The purge's victims thus far include a wide spectrum of intellectuals, top politicians and key administrators. But its shock waves are also breaking down the doors of city dwellers and shaking the humblest peasants from the Sinkiang desert to the Kwangtung rice paddies.

The signs are for:

More power for the army, which is setting the tone of political rectitude for the "great proletarian cultural revolution"—and overseeing the newly created adolescent Red Guards as they intimidate those deemed lacking in Maoist fervor.

Another Great Leap Forward, of undetermined scale and nature, despite the disastrous failure of the last one in the late 1950's, which sought to industrialize the nation overnight at the expense of agriculture.

A continuing hard line in foreign policy, especially in the bitter feud with the Soviet Union and in the propaganda campaign against the United States.

AHEAD, A MILITARIZED STATE

To achieve their goals, Mao and his closest colleagues are moving at a frenzied rate to bring China closer to full militarized control. They aim to create "new-type Communist persons" who are to be combination workers - peasants - soldiers - intellectuals:

"With hammer in hand they will be able to do factory work, with hoe or plow they will be able to do farming, with the gun they will be able to fight the enemy and with the pen express themselves in writing."

The virtue and strength of Mao's policies were reaffirmed last month when the Chinese Communist Party's central committee met for the first time in four years.

The 12-day session also seemed to leave little doubt that Mao—despite his almost 73 years, his oft-reported illness, his long and unexplained absences from the public scene—is still in power, although possibly as a sort of chairman of the board.

In active charge at least for now, possibly even as Mao's equal, is Lin Piao, the 57-year-old bushy-browed, eagle-nosed Defense Minister, who is backed by the full force of the military.

The lineup after Lin seems fluid.

For a while, it appeared that moving up in tandem with Lin was Teng Hsiao-ping, 62, the hard-boiled dogmatic Secretary-General of the Communist Party. And it had been speculated that because of Lin's doubtful health—he has had tuberculosis and serious war wounds—Teng in time might become China's most powerful figure. But now it appears that Teng has not advanced, although, as one China specialist puts it, "he may be playing it cagey."

CHOU EN-LAI STILL NIMBLE

Premier Chou En-lai, 67, who runs the central government machinery, continues in the picture, but has several strikes against him—his age, his urbanity and wide travel, his occasional urging of more moderate policies, as after his 1964 African tour.

But Chou is sure-footed, has a habit of weathering crises, and as a good team player, who carries out rather than creates policy, he's likely to remain in the hierarchy. One China expert told me that Chou has never really been in the innermost Communist sanctum but is believed to be Mao's best friend on an intellectual basis.

He is perhaps best described as China's Mikoyan—acceptable to most, a threat to none.

One top Communist official clearly downgraded in the maneuvering is the chief of state, Liu Shao-chi, 68, a rather drab technician who has had past differences with Lin. He has been dropped from the number two position in the hierarchy to number eight and may even have lost his title.

Meanwhile, there are two have moved dramatically up in the listings:

Deputy Premier Tao Chu, 60, like Mao a native of Hunan. He has been chairman of the South Central China Bureau and in July was named to direct the Communist Party's propaganda department.

Chen Po-ta, 62, Mao's long-time secretary who is leading "the cultural revolution." He is a top theoretician and editor of the Communist Party's ideological journal, "Red Flag."

THE PURGE OF MAYOR PENG

There are several other new names in what apparently is the revised Politburo roster, but there is at least one old one spectacularly absent—that of former Peking Mayor Peng Chen, 64, who was one of China's half-dozen top-ranking Communists.

Why was Peng purged?

He had always seemed a true hard-liner. In 1960 he had told off Khrushchev for "revisionism" at the Bucharest conference of Communist leaders and was the first Chinese official to attack Brezhnev and Kosygin for not adopting tougher policies.

In 1964, when the Japanese government refused to permit him to lead a delegation to a Communist meeting in Japan, Peking violently blasted Tokyo. And only last winter, Peng was publicly attacking "counterrevolutionaries and anti-Party groups," the curseful label now slapped on him.

Peng apparently became concerned that China's reverses abroad and abundant problems at home called for more flexible and pragmatic policies—and sought to "sell" this view, possibly seeking personal power in the process.

Lin and his supporters, either at Mao's direction or with his approval, went after Peng with a skillful six-week propaganda attack in which, at first, he was not even named.

"Who," asked the journal "Red Flag," "is using his wiles to cover up anti-Party and anti-Socialist activities and to protect the instigators?"

When the assault reached full fury, Peng was kicked out of office.

Down in shambles with him went such key associates as Vice Mayor Wu Han, who is also a distinguished playwright; Ten To, editor of the Peking municipal committee's ideological paper, "Frontline," and a former editor of the Peking People's Daily, the Party's leading local organ; and Peking municipal committee department heads Li Chi and Liao Mo-sha. Many other top figures were purged but, in the political category, the Peking elite had special billing at the center of the national stage.

MAO UPSET AT RESTIVENESS

It will be months, perhaps years, before the full story of the national crusade for ultra-orthodoxy—and the simultaneous political knifeplay for which it served as a screen—fully unfolds.

But official pronouncements, newspaper accounts and monitored broadcasts, together with reports from foreigners coming out of China, provide this mosaic:

By late last year, Mao and his colleagues were deeply worried at the general restiveness in China. The earlier revolutionary zeal was fading and the public was interested more in comfort than Communist doctrine. In brief, the revolution had not yet won to true orthodoxy either the intellectuals or the masses.

Also Mao's time was growing shorter and at some point a change in leadership was certain.

This was to be no routine succession, for Mao was the father of the revolution, the leader of Chinese Communism almost since that day in July, 1921, when he and 11 other delegates (representing a total membership of 57) met in Shanghai to organize the Party.

And it was Mao who, even more than Lenin, was immortalized while still alive—deified and canonized in a manner unheard of in world political history.

His words were gospel. His books were not only required reading for young and old, but were deemed to provide the answers and the inspiration for everything, whether it be building irrigation ditches or winning track meets.

BUT SOME IN OPPOSITION

Even so, there was a large body in academic and even political circles who favored less rigid policies. It was in this climate that Peking Mayor Peng apparently made his move.

For Lin and associates, it was necessary to defeat Peng, to protect their own position. And it was a propitious time to repress all heresy throughout the country.

With Mao's blessing, or perhaps direction, they acted swiftly and harshly. They began the press and radio campaign against "deviationists," "rightists," "double dealers." The "horde of monsters and freaks (entrenched) in ideological and cultural positions" had to go.

A platoon of new folk heroes who had given their all for Maoism was paraded across the land, some in person, some in memory.

And finally Mao himself, who had not been seen for six months, appeared briefly during the May visit of Premier Mehmet Shehu and his delegation from Albania, the only country which continues to unquestioningly follow the Peking line.

Photographed with Mao were Lin, Teng and Chou. Lin had already been publicized for some time as the chosen interpreter and proclaimer of Mao's philosophy. Conspicuously absent was Peng, already in disgrace.

Lin's stature got an added boost in last month's meeting of the Party's central committee and in a subsequent million-man rally in Peking.

In a 3,000-word communique endorsing all of Mao's policies and action since it last met in September, 1962, and setting future guidelines, the committee twice referred to Lin. His name was the only one mentioned besides Mao's.

LIN GETS NOD FROM MAO

At the massive rally, Lin was listed just after Mao (who did not speak but wore a military uniform for the first time in many years, presumably as a symbol of his endorsement of the Defense Minister). The official Communist news agency referred to Lin as Mao's "dearest comrade"; Chou En-lai urged all listeners to study Lin's analyses of Mao's writings and "respond to the call of Comrade Lin Piao"; and Lin, in discussing leadership, coupled himself with Mao by speaking "on behalf" of Mao and using the word "we" a number of times.

What manner of man is Lin?

Fifteen years younger than Mao, he was still a youngster when China's Communist Party was established. (An American Franciscan monk, Father Robert Morris, later expelled from China, taught Lin some English and recalls him as a bright and polite student.) But Lin's relationship with Mao goes back at least to the 1930's, the time of the 8,000-mile Long March to escape the troops of Chiang Kai-shek, the time of setting up a Communist revolutionary headquarters in Yenan.

Earlier, Lin had been an outstanding student at Whampoa Military Academy in Canton, where Chiang Kai-shek was commandant and Chou En-lai was political commissar. He was graduated in 1926, two years later joined up with Mao's worker-and-peasant forces, and for the 40 years since has been a companion of his hard-line doctrine.

Before Lin was 30 he had become a legendary strategist and tactician. Commanding the First Red Army Corps of 20,000, he spent his early years as a soldier fighting Chiang's government forces. He won every battle. Then he shifted his attention to the invading Japanese in 1937, when Chiang and Mao put aside their 10-year civil war to form a shaky United Front.

Lin was wounded at the battle of Ping-Hsiang Pass and sent to Russia for treatment which required four years. After World War II, when the Communists and Nationalists resumed their civil war, it was he who struck the decisive blows in the major battles for North China and ensconced Mao in Peking.

In the Korean War he commanded the Chinese "volunteers" against the U.N. forces, but was soon relieved by Marshal Peng Teh-huai, possibly because of his physical condition.

Peng Teh-huai later made the mistake of being more concerned with getting Russian arms and with military professionalism than he was with Russia's ideological sins and in 1959 Lin succeeded him as Minister of Defense.

LIN FOR A POLITICAL ARMY

Lin holds other impressive titles: member of the Politburo, first deputy chairman of the central committee of the Party; vice premier of the state council; deputy of the National People's Congress; marshal of the armed forces (until ranks were abolished last fall). And now the chairmanship of the Military Affairs Commission, a post formerly held by Mao.

Lin from the start placed a heavy political stamp on the army, giving party commissars great power, abolishing ranks and assigning officers to serve as privates and kitchen orderlies to learn their viewpoint. He regards the military and the Communist Party as inseparable, declaring, "The situation in China permits only a Party with guns in hand." This is at one with Mao's oft-repeated view that "political power comes out of the barrel of a gun."

Lin is an ardent believer in revolutionary warfare and, until now, has echoed Mao in downgrading the role of atomic weapons, and the likelihood of local hostilities ever triggering a nuclear war.

If such a fear had basis, he has written, "our planet would have been destroyed time and time again."

His faith is in the guerilla rising up against those in power: "Guerrilla forces have ultimately defeated regular armies. Amateurs who were never trained in military schools have eventually defeated professionals graduated from military academies."

He believes firmly in Mao's concept of "establishing revolutionary base areas in the rural districts and encircling the cities," and has expanded this theory to global proportions.

He likens the undeveloped areas of the world to the countryside and the developed portions to the cities. He thus forsees revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America eventually surrounding and overcoming North America and Western Europe.

This doctrine, set forth by Lin last September in a document titled "Long Live The Victory of the Peoples' Wars," says little that is new. But it confirms that Lin will be preaching Mao's gospel and acting by it.

Should Lin's health pose problems, power could shift to one or more of the other contenders. The ultimate outcome is unpredictable, just as it has been in similar power contests in the Soviet Union. Who could have known that when Malenkov succeeded Stalin, he would last less than two years? Who, 10 years ago, could have anticipated the ascent of Brezhnev?

But with Lin and his army power, China for the predictable future will continue its rigid and militant route, domestically and abroad—as indeed it would with any foreseeable heir to Mao.

Pilot Report From Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following letter appeared as an editorial in Aviation Week & Space Technology, and with unanimous consent I insert it at this point in the Record in the hope that some of the "myths"—as the writer calls them—about the war in Vietnam are not perpetuated.

The letter follows:

Pilot Report From Vietnam

(Note.—The following letter was written to the Editor of Aviation Week & Space Technology by an Air Force fighter-bomber pilot currently flying McDonnell F-4Cs in Vietnam. We present it to our readers as the unexpurgated views of a pilot on the firing line. Because of its possible effect on the future of this officer's military career, we are withholding his name and rank.—R.B.H.)

I have been a subscriber to Aviation Week & Space Technology since 1960, but this is the first time I have had reason to write to the Editor. I am presently flying tactical fighters in South Vietnam, and it is time that the facts be given concerning our operations here. By "facts" I mean the actualities of daily operations in this theater. Having no political goals, I have no myths to perpetuate as do our "great white fathers" in Washington. The war here in Vietnam has become a political football, an exercise in glowing reports, outstanding new records and promises of the "turning tide."

First, the "non-shortage" of munitions. Looking at three jet fighter bases in Vietnam containing a total of over 12 fighter squadrons, no 750-lb. GP (general purpose) bombs are to be found. The bombs used are 250-lb. Mk. 81 and 500-lb. Mk. 82, the "Snakeye" series which can be dropped in either high or low drag form.

MK. 81 SHORTCOMINGS

The Mk. 82 is a fine weapon in its high-drag form, being accurate and having a fairly good blast effect. The Mk. 81 is, at best, a nuisance charge. Since all the 81s I have seen have been low-drag, they must be dropped by dive bombing, from slant ranges of 4,000–8,000 ft. U.S. Air Force delivery qualifying criteria requires a CEA (circular error, average) of 140 ft. In our FAC (forward air controller) directed attacks, we are usually required to pinpoint a small target such as a bunker or a thatched hut. Radio calls by the FAC are often heard such as ". . . nice bomb—put the next one about 10 meters at 12 o'clock . . .," i.e., a miss, but any pilot, fighter or bomber, can tell you that a 33-ft. bomb is . . . fine shooting! A 750-lb. GP would have blast-damaged or destroyed the target at that proximity, a 250 digs a neat hole nearby.

We receive equal amounts of 81s and 82s, but there are no 750s available in Vietnam. They must be well hidden, for I have heard Mr. McNamara state time and again that there is no shortage. This must be one of the "isolated exceptions" he mentions.

Another case in point is 20-mm. HEI (high explosive incendiary). Fighter squadrons have an authorized monthly expenditure of 80,000 rounds. A quick look will show this large amount to be quite small. An F-4C, mounting a gun pod, carries 1,200 rounds, while an F-100D carries a total of 800 for its four cannon. This means that 70 F-4 sorties (seven per day for 10 days—or 10 per day for one week), or 100 F-100 sorties (nine per day for 12 days—or 15 per day for one week) would consume a month's supply if the pilots fired out their guns. Policy dictates, however, that pilots will be briefed on the shortage of 20-mm. ammunition, and will use it only when deemed absolutely necessary by the flight leader or the FAC. This places somewhat of a handicap on the weapons systems' use.

SORTIE RATES MISLEADING

Second comes the matter of "filling squares." Newspaper readers in the U.S. often read of our terrific sortie rate, or of the tonnage of bombs dropped. None of the papers, however, have taken the time to equate tonnage per sortie. This manner sheds a new light on the picture. Taking a 200-sortie day, about 300,000 lb. of ordnance might be delivered. This breaks down to an average of 1,500 lb. per aircraft. That means an average load of two napalm, 4 Mk. 81s plus 800 rounds of 20-mm., or 3 Mk. 82s. This still sounds fair, until we realize that an F-4 could carry 18 Mk. 82s plus a gun pod, or 24 Mk. 82s without a gun, i.e., about 12,000 lb.; and an F-100 could carry 4 750-lb. GPs or four napalm, plus its always-loaded 20-mm. Now the true case appears. There is nothing more demoralizing than the sight of an F-4 taxiing out with nothing but a pair of 81s or 82s nestled among its ejector racks.

However, it looks much better for the commander and the service concerned to show 200 sorties on paper, even when 40 or 50 would do the same job. It also helps in Congress when the services are fighting for their appropriations, for the one with the highest number of sorties obviously needs more money.

Taking the F-4 again, we come to another fact. The F-4C is perhaps the best interceptor USAF has ever had. It is a credit to its designers that it performs so well as a fighter-bomber. But why do we risk the lives of two pilots on every sortie? The backseat man, as every F-4 driver readily admits, is basically an RO (radar observer), handling the radar and ECM during intercepts. He has no value at all in the back seat on an air-to-ground mission, where all the work is done by the front pilot. Some of the backseaters on this base have resorted to taking along magazines and puzzles so as not to fall asleep during the mission. It is the addition of a valuable life into the battle zone that is needless. It is a second man to be lost if the aircraft is downed. There has been no reason given, except that "there is a seat there, and it must be filled." Is someone being fed a false bill of goods?

Third, we come to the matter of targeting, the effective use of the available power. When an article reads "structures destroyed" the definition means a straw-thatched hut. "Boat" means anything from a 12-ft. one-man dugout to slightly larger sampans. "Bridge" means a bamboo foot-bridge or a pair of logs felled across a stream. "Pack animal" means a water buffalo, cow or even a pig or goat. Let's face the facts. The VC are not anywhere strong enough to occupy any permanent dwellings, let alone operate any warships in the rivers. Any such would have been bombed long ago.

To be sure, these targets must be hit to keep "Charlie" on the run, but at such cost?

A DIFFERENT TALLY

We are using $300 napalm bombs, $305 Mk. 82s, $250 Mk. 81s, $2.45 20-mm. rounds, and much more expensive, newer ordnance. In addition, an F-4 uses 2,1000 gal. of JP-4 per sortie, an F-100, 1,400 gal. Add to this the cost of every aircraft lost in the south, $2,500,000 per F-4, $800,000 per F-100, plus the cost of a pilot's life (not in the Christian sense, an irreplaceable asset), two years of training and a $500,000 investment, and then make another tally sheet.

A VC hutch is worth, at most, $20; a pack animal, maybe $100; a bridge, the sweat to fell a few trees; a VC soldier—two days training plus a solution to the population problem.

The lost of one aircraft or one pilot negates many months' damage to the enemy. And what is the solution given to the pilots? The pilots are briefed to raise their minimum altitudes, bomb from higher up, make fewer passes, drop all at once, back off. The result—missions are refragged because the target was not destroyed the first time.

SAFETY, NOT VICTORY

Flying safety has become the motto, not destroy the enemy. The pilots are briefed that a loss is not worth the cost, and that violations of theater minimums will result in disciplinary action. Is this the way the pilots were briefed for the Tokyo raids, or the Ploesti attacks? I'll venture a "no" for that. Losses hurt then, maybe more than now, but the aircrews knew that the risk was worth the cost, even if it meant 10 lives in a B-17.

Here in Vietnam, and in much of the rest of the Air Force, the true professional soldier is dissatisfied with his job. It is not the problem of pay or advancement, but rather the manner in which he feels he is being used. The students of military strategy, the men who have come here to rain destruction on the enemy by killing and destroying as much as they possibly can during very minute of combat, the men who are seeking a pride in their job, the men who will follow a capable leader to the ends of the earth, and take over for him if need be, these men are leaving the service in ever-increasing numbers. They are tired of flying their aircraft for minimum effect, tired of being told how "not" to fly their aircraft in combat by people who have less experience than they, tired of belonging to a "Fly Safe" Air Force that has let the purpose of their existence fade into shadow, tired of self-styled experts, such as political appointees, college professors, social do-gooders and college students, trying to dictate basic military policy, and succeeding. They are sick of a military service that beat the best the German and Japanese armies could throw at them, today too timid to even demand that the winner of a weapons system competition, chosen best by a team of top generals be the one finally selected, today too timid to even state that the "people's choice" is not necessarily a military leader in theater operations. The men who can see all this are leaving.

ANOTHER ERA

Perhaps these men belong to a bygone era. An era where a military force was an entity led by professionals who merely took a general aim from the amateurs on the home front, but conducted their war as they knew it should be. An era where a country and the faith in the military commander to let him fight his war his way, and not afraid of a "military takeover" because his every decision was not given an OK by his civilian counterpart.

Premier Ky, who has been harshly mocked by several cartoonists and editors, may have an answer. His idea of taking the war to the North has merit. He realizes that only stepping on the fingers of the North Vietnamese (and the Chinese) will merely slow their effort for a time. He knows they will never talk peace while they are still in a position to win, and when you are carrying the battle to the enemy, fighting on his ground, you are the one presently ahead. One of our former greats, perhaps the best turned out in the modern U.S. military, did it just Ky's way, by carrying the battle to the enemy. He stated, "From the Far East I send you one single thought, one sole idea, written in red on every beachhead from Australia to Tokyo. There is no substitute for victory."

He did not say ". . . the tide is turning."

(Name withheld by request.)

After Apollo—What Next?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, prior to World War I, the United States pioneered the field of aircraft, but allowed Germany to exploit it to the end that it took us many years to catch up to them. Again prior to World War II, Germany was far advanced in the field of jet propulsion, although we again had done extensive work in it.

It is my opinion that we were in this position because this country had not set up any specific goals or future programs.

We are now at this point in the field of space exploration and space applications, and to the best of my knowledge we still do not have any definite goals. I think this is very aptly pointed out by Mr. Robert Holtz of Aviation Week and Space Technology in his editorial which appeared in the October 10 edition, a copy of which I include herewith:

After Apollo—A Void?

Last week we participated as a panelist in the first of a series of Washington programs sponsored by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics designed to focus attention on the problem: After Apollo—What next? This is a topic that deserves the fullest public exploration in the months immediately ahead as the Fiscal 1968 budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration takes shape. For this is the critical year when this country must decide whether it wants to push on beyond Apollo and reap the full rewards available from its already sizable investment in developing manned space flight capability or whether it will reduce this program to a low priority and budgetary status that will eventually dissipate most of the technology already achieved.

There are many ironies apparent in the coming crisis in the U.S. manned space flight program. Among them:

The policy and financial crisis is occuring at the very time that Gemini and Apollo technical achievements have soared well beyond what anybody deemed possible only a few short years ago. The shadow on the future is not being cast by insurmountable technical difficulties but the voracious financial appetite of the war in Vietnam.

The campaign against a sound continuance of the manned space flight program on a significant scale beyond Apollo is being led by the very man, President Lyndon B. Johnson, who as a senator and vice president was a principal architect in organizing U.S. space policy and pushing it into a vigorous program of manned space flight with the Gemini and Apollo missions.

President Johnson is about to decelerate the future pace of the manned space flight program at the very time that it is providing the only favorable impression of his administration's policies both at home and abroad. In the welter of ugly news from race riots, financial inflation and the Southeast Asian war, the tremendous technical achievements of the Gemini program have portrayed around the world the picture of a vigorous, courageous and imaginative nation with an impact and authenticity not fully appreciated by the molders of domestic policy.

The full effect of a major slowdown in future manned space flight programs will become most evident to the American public at the very time that the Soviet program picks up new momentum by initial flight testing of its lunar landing mission boosters and multi-manned spacecraft.

The first manned flights of Apollo hardware will begin at just about the same time the program funding pushes over the top of a parabola and gathers the descent rate of a ski-jumper on the way down.

The amounts required in the next two fiscal years to maintain the future pace of the manned space flight program beyond Apollo are relatively small in comparison with the amounts already appropriated for Apollo. From the lack of a small but timely investment now a major disaster could develop for the 1970's. Once again the political orientation governed by annual budget and biennial election cycles is at odds with the longer term development cycle required for advanced technology.

We have never maintained there was anything sacrosanct about the level of the NASA budget. With the ample federal funding it has already received NASA has acquired layers of administrative lard faster than any other governmental agency in the history of this republic. As a starter in trimming this fiscal fat we suggest that NASA dispense with its extensive stable of speech ghostwriters and store all available cliches in a computer memory drum where they could be speedily programed into any speech any NASA official is likely to give at a more reasonable cost than by the present hack-typewriter technique.

The Johnson Administration is beset by a wide variety of truly vexing problems as it faces its midcourse reckoning with the electorate next month. There is simply not going to be enough money to continue fighting the war in Vietnam and do all the other things that might constitute desirable federal programs. Thus any major increase in the NASA budget would be both unreasonable and unnecessary at this time.

What is necessary is a policy decision from the Executive Branch on which direction the post-Apollo effort should take and provision for the early incremental funding of continued technical development toward the stated policy goals. Most of the various alternatives for the post-Apollo effort have been thoroughly explored and most of the technical development required is within the aerospace industry's current capability. What it will take to get this effort going is some political courage to restate the necessity or proceeding beyond Apollo, a decision to chart a specific course from the available alternatives and some modest Fiscal 1968 funding to retain the technical resources that will be required for the future—particularly engineering and scientific manpower. This combination of activity has already been deferred one year beyond its critical moment by the Johnson Administration. Delay for another fiscal year could impose a braking effect from which eventual acceleration would be much more costly and much less effective.

—Robert Hotz.

Dr. Lowell Russell Ditzen Gives Significant Sermon at the National Presbyterian Church—Urges Priority Be Given to Religion—Reminds of the Greatness and Grandeur of God

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I recently read a sermon by Dr. Lowell Russell Ditzen, delivered in the National Presbyterian Church on July 31, 1966, which has a profound and significant meaning. Dr. Ditzen is highly recognized for his authorship of numerous publications.

The sermon, "Take Religion From the Tag End and Put It at the Head," underlines a message of concern and challenge. I ask unanimous consent to have it inserted in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the sermon was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

Take Religion From the Tag End and Put It at the Head

(By Lowell Russell Ditzen, D.D., LL.D.)

Text: ". . . the glory of Jehovah was upon the house; and they gave thanks unto Jehovah saying, 'for He is good; for His loving kindness endureth forever.'" II Chronicles 7:1–11.

From many standpoints the greatest King in Israel's history was David. He was a superb administrator. He was an able general. Under his reign his people came to their highest level of power, prestige and prosperity. Yet he failed in his most desired accomplishment—to build a permanent temple to Jehovah. That achievement, for which his people had dreamed before him, was denied that mighty King.

But in the following reign, under Solomon, David's son, the great temple was carefully built and gloriously dedicated. It was the greatest building of the Hebrews. Crowning the heights of Jerusalem, it stood as the most stirring achievement of a people who put their religion not at the tag-end of the column, but in the primary place.

How far reaching were the influences of Solomon's temple! It served as a repository for the wisdom of the race. It inspired a rich culture in music and craftsmanship. It fired the imagination of the prophets. It gave comfort to the sorrowing. It instilled courage during dark and trying days of conflict. Through its treasured teaching a boy from Nazareth, called Jesus, was nurtured in broad vistas of the mind and soul. When it was dedicated, the Chronicler affirmed that the glory of Jehovah was upon the house, and the people said: "He is good, His loving kindness endureth forever."

Some of us may not stand in the racial tradition of the Hebrews, but we reverently stand in their great spiritual tradition. We, today, cannot recall the dedication of that temple without feeling a glowing of the heart. The song that was sung then, "His loving kindness endureth forever," we still sing 3,000 years later, and it still brings an enriching of the soul through its beneficent assurances. It was the purpose of the Hebrews, people and Kings alike, to put religion first. They built their greatest building as a symbol of their first allegiance to God and values of the spirit—and their efforts still bless and inspire mankind.

Men and women, I propose to you that the greatest thing we can do for ourselves as individuals, for our country and our world, is to move that concept of the Hebrews—to give religion top priority—from any secondary place it may have in our praying, our thinkand, our devotion, our giving, and to put it near the head!

The time may be at hand with all the accomplishments of a David era—to be Solomons, and build the institutions of religion into a vitality unique in history.

I don't need to belabor you with the point that our country was founded by a people with religious impulse and conviction. It is obvious, too, that this nation needs religion's guidance and inspiration to be maintained as America.

Its discoverer, Columbus, dedicated this western world to God. Its great documents, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have their rootage in the Bible. Our form of government is taken almost in toto from the form of representative government developed by the Reformed and Presbyterian tradition. "Yes," you may say, "it's an old story!" But I respond it needs telling again and again and again!

These great foundation stones of our nation need constant tuck-pointing, like the brick and stonework in your home requires it. The tuckpointing mortar is the integrity, the sense of righteousness, the love of freedom, and above all the sense of God and devotion to Christ that comes from men and women of religious convictions.

Ask what resources and values are primary for our country, and how can we evade responding, "the producing of men and women in our homes and in our businesses, in our political and professional life, who have something of the religious direction, something of the spiritual purpose that created America first of all."

Yes, give religion priority—for the sake of your country.

But leave the scene of our nation and look at the larger vistas of the world today. Where are the gravest threats? You say, "There are economic, trade, military and political tensions in our world." No doubt of it. The portents are grave. One Polaris submarine, which we are producing at the rate of one a month, carries enough atomic power, I am told, to destroy civilization. But is not the most decisive cleavage between our western free world and communism—a religious rather than a military or political one? Isn't the deepest cut between us based on our philosophy and theology?

Look! On the one hand: a basic belief in God; a sense of the sanctity of human personality; acceptance of a moral law; a recognition that God is in man. On the other hand: disbelief in God; denial of moral values derived from that belief; the state supreme; the individual personality nothing. Is not this the basic chasm in our world today?

Our government takes sizable segments of our productivity to provide for military opposition against what we call the Communistic menace. We accept it as a terrible necessity to spend a tenth of our annual budget and send our young men to Vietnam. But itsn't it true that the real menace is in the minds and souls of mankind? The leadership and vision that can create a world order where there is understanding and equality and peace—That inspired dynamic must come, I contend, from our churches.

If you want to have a part in the gigantic see-saw of our times, you must deal with this question: "Shouldn't I be putting my weight on the side of a vital religion?"

III

Again, I plead for the ancient vision of the Hebrew to put religion first because our modern church can be a laboratory to find the answers to the most urgent personal and social problems of our time.

Listen to this inventory of America:

Riots in our cities.

Revolt and confusion among numbers of our young people.

Mental hospitals overcrowded.

One in every four of our marriages foundering.

Fear, tension, joylessness, insecurity, written in the hearts and on the faces of our people.

Who or what will solve the dilemmas? Education? Medicine? Government? Each has a part to play in meeting these problems. But is not the institution that can go to the deepest fundamentals—that can do the most to heal a crushed spirit—that can give fresh direction to shattered hopes—that can really cleanse a man burdened with guilt and remorse—a redemptive church?

What institution can most effectively take a man with a withering inferiority and give him a more balanced sense of self-confidence, or on the other hand, an individual who has a blatant aggressiveness and give to him a restrained humility? Is it medicine? Education? Government? Or is it the church—a vital church, with the wisdom to use its priceless reservoirs of truth and love and peace, and the sensitiveness to utilize the findings of modern science and technology? I put a growing confidence in the necessity for the church!

We live in a world of such amazing portent. We can destroy civilization or usher in an era of the greatest justice and prosperity in all of history. There is an almost unbelievable expansion of man's knowledge. I'm told that the amount of new information each week—new facts about the universe, fresh techniques for utilizing physical energy—can occupy a series of volumes equivalent to a new set of the Encyclopedia Brittanica. How can these new skills, this fresh burgeoning of knowledge, be effectively used for man's welfare?

A scientific friend of mine told me not long ago that "science is at the point where it can take man apart. But who," he asked, "is going to tell us in what way to put him back together again?" Indeed, what institution is the one most strategically situated to bring together the various scientific fields and ask for the implications of what they are finding and doing—and then saying, "This is the way we ought to be going for the welfare of mankind!" Here again I must say it is that institution that is most concerned with the origin of life and The ultimate Destiny of Man—the church.

You may very rightly say, "Well, that's all very high-sounding. Parson, you're painting with a big brush today. But what, specifically and practically, is the possible part for me to play in all this?" I'd like to offer this answer. Give to the church that is yours a top priority in your thinking, in your praying, in your talking, in your giving!

There is only one National Presbyterian Church in this country, and only one National Presbyterian Center. We have a unique opportunity in our congregation, in our Church and Center, located here in the most powerful Capital in the world, to be an instrument to influence for good the present and the future of the human race.

Some of you know, others may not, of the programs and conferences we are developing through the Center to deal with "this new age." We have brought to Washington leading Presbyterian and Episcopal clergy from each of our State Capitals to confront them with the question, "How can we administer the Word and the Sacraments more effectively to men in our State Governments?" A recent conference, jointly held with the Presbyterian Center and the Washington Cathedral, centered on the field of Genetics and the question as to how can man be controlled, and how far should he be controlled? Early in the fall, your Center will sponsor a conference that will deal with the Consultation on Church Union. With key leaders from across the country the basic problems that confront the movement toward Christian Unity will be studied.

Yes indeed we have great opportunities here in Washington—unique opportunities in The National Presbyterian Church and Center. And so, I plead with you, that you give this work top priority. Attend the church services. Bring others here, while we are in this transition stage. Learn more of our plans and become excited with the great prospect which we have—to build a great Church and Center for our Nation, for our God, and for the world.

And I would plead very specifically, that you give top priority to the National Presbyterian Church in your stewardship—in your giving.

Of course the problems we face in our stewardship are many. We have high taxes. Living costs are rising and we all want the best things for ourselves and our families. Innumerable appeals come to each of us.

The United States Treasury lists over 30,000 incorporated organizations to which our contributions are deductible from our income tax. Mentioning this to a friend he responded, "I don't doubt it. I think all 30,000 of them have been after me." Another man in business told me. "I asked my secretary to check the number of organizations that appealed to our office for gifts. Within a period of several months 182 appeals had come." I know what we all face.

These are facts of which we are all aware. Put alongside that set of facts the challenge of this other fact—that religion has a unique opportunity in our generation to do more constructive good than ever before.

As I read to you a paragraph, received some time ago, I wish you'd guess as to its source. Listen: "Western Christian Civilization bases its development on the Sovereignty of one God. From this concept comes our moral law and the theory of the fellowship of man to man. The Christian philosophy stresses the worth of the individual. If you regard your wealth as a stewardship of material things according to the Christian teachings, you will want to share your estate for the advancement of the present generation and to benefit those who come after." I imagine most of you would say, "That must have been from an editorial in some religious magazine." Not at all! It's from a publication distributed by the Trust Department of one of the leading banks of New York City. Here is a commercial and business house, adding its voice in affirmation to our theme this morning—give religion top priority!

Think of the opportunities and the needs of our Christian institutions. Make your pledge, and ask others to do the same as you see this great church going forward, imparting a glory to larger circles—a glory that we may yet only dimly envisage—a glory even more exciting than that of an old temple of long ago, where men felt the greatness and grandeur of their God and were strengthened by the eternal message, "His loving kindness endureth forever."

David's work is being done. So let's be Solomons—building the Church of the ever enlarging God whose hand we see in our opportunities. Make His Glory fill our hearts, our towns, our country, our world, through this Church and Her Christ whom we love and serve.

Prayer: "Our Father, help us to fulfill our high role of stewardship for Thee and our fellow men. Help us to use more fully our inner and outward resources that we may do the most good for the greatest number of people.

"Give us vision and enthusiasm and generosity for the sake of Jesus Christ and the Church He founded. Amen."

Speech of Beloved Sam Rose at United Spanish War Veterans Encampment

SPEECH

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, due to the demands of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, running deep into October, I was unable to meet with my comrades at the 68th national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans at Lansing, Mich. This was a great disappointment to me. The bonds that unite us in the oldest of the Nation's active veteran organizations is very strong.

James H. McElroy, the able and tireless adjutant general of the United Spanish War Veterans, has sent me a copy of the speech of Sam Rose at the encampment and this I am including in my remarks. General McElroy writes:

> Mr. Rose had been with the Veterans Administration more than 48 years at the time of his retirement on October 31, 1965, and had been the personal representative of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs of the Veterans Administration at our National Encampment for the past 20 years. He is known as "Mr. VA," and has received the highest award for exceptional meritorious service in the Veterans Administration.
>
> You and I know that he has been the best friend that the United Spanish War Veterans has ever had and we will never be able to repay him for all the services he has rendered our comrades and their dependents these many years.

The address of the beloved Sam Rose follows:

This is an occasion I have been looking forward to for sometime. When an organization as important in American life as the United States War Veterans reaches its 68th National Encampment, any man as deeply interested as I am in Veterans' Affairs would feel both proud and honored to be a part of such an Encampment.

First, I would like to take just a moment of your time to pay my respects to a great man—your fine Adjutant General, James H. McElroy. He has given you such splendid leadership in the Nation's Capitol. He is a wonderful combination of youthful energy with wisdom of maturity. I have been privileged to know him well for a number of years. His friendship is one of the treasures I shall always value most devotedly.

Now, let's talk about the United Spanish War Veterans. I have always had a warm spot in my heart for the United Spanish War Veterans. I can tell you that the Nation salutes you, the Nation honors you and it holds you in great esteem! Is it any wonder? Yours is a proud heritage! You belong to a Volunteer Army that rushed to your country's service. You served with valor and distinction. You earned your place in the annals of American History.

I have a very special feeling about coming here. I don't consider the United Spanish War Veterans as just another veterans' organization. I think of you as something very special, very unique. There is not another organization such as yours! Therefore I feel privileged to address your National Encampment. Your organization has made so many significant contributions to the life of our nation—and has given added dimensions to the word "patriotism."

The way I see it, you are both "Old Timers" and the "New Timers" of America.

Sure, you are "Old Timers" and proudly so! The war you fought is more than two-thirds of a century in this country's past. That's not yesterday by any means. But even though your war was a long time in the past, I still consider you "New Timers" because that war really ushered in the modern era in which we now live. It really was a turning point in American history. It marked the end of one era and the beginning of another. It was page one of an exciting drama that is still going on . . . a drama that began with you, each of you!

It is the drama that includes the development of the automobile and the development of the airplane, and we all know how those two means of transportation have changed human life. It is the drama of flights to outer space and to the moon, and who knows where next? It is the drama of the development of the atom and the development of the United Nations . . . and who can tell which of the two is really more important? It is the drama of better health and longer life for the people of this country. It is also the drama of the potential for bigger and more devastating warrs, a dream that defies all our dreams, and outshoots the wildest flights of our imagination.

This is the drama that you had so much to do with, by your outstanding service around the turn of the Twentieth Century. You helped bring about this exciting new age. No wonder you are different! No wonder I call you "New Timers" as well as "Old Timers"!

But that's not your only claim to fame. There is something even deeper and longer lasting than that. Let me quote something that is familiar to all of you:

"Americanism is an unfailing love of country; loyalty to its institutions and ideals; eagerness to defend it against all enemies; undivided allegiance to the flag and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

How many times have you repeated those simple but stirring words? How many hundreds of times?

Those words, which you repeat in unison at every meeting of a Camp, symbolize another side of the greatness of the United Spanish War Veterans. It is the greatness of stability, of lasting values, of a deeper meaning of America.

Those words mean the same today as they meant when they were first penned many, many years ago. Those words represent the very opposite of change in America. They represent the stability of America, the eternal truths of America, the greatness that George Washington dreamed of, that Thomas Jefferson wrote of, that Abraham Lincoln gave his life for and that our own great President Lyndon Baines Johnson strives night and day to achieve.

No matter how many drastic changes occur on the face of this land, the stability represented by these words shines forth eternally.

Wars come and wars go. Political parties rise and fall. Styles change. Attitudes of our citizens change. The ebb and flow of history go on and on and on—and thru it all remains the underlying stability of our land, as represented by your great words and great sacrifices.

And so you and your organization stand for the changes of American life. And you also stand for the eternal verities of American life. That is why America thinks so highly of you and thru a system of Veterans' Benefits, a way has been provided for your health and welfare.

You have earned your place in the hearts of your countrymen and in the history books that will continue to be written long after all of us are gone. You will forever be a part of our Nation and a reason for her greatness.

Now, I must stop. I don't want to be like the speaker who went on and on until he eventually emptied the hall. There was only one man left, and he said to that man, "You're a real southern gentleman," to which the man replied, "I'm not; I'm the next speaker."

I take my hat off to the United Spanish War Veterans and to all that you represent. May you always be blessed in all that you do.

Obstruction of Armed Forces

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12047) to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, let us be perfectly frank and admit that a lot of us do not want to be misunderstood and therefore intend to support H.R. 12047, which would prohibit the solicitation, collection, and delivery of any money or property for use of any foreign power in armed conflict, and likewise, would prohibit obstruction of our military personnel and supplies, where the intent is to injure the United States.

The Justice Department opposed the bill on the basis that the law already covers such matters, and it is widely said that this legislation is for political purposes.

But what I want to know is, if the law prohibits these un-American acts, why has the Justice Department not done anything about it?

In my support of this bill today, frankly I know it is not going through the Senate. My vote will be an expression of personal feeling that next year the committee will come out with a much better bill—a bill that is clear and that will protect all citizens regardless of their views, under the first amendment of the Constitution.

In the last hours and final days of this 89th Congress, why is this legislation keeping us here at this late hour? It seems to me unfortunate that the Democratic leadership has scheduled this bill at all.

But I do not approve of the leftwing lunatic fringe and so, reluctantly, I will vote "aye" on final passage.

The 10th Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution

SPEECH
OF
HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, the 23d of this month will mark the 10th anniversary of an event which must not be allowed to be forgotten. On that eventful day a decade ago there occurred in Budapest the beginning of a fatal crack in the monolithic ranks of communism. The people of Hungary rose against a hateful regime which had been imposed by brute force upon them by an alien state. The patriots of Hungary demonstrated to all the world that communism is not the wave of the future, that human freedom and national self-determination are the real motivating forces for peoples.

The Communists have always claimed to represent the interests of the laboring man. They have also believed that they could convince people of the validity of their creed if they could dominate the educational process. In Hungary they were given the opportunity. They were the absolute masters of that nation. They could organize society as they saw fit. Moreover, they could indoctrinate the youth with little fear of having to compete with conflicting views.

Mr. Speaker, with the outbreak of the national rebellion against the Communist puppets of Moscow the depth of the falsehood of these Communist tenets was exposed to an awe-struck world. Many of us can recall the poignant pictures of boys shouldering rifles to fight against the oncoming Soviet tanks. Such pictures are truly worth a million words. They should forever bury the myth put forth by the Communists and their apologists that communism is a rational system which can be appreciated by the youth of a country who have not been corrupted by the ideas of their elders.

The overt struggle for liberty was ended within a few tragic days. But, Mr. Speaker, the lesson is there for men to see and heed. The emptiness of Communist propaganda has been exposed. Men despise the cruel system which the followers of Marx and Lenin say they should love. We should take heart from the sacrifices of those forlorn heroes of Hungary. Their cause was not eradicated before 1956. And there is now no reason to believe it has since ceased to be held with a deep dedication by the Hungarian and other captive peoples.

A Visit to Friends

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor expresses delight that President Johnson will be using his trip to the Manila conference as an occasion to visit other countries—besides the Philippines—which have lent support to the United States in Vietnam.

The paper points out that our need to be better understood by those Asian countries which prefer not to commit themselves to U.S. policy should not prevent us from manifesting our gratitude to those which have taken a stand at our side.

Our strength has made such a choice possible.

The article follows:

A VISIT TO FRIENDS

We are delighted that President Johnson will be using his trip to the Manila conference as an occasion to visit the five other countries—besides the Philippines—which are helping the United States millitarily in Vietnam. We are happy that he is managing to include in his itinerary friendly Malaysia as well.

Some commentators make the mistake of denigrating, or at least down-grading, the assistance coming to the United States in Vietnam from the Philippines, Thailand, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand. Of course there is an urgent need for the United States to understand better—and to be understood better by—those lands in Asia which prefer not to commit themselves to American policy in Southeast Asia. But that is no reason to have any reservations about or to withhold gratitude from the countries which have felt able to take a stand at the United States' side.

No matter what their spokesmen might say, it is safe to assume that every country on the periphery of China recognizes that American power, or the shadow of American power, is a counterweight that inevitably helps lessen the pressure that all China's neighbors must feel. When you live next door to a giant, you cannot fail to be aware of him.

Debate, arises, however, when you try to decide how best to organize things so that the giant will not lean too heavily on your fence—or even crash through it. Do you simply mollify the giant by leaning over backward never to irritate him? Or do you let the giant know that you have rich and powerful friends whom you can call in, should he get obstreperous or over-demanding?

Most of the lands which Mr. Johnson will be visiting have chosen the latter course. But those lands which have chosen the former—that of not taking sides—have been able to make that choice (we venture to suggest) because the existence of American power over the horizon is a kind of last-ditch insurance for them, even if they would never openly so admit. The important thing, however, is that the United States should respect their choice.

There is a further aspect of the President's journey that strikes us. It is the increasing tendency to talk of it as simply as Asian trip. This is not strictly accurate, since two of his important stops are in Australia and New Zealand; both would probably insist on being called Pacific rather than Asian lands. But the way in which people bracket them more and more with Asia is a sure indication of how both Australians and New Zelanders are coming to recognize that their nearest neighbors are in Asia—even if their closest friends are in Europe and North America.

Australia and New Zealand do, in fact, occupy a key geographical position just below the hinge where the Pacific meets the Indian Ocean off Southeast Asia A key geographical position bespeaking perhaps a key role not yet fully revealed.

Calling Russia on Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, the United States, in its determined search for an international space treaty, has made a worthy counterproposal to Russia's demands concerning satellite tracking facilities.

U.N. Ambassador Goldberg has announced that we are prepared to make tracking facilities in the United States available to Russia if mutually beneficial agreements can be worked out.

The Chicago Sun-Times, in commenting on the Johnson administration's move, declares a treaty governing the exploration of outer space is too important to be delayed. And it adds that the U.S. offer should serve to smoke out Russia on its willingness to cooperate.

I submit the Sun-Times editorial on the subject for the RECORD:

UNITED STATES CALLS RUSSIA ON SPACE

The drafting of an international treaty to govern space exploration has been blocked in the United Nations by the Soviet Union. The Russians demand that nations which grant satellite tracking facilities to any government must make the same facilities available to all, without reciprocity and without regard to the wishes of the nation granting the facility. The United States and most of the 20 friendly governments which harbor U.S. tracking facilities have objected strongly to this demand on the ground that such agreements are negotiated bilaterally on a basis of mutual commitment and common advantage.

In his UN speech last week Ambassador Goldberg met Russia's demands with a countermove. Goldberg said the United States was prepared to make tracking facilities in the United States available to Russia if "mutually beneficial agreements" could be worked out. A somewhat similar offer was made by President Kennedy in 1962, when he proposed that the United States and Russia build and equip radio tracking stations in each other's territory. In that proposal, which Khrushchev appeared to favor, each nation would operate the other's equipment to track satellites.

A treaty to govern outer space exploration is too important to be delayed. It is an opportunity to establish the rule of law in outer space before the arms race reaches outward. The U.S. offer should serve to smoke Russia out on the issue and determine if it is willing to co-operate or not.

Columbus Day

SPEECH
OF

HON. WILLIAM H. BATES

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, as you know, our home State of Massachusetts today, October 12, is celebrating Columbus Day with full legal holiday conditions. It is appropriate at this time, therefore, that we here consider a new appeal for this date annually to be set aside as a national holiday to honor the man who discovered this great land of ours, Christopher Columbus.

That goal is urged in a special Columbus Day tribute to this famed Italian explorer by Anthony Cama, a teacher, author, poet, and member of the New England executive council of Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, in the Lynn, Mass., Sunday Post of October 9, 1966. So that the broadest possible reading of this article may be assured, therefore, I wish at this point in the RECORD to insert the text, together with a poem by Mr. Cama which accompanied the article in the newspaper:

[From the Lynn (Mass.) Sunday Post, Oct. 9, 1966]

A MAN OF HISTORY, HE DESERVES TRIBUTE

(By Anthony Cama)

(Teacher, Author, Poet, and Member of the New England Executive Council of Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Penn.)

Columbus Day is a most memorable national event to honor the great Italian navigator and discoverer of the new world, Christopher Columbus. Born an Italian, he was destined to be forever the pride and glory of Italy and Italians all over the world! He charted the course for the old world to follow—an eternal flame of faith!

Let the dramatic voice of the whole world speak out on this Columbus Day, 1966. Let the words echo and re-echo from horizon to horizon from the tallest mountain peak to the deepest heart of the oceans.

The discoverer of this great new world was Christopher Columbus and he was and will be forever . . . Italian in body and spirit!

DISCOVERER

Every history book in America mentions Columbus as the discoverer of our splendid Republic. In the capital his portrait appears on the doors of the White House and the Capitol Building. As far as we know, 36 states have legally honored Columbus for his immortal discovery of America. In the crucible of the great struggle to make Columbus Day a national holiday, this writer is happy to present Alfred P. Adamo of Detroit, Mich., who has unceasingly spearheaded great battles in defense of Columbus as the discoverer of this new world.

He states: "We honor Christopher Columbus as one of the great souls that ever wore the clay of the earth about him. We honor ourselves by remembering to honor him. We can see backward across the centuries of the past, yet a few sunken mountain peaks just out of oblivion's sea. We can see through the telescope of time the historical horizon. We can see the great stars whose magnitudes are unabated thru the cycling ages. We can see among them Columbus. He was a man of faith. He acted by faith; he achieved by faith and he lived by faith. He became, by his faith in God, the divine instrument to blaze the pathway that marks the destiny of the centuries. He has brought to humanity a treasure house of God-given gifts beyond the wildest dreams of humanity." So speaks Mr. Adamo, who cries out like a stormy torrent . . . Columbus Day should be a national holiday!"

This writer has the singular honor to be a warm corresponding friend of the distinguished author and lecturer, writer and patriot, Peter T. Campon of Binghampton, N.Y., now 90 years young. This Italian immigrant has sparked a crusade of patriotism and enhancement of the Italian culture image that is beyond any parallel in our generation. He has been the recipient of many awards for his dynamic and dramatic lectures on Americanism and on Italy's contribution to the world. Just recently he was honored by the Italian government with the honor of "Cavalier of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic." It was presented to him by Dr. Leopold de' Stefani of the Italian embassy in the office of the Italian consul general of New York, Hon. Vittorio C. Montesemolo.

Mr. Campon has traveled throughout this land inspiring audiences everywhere with his eloquence and magnetic personality. Recently, as he sat at the speaker's table at a Kiwanis meeting in Milwaukee, a man came up to him and blurted out; "I want to tell you that you have a hell of a nerve to come here on Ericson Day and talk about Columbus. (Oct. 9th is Ericson Day in Wisconsin). Mr. Campon replied that he had no intention of hurting the legend of Ericson. He told this story . . . of the chicken and the duck; When a duck lays an egg she usually goes to sleep. But when a chicken lays an egg the whole world is bound to know and to hear about it. And Columbus, evidently, was the chicken!

STANDS OUT

He continued: "However, I do somehow regard the claim of anyone who preceded Columbus as legendary because in no sense was there any actual contact established between the eastern and western parts of our planet until 1492. And we have since come to realize that the stream of human life which had flowed on for centuries apart, was henceforth to flow onward together, from 1492 forward. Assuming that Ericson touched Newfoundland, as it has been claimed because of a map, I ask, "What did he do about it?" Whatever claim is made of the discovery, I can only say that Columbus completed our world, and, while another gave it a name, the New World will ever be a monument to his memory."

States Campon: "In the American annals of history three men stand out, Washington, Lincoln and Columbus. The great Italian navigator might have lacked in formal education but he made up for it with his enthusiasm, determination and doing. In order to gain his end he knocked at the doors of several European royalties but was turned down. Finally his persistence was rewarded on April 17, 1492, when King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain agreed to subsidize his voyage. The signed contract between him and their Catholic majesties contained the provision that he was to become viceroy of all territories discovered by him and provided with other rewards, including an hereditary peerage and one tenth of all precious metals found within his jurisdiction. The lesson we learn from Columbus' life is that he was a man of determination. Although he was a dreamer he worked hard for the realization of his dream and succeeded. Result . . . the western hemisphere and the United States of America. Truly we can sing out unashamedly: proudly and fiercely . . . Columbus was an Italian! . . . Columbus discovered the New World. God bless America! God bless Christopher Columbus! There might never have been a Washington, the Maker or Lincoln the Savior and the Emancipator had there not been a Columbus the Discoverer!"

To quote another great Italo-American who has brought forth priceless documentary proofs of Columbus' discovery of this vast continent, so speaks, Giovani Schiavo, celebrated national and international scholar and author of numerous volumes on Italo-American histories. "No voyage in the history of the world ever surpassed in drama Columbus' plunge into the uncharted ocean. Danger lurking from every side, not only from the elements or from the mystery of the unknown, but also from the crew itself, superstitious and quick to mutiny, only a man with an almost superhuman character like Columbus could persist in what practically all his men soon came to consider a foolhardy adventure. But, had not Columbus possessed such an indomitable will, he would have not discovered America. God willed Columbus to weather the storms of both nature and men, amid sudden hopes and even more sudden disappointments, but always supremely confident of God's help and his own calculations."

RECORD OF GREATNESS

This writer calls on every Italo-American citizen, every lover of truth and of faith in the destiny of men like Columbus to rise up and to write letters and send telegrams to every senator and congressman that the nation make Columbus Day a national holiday. These words and this article are also directed to every Italo-American organization from the 150,000 membership of the Order Sons of Italy in America, to every large and small Italo-American group. Stand up and be counted. Stand up and be heard. The honor to Christopher Columbus is long overdue! The honor and tribute is not only for that immortal Genovese navigator and intrepid sailor of the oceans, but for the honor of Italy, immortal cradle and heart beat of the world.

Italy gave us her theme of freedom. She has given to exploration, a Columbus, a Vespucci, a Verazzano. She has given to sculpture and art, a Michelangelo; she has brought to painting, a Titian; she has given the incomparable Leonardo DaVinci; she has given to science a Marconi, Enrico Fermi, who helped split the atom; she has given to military art, Garibaldi; she has given to theology, a St. Thomas; she has given to education a Montessori; she has given to music a Toscanini, Caruso, Martinelli, she has given to the world a code of laws and the wonders of Roman civilization. She has brought forth upon this continent over 20 million Italo-Americans who have worked and sweated in every area of labor and business; whose forefathers have fought in every war and revolution of this land; from William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and a chief justice of Maryland, to Philip Mazzei, political author and patriot, friend of Jefferson and Washington and Franklin; Paul Revere, senators like John Pastore, cabinet members like Anthony J. Celebrezze, Deputy Postmaster General James LaPenta, Jr., governors like LaSalle and Rosellini, our very own distinguished governor, John A. Volpe of Massachusetts, and for the 14 Congressional Medal of Honor winners who fought and died for this incomparable land of ours that it be perpetuated as a sanctuary for the millions of hungry, helpless peoples of the enslaved countries, victims of tyrannical communism and the ravages of famine and disease.

The incontrovertible record of this history cried out to America and to the world. Make Columbus Day a national holiday!

Christopher Columbus—Oct. 12, 1966

(A poetic symphony in tribute to the immortal Italian navigator and discoverer of America)

America, the lovely virgin, slept
In fragrant woodlands, home of beast and bird,
Where faithful ages slowly, softly wept
To hear the stranger's resurrecting word.
And then he sailed in 1492
To open wide the gates for all of man.
He proved his faith, His dream at last came true,
And all the world had bridged the fearsome span.
Out of the Roman earth Columbus came.
The cradle home of Caesar, Pope and saint.
He vanquished fear and superstition's shame
And cleansed the mind of doubts' degrading taint.
Let all the world rejoice that happy day
And humbly thank the Lord for such a grace.
We must remember how to kneel and pray
For men had found a new and hopeful place
Oh, blessed land. You torch of freedom's flame,
Columbus gave his all to give you birth.
You should have borne his valiant haloed name
But fate contrived to change your history's worth.
The blossomed world now celebrates his date.
Columbus gave the blind a hope-filled sight,
And was the master of his destined fate
That all of men shall never fear the night!

—Anthony Cama.

Adm. George W. Calver

SPEECH
OF
HON. BARRATT O'HARA
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as the oldest Member of this body, hale and hearty at 84, I am especially indebted to Adm. George W. Calver.

As physician to the Congress he has been the dependable protection of the Members of this and the other body against the tugs and stresses of a job that keeps no hours and never goes on vacation. Every Member of every Congress since Dr. Calver came to Capitol Hill has been the beneficiary of his keen watchfulness.

I look back over the years since I came here in 1949, even then 67 years old, and I wonder if I would be here in the flesh in the closing days of the 89th Congress if it were not for Dr. Calver.

In the fall of 1949 I was victim of the first serious illness since the Spanish-American War. For 7 weeks I was at the naval hospital at Bethesda, and almost every day Dr. Calver came to see me. I cannot forget his care, his attention to my every need. Dr. Bartholomew Hogan, later Surgeon General of the Navy, was then the head of the naval hospital, and Dr. James Fitzgerald, now in private practice in Washington, was on the hospital staff. During the years they have remained close in my regard, warm in my affection, and it was through Dr. Calver that I came to know them.

I look back over the years and there is not a time since I came to the Congress that Dr. Calver was not at my side, when some impairment of my health threatened, slight or more serious.

With such a stalwart engineer of wholesome living by my side, Mr. Speaker, it is not strange that I bounded gaily into the eighties and held the pace of the years with health and cheer. I owe so very, very much to Admiral Calver. His image is enthroned in my heart as surely it is in the heart of all my colleagues. Our good wishes and our prayers will go with him and his wife in the years of a retirement so richly and so nobly earned.

Obstruction of Armed Forces

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12047) to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, under general leave to extend, granted yesterday, I wish to make further comments with reference to H.R. 12047, which would amend the Internal Security Act of 1950. I feel the House Committee on Un-American Activities has made a very real effort to deal with a highly emotional and serious problem. The hearings held by the committee on August 16, 17, 18, and 19 left something to be desired, but it does appear some legislation is necessary to protect members of the Armed Forces against intentional injury and that some legislation is necessary to penalize those who solicit, collect or deliver money, property, or any other thing of value to be used for the benefit of any foreign power involved in armed conflict with our country.

It seems certain this bill will not be acted upon by the Senate this year—and perhaps never. There is considerable speculation about bringing the bill to the House floor at this late date and also the real purpose of the hearings and the debate on the bill at this time.

There are inadequacies in existing law, but it is equally clear that enforcement of the proposed legislation will be a monumental task. Section 401 of the bill is clear and simply constitutes a finding by the Congress that additional legislation is needed. Section 402 is susceptible to many interpretations, but for the most part is clear and unequivocal and, I believe, necessary. Section 403, in my opinion, before the adoption of the amendment I submitted yesterday, was most ambiguous and much too broad in application. My amendment accepted by the committee sufficiently limits section 403. In its amended form, section 403 could serve some useful purpose. In its original form, section 403 would have vested in members of the Armed Forces unlimited power, whether or not our country was engaged in armed conflict or whether or not the activities of a member of the Armed Forces were in any way related to such armed conflict. The original section would have applied across the board, in peace, war, or armed conflict, and would have, in my opinion, vested far too much authority and power in the military.

If our country is engaged in armed conflict, then anyone who obstructs, impedes, or interferes with, or attempts to obstruct, impede, or interfere with the movement of any member or members of the Armed Forces while on active duty or with the loading or movement of any facility of transportation, or supplies and materiel, with intent to obstruct, impede, or interfere with our Government or any member of the Armed Forces, should be punished. Specifically, if the interference or obstruction or impediment relates to the armed conflict, in other words, movement of troops to a staging area, moving of supplies or materiel to ports for shipping to the area of hostilities or any other of literally hundreds of acts where there is some direct connection with the interference, obstruction, or impediment, and the armed conflict, then section 403 should apply.

On the other hand, the application of the original language contained in section 403 was limitless. Conceivably, it could have applied to any member of the Armed Forces, at any time, at any place, and would have, in my opinion, lead to more abuse than any hoped for benefit. It could have related to any activity involving Armed Forces or supplies not related to an armed conflict.

Members of the Armed Forces and the movement of supplies are entitled to protection, but again, in my opinion, there are adequate local laws to take care of any peacetime situation without setting up new, vast unlimited and unnecessary authority. The amendment I offered yesterday, which was accepted by the committee, is as follows:

> *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall apply unless the United States shall be engaged in armed conflict and unless the acts referred to herein are related to such armed conflict.

This amendment will properly limit the application of section 403 but still serve the real purpose intended by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

High-Priced Baloney

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAGE BELCHER
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, I wish to insert in the Record the following editorial entitled

"High-Priced Baloney," which appeared in the September 8, 1966, issue of the Hominy News, Hominy, Okla.:

High-Priced Baloney

An expert has been aptly described as one who knows more and more about less and less until finally he knows everything about nothing. Apparently that's the kind of Washington, D.C. experts figuring the cost of living index figures nowadays.

Those experts ought to talk to a few housewives. Right quick they would find out that the so-called 2½% cost of living increase is closer to 10%. Any housewife can tell you that she needs an extra $1.00 to go with every $10.00 bill just to purchase the same items that $10.00 would have purchased a year ago.

What chills us is these experts blandly praising efforts to hold down inflation. What efforts? Where are the results? The opposite is true. They must think that housewives and breadwinners lack good sense. The cold facts are that it costs a heap more to buy things today than it did 6 months ago, a year ago and two years ago. Call it inflation, or what have you, but it's still baloney. And even baloney costs are up.

These so-called experts must say that they include certain basic items in every price index. Hogwash! If the items are the same ones they must be things like mustasche cups, high button shoes and the like. Of course those items don't cost much more than a year ago. But the basic food items, appliances, autos, furniture and household needs just plain cost more.

Every person drawing social security, welfare, retirement checks or a fixed income is being robbed every month. Higher prices, higher interest rates and higher social security taxes are the money thieves. And still the boys in Washington tell us things aren't really very bad.

Voter Registration Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. RACE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent that there appear in the Record a copy of the proclamation of Mr. John P. Adamski, mayor of the city of Ripon, Wis.; designating the period of October 16 through October 22, 1966, as Voter Registration Week.

I would like to commend Mayor Adamski for his conscientious leadership, and express the sincere hope that mayors throughout the country will follow his example.

The proclamation follows:

A Proclamation

Whereas, the Citizens of the United States will go to the election polling places in less than five weeks to exercise their democratic prerogative to determine the political future of their County, State and Federal governments.

Whereas, the possibility that the Citizens of the United States may not take the fullest possible advantage of their Constitutional right of political expression is greatly heightened by the fact that this general election of 1966 is what is commonly referred to as an "off year election." Past experience has shown that the Citizenry often fails to fulfill its responsibility to the fullest degree during such election years, and that this apathy is generally expressed in an extremely low percentage of participation by eligible voters.

Whereas, a Citizen, to be eligible to vote in this community, must be duly registered with the local governing body. By State Statute, the deadline for such registration is October 26, 1966.

Now, therefore, I, John P. Adamski, mayor of the city of Ripon, do hereby designate the period of October 16 through October 22, 1966 as "Voter Registration Week."

I call upon all persons and all business, civic, educational and service organizations in the community to exert all possible efforts to stimulate the fullest possible registration of voters, and to encourage all persons so registered to participate in the operation of their County, State and Federal governments by exercising their Constitutional rights at the polls on November 8, 1966.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand. Done in the City of Ripon, this 10th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

John P. Adamski, *Mayor.*

What They Want

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WATKINS M. ABBITT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, much attention has been give in the press recently to the so-called black power philosophy which has been expressed by individuals and organizations.

I would like to call attention to the Members of the House an editorial which appeared in the Wednesday, October 5, edition of the Richmond News Leader, entitled "What They Want."

It seems to me that this sets forth in a very clear fashion the views held by a great many people with respect to the problem we face trying to confront this philosophy.

The editoral follows:

What They Want

Few observers have any idea what those "black power" fellows want, but some authoritative information is at hand on what Negro slum dwellers want. A Senate subcommittee chaired by Senate Abraham Ribicoff has just published an enquiry into the use of Federal power in urban areas. The subcommittee hired an independent public opinion research organization, John F. Kraft, Inc., to interview people in Watts, Harlem, Chicago, and Baltimore. The findings are surprising only if you have been listening to the special interest groups which claim to be the Negro leadership. The wants of Negroes themselves are not much different from the wants of the rest of the population.

What Negroes want most, according to the survey, is better police protection. The majority of slum residents felt tyrannized by "a small minority—the dope addicts, criminals, noise-makers, and so on," who were "making decent living all but impossible." In New York, police brutality was not a volunteered problem of concern. In Watts—where much more agitation has been conducted—only 29 per cent suggested that stopping "police brutality" would have prevented violence. On the other hand, 34 per cent asked for better and more police protection, and 16 per cent said that the National Guard should have been called out sooner that it was.

Of course, the slum dwellers wanted better housing, better jobs, and better living; but who doesn't? The surprising thing was that in Watts, for example, "there was virtually no reference to civil rights leaders or organizations." In New York, only two per cent thought that schools were the worst problem. In Harlem, integration and related issues were cited as important problems with a frequency of only six per cent.

With city after city popping off with riots and violence, these findings suggest that the alleged spontaneity of the disorders was in fact well rehearshed. The talk about "intolerable" frustrations is poppycock. Clearly, most Negroes want to get on with their lives, and live in their homes with a sense of moral decency. As to becoming the pawns in someone's theory of social reconstruction, they are plainly indifferent. The most revealing part of the Senate survey shows that only an unstable splinter was caught up in the "hate Whitey" mystique. In Harlem, some 40 per cent said that they neither especially liked nor hated whites; in Watts, the same indifference registered at 64.3 per cent. Surely no one could ask for anything more. Yet nearly a quarter of those surveyed freely said that they liked whites.

Senator Ribicoff has a long record as a knee-jerk supporter of doctrinaire civil rights proposals. His survey directors carefully hired slum dwellers to do the interviewing, so that the subjects would not be reticent about their real attitudes. Their can be little doubt, then, that these unconventional findings show what the men and women from the slums really want.

Garden State Brickface Co., of Linden, N.J.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the complexity of the space age and its emphasis on the sciences have by no means lessened the importance of providing many of our citizens with the opportunity of learning a basic trade.

Indeed, ours is a highly complex and diversified society in which all citizens, whether they be bricklayers, factory workers, or physicists, play an important role in the economic growth and wellbeing of our country.

It is for this reason that I am so gratified by the success of an ambitious and extremely important program moving ahead in New Jersey, in which private industry and the Government are successfully working together to train unemployed men from the Metropolitan New York-New Jersey area in a basic trade. The initiative and cooperation of the Garden State Brickface Co., of Linden, N.J., one of the Nation's largest masonry building surfacing contractors, in taking the lead in this program deserve special commendation and serve as another example of what accomplishments can be made when private industry and the Government apply themselves to a common goal.

In the last 3 years, the Garden State Brickface Co., under the leadership of Richard Goldberger, president, has provided more than 100 unemployed workers with on-the-job training in masonry building surfacing construction. First working with the National Bureau of Apprenticeship and now with an agency formed under the Manpower Development Training Act of the Federal Government's antipoverty program, Garden State trains each man for a 12-week period; pays him weekly wages, partially subsidized by the Government; and then, at the termination of the training period, offers him a full-time job with the company.

It is hoped that the initiative displayed by the Garden State Brickface Co., which volunteered to assist in this program, will result in more members of the construction field joining in this worthwhile effort. By helping the unemployed; providing them with the opportunity to learn a basic trade: and then guaranteeing them a full-time job with security, a sharp blow is being struck not only at poverty, but at many of the ills that this administration, and those in the past, have tried to and will succeed in rectifying.

Indeed, on-the-job training in a basic craft is an invaluable complement to our educational programs. Most important, it provides many people who may not have had an opportunity or capacity for higher learning, with the necessary tools to perform an important job and take their rightful places in the community.

It may be noted that the same firm—Garden State Brickface Co.—now providing opportunities for the unemployed, is responsible, in large measure, for the resurgence in the United States of one of the oldest building processes known to man. The process, known as brickfacing, originated in Europe over a thousand years ago and has been revived in this country with the help of modern machines and automated techniques, many of which were innovated by the Garden State Company. Today, using the same materials as were used centuries ago, the process of brickfacing is helping to restore the exteriors of older buildings and creating masonry facades that simulate brick for new ones throughout the United States.

Indeed, the Garden State Brickface Co. should be justly proud of its contributions to private industry as well as to the Nation.

Hidden Costs of War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the erosion of the administration's credibility is hastened by misleading and inaccurate fiscal policies concerning the war in Vietnam. It is time that the administration presented the true costs of the war to the American people.

I offer for the RECORD at this time an editorial on this subject from the Chicago Tribune of October 12, 1966. The article follows:

HIDDEN COSTS OF WAR

Last January when Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara submitted his 1967 fiscal year defense budget to Congress his Pentagon aids estimated that the war in Viet Nam would account for 10.3 billion dollars of the 58 billion dollar defense budget.

Few outside of McNamara's band had any faith in that figure. He had had to come to Congress for 13 billion dollars extra for Viet Nam on top of the regular 1966 budget, and experts in cost analysis who studied that part of the Pentagon budgetary iceberg which is visible estimated the cost of the war was even then at a rate of 13 billion dollars a year. That was when there were 235,000 service men in South Viet Nam.

Now there are at least 320,000 American military men on the ground in Viet Nam, and two of the foremost experts on defense in Congress have calculated what the war has come to cost. Representative MELVIN LAIRD, Republican, of Wisconsin, and Senator JOHN STENNIS, Democrat, of Mississippi, figure that the war cost is running at a rate of 2 billion dollars a month, or 24 billion dollars a year. And they expect the cost to rise even higher.

LAIRD, the ranking Republican on the defense appropriation subcommittee in the House, says the new rate will jump to 2.5 billion dollars a month in January, or 30 billion dollars a year. By then he expects the current American military strength in Viet Nam to rise from 320,000 to 400,000. STENNIS, chairman of the Senate preparedness subcommittee, predicted on a TV panel show that this time McNamara would have to ask for a supplemental appropriation of 12 billion to 15.2 billion dollars to meet the rising war costs.

Both congressmen were in agreement that the 1967 budget fell far short of meeting all the costs of fighting in Viet Nam. They disagreed only on how much of these costs were contained in the budget. STENNIS placed the budget figure at 8.8 billions; LAIRD at 16.8 billion dollars. Neither accepted the official McNamara total of 10.3 billion dollars.

The administration never has taken the American people fully into the picture of what the costs of war mean today, what they may mean tomorrow. Always the war costs have been treated with considerable mystery. Today McNamara is again in Viet Nam, again getting requests for more men, a request that may reach 600,000 on the ground.

Such a manpower figure can send the war costs skyrocketing even higher than the Stennis and Laird estimates. If the war costs are going into orbit, the Johnson administration can be counted on to keep this a gloomy secret until after the Nov. 8 election, along with the expected increase in income taxes.

Disclosures of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, with the adjournment of Congress at hand, there will soon be no CONGRESSIONAL RECORD printed and therefore, no further means of my bringing to the public eye some of the many disclosures that come to light each week. But even though I am back in my congressional district reporting in person to my constituents, shocking Government waste of taxpayers' money and poor administration will continue here in the Nation's Capital.

I have been highly gratified at the number of individuals and organizations that have contacted me about these disclosures. Perhaps next year, like a new broom, there can be more sweeping of facts out from under the bed of bureaucracy and, thereby, more public demand for better government.

The last report of items which caught my eye—but not my fancy—includes the following:

CASE 1—AN ANTIPOVERTY POLITICAL HANDOUT

Columnist Stan Evans reports that in Coxton, Ky., the Federal Government is paying $6,000 a year in rent for a building that cost only $6,000 to begin with, thus assuring the owners a neat 100-percent profit.

CASE 2—FLY AND RAT CENSUS

Under section 911(a) of the demonstration cities bill, under ecological factors in urban living, funds would be provided at the rate of $100 a day to persons taking a census of rats and flies in cities across the country. One hundred dollars a day plus expenses aggregates more than $30,000 per year for these advisers.

CASE 3—THIRTY MILLION WITH INADEQUATE INCOMES

With the $2.3 billion cost of the poverty war to date, and $1.75 billion more authorized, President Johnson's estimated 30 million poor remains the same.

CASE 4—NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

Harold Howe II, Commissioner of Education, has told the House Rules Committee his idea is for the Federal Government to provide funds to subsidize his plan for abolishing the neighborhood schools.

CASE 5—AMERICAN FARMER

A high-level, $25,000-a-year Democratic administration executive of the Department of Agriculture quit on October 3 because, as he said, by almost every conceivable standard, 1961 through 1965 have been the worst 5 years for the American farmer in modern history.

CASE 6—FOOD FOR PEACE

Brazil, since 1965, has received $61 million in U.S. grain and foodstuffs, and another $3 million worth of corn to avert a famine among Indians. At the same time, we were donating this food, Brazil was selling 8,000 tons of corn to Communist-ruled Cuba.

CASE 7—THE LAST APPROPRIATION BILL

When the last appropriation bill passed the House this year, it brought the total for the year to $125.5 billion.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Résumé of 2d Session, 89th Congress (1966)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, 1966 was another year of heavy legislative program in the Congress of the United States. At the beginning of the year it was very widely agreed that the session would terminate by late July. This prediction missed the mark badly. October came before the end of the session appeared.

The Vietnam war, inflation, and efforts to further centralize government have presented real problems to the people of America and their Representatives during this year. Too little has been done to meet these problems head on, but there is some slight indication that our situation is better now in each of these problem areas than was true 6 months ago.

Notwithstanding the inflationary spiral which threatens our economy, we have seen a continual presentation of new programs for big Government spending. I am convinced that unless Government spending is reduced materially we will find that the inflationary situation will worsen rather than improve. Unless the people in every community are willing to cooperate in bringing about reduced Federal Government spending there is little likelihood that we will see any reduction in the Federal Budget in the foreseeable future. We cannot have all of the programs which appeal to certain segments of our society and have economy in Government at the same time.

This session of the Congress has been productive of much legislation. The following is a partial list of action taken in several major areas of American life. You will note that the Congress has enacted legislation which:

AGRICULTURE

Permits cotton industry to establish a research and promotion program to improve the competitive position of its product and expand markets.

Simplifies laws governing the Farm Credit Administration and makes its operation more flexible.

Provides 2-year $5 billion food-for-peace program of U.S. Government financed sales and donations of farm products abroad; bars benefits to nations trading with Cuba and North Vietnam.

Increases authorization under Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 from $100 to $200 million for use in revolving fund; limits loan or grant on single project to $6.5 million; extends program nationwide.

Removes limitation on interest rate paid on debentures by intermediate credit banks.

GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

Establishes a new Department of Transportation as a Cabinet-level agency to which are transferred the Office of Under Secretary for Transportation of the Department of Commerce and its staffs, the Federal Aviation Agency, safety functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission; U.S. Coast Guard—in peacetime—and the Great Lakes Pilotage Administration.

Extends the Law Enforcement Assistance Act for 4 years through June 30, 1970; authorizes $15 million for grants to State and local law-enforcement agencies for fiscal year 1967 and $30 million for fiscal year 1968.

Amends the Administrative Procedure Act to require every agency to make information available to the public as to its policies and actions, with certain exceptions for security reasons and protection of personnel or commercial privacy.

Authorizes creation of 10 additional circuit and 35 new district court judgeships.

Provides 2.9-percent pay increase for Federal employees.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Authorizes supplementary $415 million foreign aid funds in fiscal 1966 for Vietnam and other southeast Asia nations.

Provides for U.S. participation in newly created Asian Development Bank and subscription to $200 million of its $1 billion capitalization.

Authorizes $500 million emergency food assistance to India, partially donated, with most of cost to be paid out of counterpart funds.

Provides $3.5 billion for foreign economic and military aid, including technical assistance, to limited number of countries for 1 year, through June 30, 1967, except 3-year authorization for development loans and Latin American Alliance for Progress programs.

Amends Peace Corps Act and authorizes $110 million for its program for fiscal 1967.

Expresses the sense of the Congress against Soviet Russia persecution of persons because of their religion.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INTERNAL SECURITY

Authorizes $17.8 billion for fiscal 1967 for Armed Forces procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, including nuclear-powered frigate and two destroyers; tests and evaluation of weapons systems.

Provides $4.8 billion supplemental funds for fiscal 1966 for aircraft, missiles, and combat vehicles, naval vessels, research, and military construction due to Vietnam conflict.

Permits loan of naval vessels to Turkey, the Philippines, and Nationalist China—Taiwan.

Authorizes $126 million for U.S. Coast Guard for fiscal 1967 procurement of vessels, aircraft, and construction of shore and offshore installations.

Provides $2.25 billion for Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1967 for operating expenses, plant and capital equipment, including an additional $10 million for underground tests of nuclear weapons.

Authorizes $5 billion for National Aeronautics and Space Administration for facilities construction, operations, and research and development.

Provides $1.05 billion for military construction for fiscal 1967 at Armed Forces bases at home and abroad.

Extends for 4 years to June 30, 1970, authority of President to fix priorities for and allocate defense materials, and to expand industrial capacity under Defense Production Act.

Extends for 4 years to June 30, 1970, standby authority of President to invoke civil defense emergency powers in event of attack on the United States.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Fixes scale of personal income tax withholding on graduated basis from 14 to 30 percent; accelerates payment of corporate income tax; increases from 6 to 7 percent the excise levy on auto sales and from 3 to 10 percent on telephone service.

Establishes new and uniform standards for bank merger approvals by regulatory agencies; requires antitrust action be filed within 30 days; permits mergers on basis of community need and public interest if these factors predominate; exempts mergers completed prior to June 17, 1963.

Increases borrowing authority of Federal National Mortgage Association to stimulate homebuilding and the mortgage market.

Amends Fair Labor Standards Act to step up minimum wage in interstate commerce from $1.25 to $1.60 an hour by 1968 for workers presently covered and by 1971 for 8 million additional workers newly covered in this act.

Raises temporary limit on national debt from $328 billion to $330 billion for fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

Authorizes $150 million a year for 2 years through fiscal 1969 for urban mass transportation grants. Provides for demonstration projects. Requires research to develop new systems and provides two-thirds grants for planning, engineering, and designing.

Provides $7.2 billion for Interstate Highway System construction for 2 years through fiscal 1968. Extends deadline for completion to 1973. Authorizes $2 billion for aid to primary and secondary highways; defers authorization of funds for beautification, control of junkyards and billboards pending January estimates.

Extends antipoverty Economic Opportunity Act for 4 years; increases funds for and expands Youth Corps, Headstart—preschool—programs and placement of older workers in community service jobs; authorizes small loans in emergency cases; establishes narcotic rehabilitation centers.

Authorizes the establishment of a special board—at request of either labor or management—to adjudicate disagreements under collective bargaining contracts in railroad industry.

Raises limit of Small Business Administration business loans by $125 million to $1.5 billion; sets up separate disaster loan revolving fund; fixes overall loan ceiling at $1.96 billion.

Authorizes Interstate Commerce Commission to fix such rates for rental of freight cars among railroads as to encourage acquisition of an adequate supply of new cars.

Provides for sale to private investors of $10 billion of assets held by the Federal Government as security for loans, $4.2 billion of it this year.

Repeals exemptions in the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and requires divestment of nonbanking interests by certain companies.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Authorizes a program of expanded oceanographic research and development of food, mineral, and other resources of the seas, Continental Shelves and Great Lakes; creates a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources representatives of Government, industry, and the sciences.

Increases authorization for national program of water research to provide $85 million in 10 years for grants and contracts.

Removes limit on tax exemption for exploratory expenses in mining, except for oil.

Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to make preliminary studies of reclamation projects, on specific direction by Congress, to determine economic feasibility. Authorizes up to $30 million aid annually for such projects from hydroelectric power revenue, beginning year 2026 without increasing rates to consumers.

Increases by $1 billion to $1.75 billion the borrowing authority of TVA.

Authorizes establishment of a national seashore at Cape Lookout, N.C.

SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE

Provides social security benefits to persons not otherwise eligible who are 72 or over by 1968 and receive no other pension or relief.

Requires mandatory Federal safety standards for all new cars, buses, and trucks, to be fixed by Secretary of Commerce by January 31, 1967, and to apply to 1968 models, with updated revisions every 2 years thereafter; requires standards for tires and for used cars.

Authorizes 3-year $322 million highway safety program administered by Secretary of Commerce to assist and encourage State and local governments to expedite action through matching grants; provides for cooperation with industry and public and private agencies through contracts for research; broadens exchange of information on revocation or suspension of driver permits.

Extends for 3 years through fiscal 1969, provisions of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. Authorized $2.06 billion for grants and loans for construction of academic facilities, and $160 million for student scholarships under National Defense Education Act.

Extends Library Services and Construction Act of 1964 for 5 years; authorizes $88 million for fiscal 1967.

Appropriates funds for first time to National Teachers Corps and for rent supplements, for fiscal 1966; $9.5 million and $12 million, respectively.

Amends Coal Mine Safety Act of 1952 to apply provisions to small mines employing less than 15 men underground.

Expands National School Lunch Act to include 2-year trial child-nutrition program of breakfasts for pupils in poor economic areas or who must travel long distances. Authorizes $465 million for 4 years through June 30, 1970, for special milk program and $63 million for 3 years to help schools purchase food preparation and service equipment.

Permits setting aside Federal public lands for needed school sites.

Permits leasing Federal public lands to local governments for up to 25 years for recreational or school sites.

Increases benefits under Federal Employees Compensation Act for on-the-job injuries or disability.

VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

Authorizes educational and housing benefits similar to World War II GI bill of rights for more than 3 million cold war veterans with minimum of 180 days of active duty since January 31, 1955.

Exempts from income taxation amount of servicemen's retirement annuity set aside for benefit of survivors.

Authorizes 3.2-percent pay increase for members of uniformed service.

Provides an improved health benefits plan for retired members and members of uniformed services and their dependents.

Provides cost-of-living increase to beneficiaries of non-service-connected pensions.

From the preceding detailing of some of the legislation enacted during the current year you will see that this session of the Congress has been one of hard work.

The refusal of Congress to approve several items of legislation, which were debated at great length, was as significant as the action of the Congress in passing other legislation. There was tangible evidence this year that showed that Congress would not blindly accept certain radical proposals which were submitted by the administration and by some leaders in the legislative branch.

It is my hope that the atmosphere of responsibility which we have seen in the House of Representatives during 1966 will continue in the future. If we are to have government in keeping with basic constitutional principles and one which exercises fiscal responsibility and is to be able to meet its international responsibilities, it is essential that we constantly fend off assaults upon those principles and sound practices.

During my 10 years of service in the Congress I have striven to preserve individual liberties, the rights of the States, the principle of fiscal soundness, and basic constitutional government. I am delighted that so many others, working both in Government and private life, are dedicating themselves to these principles. As we look to the opening of the 90th Congress in January 1967, it is my fervent hope that solutions can be found to the great and perplexing problems which confront our American people in the several areas heretofore mentioned. Every American citizen should dedicate himself to this task.

Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, it was my great pleasure along with thousands of distinguished guests to participate in the dedicatory program of the great Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts in Houston, Tex.

This is an outstanding addition to a city famed far and wide for its progress.

Those far more gifted than I with words labored to describe the beauty of the structure, and the great contribution it will make to the culture of our city, our State, and our Nation.

In this day and age, when the pressures of day-to-day living often preclude our contributing greatly to the arts and cultures of our civilization, it is heartwarming to know that there are those who consider this equally as important as our progress in other fields. And it is gratifying to know that they stand ready to contribute of their time and substance to bring a greater fulfillment to our lives.

This majestic structure—truly a temple to man's finest achievements—was made possible through the vision of a giant of a man, the late Jesse Holman Jones. Books have been written about this great financier, philanthropist, public servant, and community leader, and many of my colleagues personally knew him from his service to his country here in Washington.

Jesse H. Jones led our city to greatness, and left us a legacy that shall endure through the ages. We, of today, shall be hard put to live up to his great expectations of us, and to follow the path toward the future that he charted for us.

The grateful thanks of an appreciative people go to Mr. Jones, and to the great foundation he established in 1937, Houston Endowment, Inc., which gave the $7.4 million structure to us. Our special thanks go to John T. Jones, Jr., who served so ably as chairman of the building committee, and who is the nephew of the late Jesse Jones; and to the officers and trustees of Houston Endowment, which made it possible: J. H. Creekmore, president, Mrs. Aubrey Jones Beck, John A. Beck, J. H. Garrett, and W. W. Moore.

We shall be indebted forever to the late Mr. Jones, and to the officers and trustees of Houston Endowment for the many contributions made to our area.

Mr. Speaker, in order that my colleagues may know the details of this great new cultural center, under unanimous consent, I insert at this point three articles setting forth details of the new hall, and how it came into being:

A Fitting Monument for Jesse Jones, Art Patron

(By John T. Jones, Jr., chairman, Building Committee, Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts, and nephew of Jesse Jones)

It is natural that Jesse Jones, the builder and financier, the dedicated public servant during times of war and depression, should far overshadow in the public mind the Jesse Jones who quietly enjoyed the arts and was their patron.

James H. Jones was a national figure, a newsmarker, as well known in Washinton or along Wall Street as he was in his beloved Houston. His financial and organizational genius was sought by three presidents, and he served them, and his country, well. His constant adherence to a pioneer code of ethics gave him the complete confidence of Congress. This much is well reported history.

The Jesse Jones who enjoyed fine concert music and who loved the opera and dance has remained almost unknown outside of his family and a few close friends.

I doubt if anyone now living knows when Jesse Jones, the Tennessee farm boy, first noticed and became interested in the world of music. Maybe it was listening to the spirituals and work songs sung by the Negro hands on his father's tobacco farm. Certainly he talked of them a great deal and their memory helped him decide to establish music scholarships at both Prairie View and TSU.

He also enjoyed the spectacle and drama of opera and ballet. This was particularly true in his later life when a partial loss of hearing hampered his enjoyment of symphonic music and concert recital. He and Mrs. Jones shared an enthusiasm for musical comedy and light opera.

Because he felt that Houston had no adequate house for presentation of the touring opera and concert attractions of the early 1900's, he stimulated demand for construction of a city concert hall. He served as chairman of the building committee for the old City Auditorium built in 1910.

Later he was one of the guarantors of the Metropolitan's Houston visits under the sponsorship of the late Edna Saunders. Again it was a real source of pride to him that the people of Houston responded so well to the offer of good music that Mrs. Saunders never had to call on any of her sponsors for help.

Jesse Jones loved Houston and wanted this city and its people to have nothing but the best. The City Auditorium served well in its time but before World War II the man who had done most to build it felt that the time had come for its replacement. He confided this feeling to some of his Houston business associates, but duties in Washington absorbed his time and energy.

It was after the war, in the late '40s or early '50s when he was once again living in Houston, that he told me:

"John, Houston needs a new opera house. We've got to do something about it."

We had been riding around the downtown area when sight of the old building, looking more than a little seedy around its back door, prompted his thought.

He put his people to work searching the city for a suitable location. He first thought the area of the Museum of Fine Arts would be good and several sites in that neighborhood were presented but he found something wrong with them all. The man who had done so much to build downtown Houston, couldn't bear to leave it.

Ill health slowed his activity. Jesse Jones died June 1, 1956.

The trustees of Houston Endowment, Inc., including his widow, Mary Gibbs Jones, felt that they should carry on with his wish that Houston have a new concert hall.

On June 1, 1962, Houston Endowment offered to build a new performing arts hall as a gift to the city and people of Houston. The City Council accepted the offer and voted to name the building after the man whose wish and whose philanthropy made it possible.

Speaking for all those who have planned and worked on the Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts, we hope that you enjoy your new building and that it serves you well for many years.

They Called Him "Mr. Houston"

(By Oveta Culp Hobby, chairman of the board and editor, the Houston Post)

Jesse H. Jones not only played a great part in building Houston, but he loved the city as well.

My husband and Mr. Jones were friends for many years. Mr. Jones was a stimulating person, a creative builder and financier, and a man devoted to his city, his state and his country.

He died June 1, 1956—a little more than 10 years ago—and when he died, he was "Mr. Houston." The skyline of the city was his monument.

Reared on a Tennessee tobacco farm and given only the scant formal schooling of the rural South of his childhood, he started work in the Hillsboro branch of his uncle's lumber company—the M. T. Jones Lumber Co. of Houston.

When he was 24 and manager of the Dallas office, his uncle died, directing in his will that Jesse Jones was to become general manager of the far-flung lumber yards and sawmills.

This bequest brought Jesse Jones to Houston in 1898.

His office was in the six-story Binz Bldg., then the tallest in the city and Houston's only office building.

Houston had begun as a real estate venture in 1836, and by the time Mr. Jones arrived, it had grown to become the second city in the state with more than 44,633 people counted in the 1890 census.

San Antonio was first with 53,321. Galveston, formerly larger than Houston, and the much younger Dallas, trailed behind.

From the beginning, Houston had been blessed by the large number of young, enterprising men who came here not merely to make their fortunes but to become builders of the city. Jesse Jones was the epitome of the city builder.

In 1952, four years before his death, he predicted that Houston would be a city of 2 million by 1972. Few Houstonians doubt his prophecy.

But those who have come here since the end of the Jones Era may ask, "What did he do?"

Two books have been written and published about his career, but the story did not end with his death in 1956. Houston is still receiving dividends from his investments in energy, capital and ideas.

He was many things—a builder, a financier, a publisher, a philanthropist, and a patron of the arts.

His career as a builder began in a modest way. In the lumber business, he saw that a good way to sell lumber was to build houses for sale. He developed Edgewood Addition in the Hamilton-McGowen area, building houses for sale at $3000 to $5000. He sold them for a small down payment, with the balance in monthly installments. The project was a success.

As a young man willing to work at civic projects, he was often asked to be chairman of the committees appointed to handle them.

One of the early projects with which he was associated was the City Auditorium which seated 4500. Mr. Jones had suggested the need for such a building in 1910 to Mayor Baldwin Rice. At the request of the mayor and councilmen, Mr. Jones employed architects and supervised the construction. The Auditorium served the ctiy more than a half century until it was rased to make room for the Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts.

Although the new building will perpetuate his memory, we who knew him wonder if he would have given it his own name. The many chairs and scholarships he established at colleges and universities were named for friends or associates. One of the last of his major philanthropies before his death was a building at the University of Houston. Mr. Jones asked that it be named for his longtime friend and business associate, Fred J. Heyne.

In his early years, Mr. Jones favored limiting the height of buildings here to 10 stories. When someone else built a 16-story building, he gave up the idea and prepared to go higher. The first was the Rice Hotel. Built as an 18-story 500-room hotel, it doubled in size and became the largest in the South.

As years passed Jones buildings filled much of the downtown area from the Rice Hotel southward. The Gulf Bldg. was the tallest in the city, a title it held until the new Humble Bldg. was built. By the mid-1920s, Mr. Jones had approximately 30 buildings here including hotels, office buildings, stores, banks, theatres and a bus depot.

Without its port, Houston might have remained a small Southern city. From 1913 to 1917, during development of the Ship Channel, Mr. Jones was chairman of the Houston Harbor Board, now the Port Commission.

One of Mr. Jones' major feats in getting national recognition for his adopted city was his coup which persuaded the Democratic Party to hold its 1928 National Convention here. San Francisco had expected to receive the honor, and had accompanied the invitation with a certified check for $200,000.

Mr. Jones sent a signed check with the amount left blank, telling the committee to fill in any amount that might seem suitable.

When it was pointed out that Houston had no hall large enough for the convention, Mr. Jones said a hall would be ready when the convention opened.

It was. In the great frame, barn-like structure built where the Coliseum and Music Hall now stand, the Democrats met and nominated Alfred E. Smith of New York for President. The delegates were so impressed by the way Mr. Jones did things that they put his name in nomination, too, and gave him 46 votes.

Mr. Jones did not limit his horizon to Houston. Besides business interests in other cities, chiefly Fort Worth and New York, Jesse Jones began to serve his government in the time of Woodrow Wilson.

When this country entered World War I, Mr. Jones was given responsibility for raising $150,000 in Houston for the Red Cross. It was a tremendous sum for a community of Houston's size at the time, but he raised twice the amount.

President Wilson then asked him to head the Department of Military Relief of the Red Cross, and later appointed him a delegate to post-war conferences abroad.

In 1932, as the nation suffered from the depression, President Hoover appointed Mr. Jones as a director of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. The RFC was established to try to get business back on its feet. After Franklin D. Roosevelt took office, Mr. Jones was elected RFC chairman.

Perhaps of all his achievements his work with the RFC was his greatest.

With the nation in despair, with the entire capitalistic system at stake, the RFC helped business—small companies and large, one by one, in towns and cities throughout the country—to regain strength.

Private enterprise as an idea was vindicated and World War II was fought on the renaissance of American business.

No one had expected the RFC to make money, but it did under Mr. Jones' management.

He was appointed administrator of the Federal Lending Agency in 1939 and Secretary of Commerce in 1940. Congress so respected Mr. Jones' ability that it passed a special law allowing him to hold both jobs at the same time.

In 1936, the year of the centennial of Texas independence, Jesse Jones originated the idea and the design for a monument at San Jacinto Battlefield and set about to make it a reality.

When Mr. and Mrs. Jones decided to establish a philanthropic foundation, it was named Houston Endowment, Inc., not, it can be noticed, the Jones Foundation.

Now, thanks to Houston Endowment, Inc., there is to be a building in downtown Houston that bears Mr. Jones' name. He had a personal hand in designing all his other buildings. I think he would have approved of the design and beauty of this one.

THE CURTAIN GOES UP!

(By Ann Holmes, fine arts editor, the Houston Chronicle)

Houston has a glorious new hall today and we hail it with all the jubilee in our October bones.

The turning over of this building by its donor, Houston Endowment, to the City of Houston, flashes the message: opportunity. The hall will mean a real difference in the texture of the arts as we experience them day and night.

A certain ingenuous gratitude for a new arena for the arts should be forgiven, I think, especially as this is almost the case of an altar that finally showed up for a foot-tapping bride and groom.

Reading back through reports of arts happenings in the past we can smile at those sanguine heralds who proclaimed that "at last we have culture."

Culture, of course, isn't like that. It doesn't come to town on a Sunday. And culture isn't a new theatre. Happiness on the other hand may be a new theatre, or we may at least believe it today.

Though Houston is tireless in its nocturnal marathon as arts lovers go to see everything, is fairly generous in its support, and prides itself on its demanding taste for quality, earlier audiences felt rather deeply about these things, too.

If we're to tell tales, there is one I treasure. And, if it is so, it pictures the most critical audience ever to attend a play here. Back in the early '80s, according to our apocryphal account, a fine sociable crowd turned out for a performance in a downtown hotel-theatre. We have no newspaper critique—only the news that next day the leading player was hanged in effigy from a tree limb outside the hotel.

It may be in the nature of things that murderous performances have persisted here and there down the years. Audiences unfortunately are not so murderous. Their manners, alas, have been refined.

Today, Houston's arts public is not as militant as one may wish. But faced with mediocrity it does have an admirable knack for drifting away. That ectoplasmic float-out can scare an impresario to death, and though in no way premeditated, it is a useful tool in a city's efforts for excellence.

In many ways, Houston has been lucky in art.

Though the city is surprisingly young among major metropolises, and the first buildings weren't being hammered together until 1837, the theatre came bounding right in, flushed, gaslit and flamboyant.

It's true that we were late. The first American play, "The Prince of Parthia," had already been produced in Philadelphia in 1767. At the Boston Federal Street Theatre in 1794, a series of grand opera was an old story.

But Houston, throbbing frontier, promoter's paradise, was alluring to theatre managers from the North and East.

For selfish reasons, businessmen wanted to keep the night life whooped up, lest the new settlers move on.

Luck in the arts has followed Houson's material good news.

The fact that Houston lies on what one industrialist called "the richest 50 square miles on earth" meant that under our broad tree-lined avenues lie base materials for the phenomenal oil, gas and chemical industry we all benefit from; and our flat lands support cattle and rice.

Even the one shortcoming Jesse Jones lamented years ago—the city lay so far upstream with no seaport—has been overcome. The 50-mile Ship Channel leads great ships of all nations right up to Houston's docks and makes us the third largest port.

Too, the knowledge that at the Manned Spacecraft Center, astronauts and physicists are plotting the trip to the moon has given everyone a heady sense of well being in Houston.

We do not submit that confidence is an ideal ingredient for great art achievement. In fact, it could result in complacency and inactivity.

But in Houston, for whatever reasons, the arts have been robust, essentially good humored, and even more than that, possessed of a sense of rightness in time.

The theatre here for instance has never been pushed by a What Makes Thespis Run complex. Also growth of music and art have been steady and as sure as those things can be. There has been possibly too little that was radical in the sense of brilliant invention or reform. But there have been, happily, enough fanatics to inspire high-minded goals and extravagant expenditure of energy—which is absolutely necessary to excellence in art.

Artists here have never responded much to challenges thrown at them about art in other cities. There has been instead a sometimes maddening, but occasionally wise, inner motivation which did more, it carried them in their own time on what seemed almost built-in clocks like those of some creatures of nature.

With the minimum of razzmatazz our arts structure took on impressive height and strength. We have easily the largest and finest symphony in this quarter of the country.

The Museum of Fine Arts under James John Sweeney stages exhibitions of eyeopening importance here and abroad.

The Alley Theatre rose to fame in a former fan factory.

And the last 20 years have seen an astonishing nascence of art here. This double decade has seen the birth of the opera, all the ballet groups, the Contemporary Arts Museum, all the galleries; all the theatres, all the chamber music, on and on.

This has been our own Roaring Twenty.

In that same fullness of time, Houston now has a new 3001-seat hall, in addition to the overly burdened 3000-seat Music Hall, the campus stages, other theatres and halls.

Jones Hall arrives, propitious physically, financially and spiritually.

Rightly administered, Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts can make possible a vivid nighttime landscape of joys.

Since the symphony, the opera and related bodies will make their official and real homes in the building, the hall becomes a vital plexus of several arts, sparking one another. The Alley will soon be just across the street.

The Jones building itself is beautiful in its proportions. It is classic without being repetitive. In every way it is tasteful. The walls are slim, elegant, uncluttered, like giant curls of parchment upon which some significant images are yet to be formed.

We now have, in the instant, a new stage and the open invitation to the beautiful and the unruly of the muses to disport themselves upon it and to be quick about it.

Statements of Enoch R. Rust and Paul Pelfry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, the General Subcommittee on Labor, on which I am privileged to serve as chairman, recently completed hearings for this session on the impact of foreign imports on American employment. During the course of our hearings, we were the recipients of outstanding testimony presented by various witnesses. Of all the witnesses who appeared before us, perhaps none had a more telling story to give than the representatives of labor in the ceramic industry.

I include, for the benefit of all Members, the statements of Enoch R. Rust and Paul Pelfry, able spokesmen for their respective memberships. The statements follow:

STATEMENT OF ENOCH R. RUST, VICE PRESIDENT, UNITED GLASS & CERAMIC WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA, AFL–CIO, BEFORE GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, SEPTEMBER 27, 1966

Mr. Chairman, I am Enoch R. Rust, International Second Vice President, in charge of Tariff and Trade problems for the United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America, AFL–CIO.

I have come here today to discuss some of the problems that are plaguing our membership because of excessive imports and the adverse impact they have on our national economy.

Since the United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America, AFL–CIO entered the struggle in 1958 to protect the jobs of the membership of this organization, even with somewhat success we have watched a steady and continuous deterioration of Glass and Clay products jobs. The net results:

Over 20% of the American work force are earning less than $3,000.00, annually which is the Government's measurement of poverty level. In other words, while our nation's leaders boast more Americans working than ever before and frantically expressing fear and apprehension of an over heated economy while over 20% of the population are either living in poverty or abject poverty. Why? Because industry's fear of a free enterprise system, plagued with the always present threat of loss of customers to some importer who has practically no investment involved.

American industry is either running abroad or to some anti-union area where he can hire workers far below the union wage scale.

In either case he contributes nothing to the growth of our national economy and he places one more weight around the neck of freedom by enslaving our people to the degree of half slave and half freeman. This is the true impact of excessive imports upon the American economy.

We need not restate the story of Window Glass here as it is well known to our government. For many years we have fought to maintain a stabilized and healthy condition in this industry. For our efforts we were successful in obtaining temporary relief in 1962. This relief may soon expire.

With this relief in effect we have watched the 1966 imports of sheet glass increase by over 411,000 fifty foot boxes over the same six month period of 1965.

This entails a lot of labor, high paying jobs. The irony of it is this industry is primarily located in Appalachia, and other areas plagued with surplus unemployment.

At the expiration of this relief we expect an increase in the flood of imported sheet glass from abroad. The realization of this fact, in my opinion, is the cause of the most damaging impact upon our economy. These companies who stand in the forefront to receive the blunt of this threatened unfair competition are in no position to plan ahead.

How does this affect our economy? First, it does not allow these companies the latitude to bargain freely with their work force. Meanwhile these workers watch other industries, not so affected, raise wages, increase pensions and other fringe benefits. They too, desire the same consideration. Food on the table costs them just as much as it does the other fellow.

Now, the picture becomes pretty plain. The worker is fighting for equality while his company stands by uncertain as to how far they can go to meet these desires and still remain competitive in the American market place. The end result—costly and damaging strikes. The American worker is told by his government that imports won't harm him and that they will cause better job security. He is taught to have faith in his government and he has. Therefore, when the company he works for tell him, at the bargaining table, that his demands cannot be met because of unfair competition from abroad he becomes suspicious and a damaging strike takes place.

The Glass Worker is a proud individual and a good American. He will not take a position of a second class citizen. Should we allow his job to be phased out because of imports manufactured at labor rates that he cannot compete with or force him to work at sub-minimum wages; this is just what will happen and the impact of these work stoppages do have adverse effects upon our overall economy.

Like we say above—the American worker is unwilling to accept this fate and he should not be expected to do so.

The impact of imports is already having a devastating effect upon our economy and the full impact of recent trade agreements have not yet been felt. Therefore, the remedy is past due. There should be reasonable and just controls legislated into law; controls that would insure both the importer and the domestic manufactures a fair competitive atmosphere. These controls are long overdue.

Protective legislation in the form of quotas or resembling quotas would, in my opinion, correct an unjust situation and in the meantime guarantee the importer a healthy share of the American market.

Statement by Mr. Paul Pelfry, President, United Brick and Clay Workers of America, Before the General Subcommittee on Labor, House Committee on Education and Labor, September 27, 1966

My name is Paul Pelfry, and I am President of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

The ceramic tile industry in the U.S. is currently beset by two major disruptions.

On the one hand, tight money has severely limited mortgages and curtailed housing starts, putting a severe crimp into the demand for wall and floor tile.

On the other hand, an expanded domestic ceramic tile market built with a Herculean effort of the U.S. industry-management and workers alike—has been systematically taken over by imports from Japan.

The first problem is something that we in this country understand and can cope with. There are economic fluctuations, and we have the machinery for dealing with them. There are disruptions caused by a falling off of new housing starts, but government, industry, and labor have the wherewithal ultimately to get things back on the track.

However, the influx of imports from Japan at dumping prices complicates the situation drastically. The problem of imports, combined with the curtailment of the market for ceramic tile caused by the tight money situation, is causing the closing of plants and the elimination of jobs in the ceramic tile industry.

The difficulty in meeting the problem of import competition becomes clear when we realize that the domestic industry and labor unions in the field have used much of the available machinery of government in an attempt to win relief, but to little avail. The domestic industry's decline has been apparent for some years, with an accompanying loss of jobs. Where there were more than 12,000 production workers in the industry a decade ago, there now are fewer than 7,000.

Productivity has increased, true enough—and by a very respectable 30 percent—more so, in fact, than in U.S. industry in general. But the market has grown several times that much, so that were it not for imports there would be 4,000 more workers, not 5,000 fewer.

A well documented antidumping case brought by almost the whole of the U.S. ceramic tile industry against all the Japanese wall tile manufacturers has generated reactions in Japan that sound like penitence. The Japanese manufacturers say they have agreed to cut back their exports to 75 percent of last year's figures; that is, April 1, 1966, to March 1, 1967.

They have also decided to ban sales of second quality glazed wall tile for export to the U.S. and instead to limit exports to first quality. Higher minimum prices were set as well. They will be 18 cents per sq. ft. for colored tile and 16 cents for white.

Let us analyze what appears to be a far reaching concession by the Japanese.

These actions have come at the same time that the U.S. has been experiencing a very sharp decline in residential construction. Housing starts over the past year have declined from 1.4 million in 1965 to 1 million in 1966, or a decline in residential construction of 25%. This is about equal to the purported voluntary decrease in Japanese wall tile exports to the U.S. Therefore, it is highly questionable whether such steps to raise export prices and limit the quantity of export shipments are sufficient to offset the injury that they have caused U.S. manufacturers by the dumping of their products and otherwise competing unfairly in the U.S. market.

The Japanese industry operates as an export cartel out to secure the best price and volume under existing market conditions, with no regard for the effect on the host country. The case against them is a strong one: in the first four months of 1966, just prior to the Treasury's action in withholding of appraisement on all wall tile shipments from Japan, exports of wall tile from that country averaged 4.9 million square feet per month, compared with 3.8 million in 1965, or 1.1 million square feet per month more, despite the sharp decline in housing starts here. It is apparent that the Japanese manufacturers, anticipating imminent restrictions from the U.S. government in view of the dumping complaint, reacted by dumping more tile into a market already suffering the sharp decline in housing starts. Thus, they deluged the U.S. market in early 1966, and there was a cutback only when Treasury appeared ready to order withholding of appraisement and the collection of a bond to cover later dumping duties, should they be imposed. At the same time, the average unit values of Japanese wall tile were appreciably lower than they had ever been even when the dumping charges were being made.

I have dwelt on this to indicate that U.S. law for dealing with illegal and unfair acts of competition from abroad is difficult to get moving and even when moving treads its way slowly and deliberately. So if there is an urgent case of workers displaced by unfair foreign competition, current laws can't help them too much.

Ours is a free economy, and we would like to maintain it that way. We will take our chances on the ups and downs of our economy when it is free to move up and down—as in the case of tight money cutting back residential construction. We know this situation will ultimately adjust itself.

But the nature of the import competition that we have been facing from Japan means that decisions on the future of the ceramic tile industry, and therefore the future of jobs in that industry are highly dependent on what the Japanese tile cartel decides concerning exports to the U.S. and prices in the U.S. market.

What this results in is apparent from a letter which I would like to read in part.

It comes from Robert G. Bailey, President, Paramount Industries, Paramount, California.

Paramount Industries was formerly known as Pacific Tile and Porcelain Company. The company, Mr. Bailey said, "was engaged in the manufacture of glazed ceramic tile from 1933 until 1965" and "was recognized as one of the leading tile manufacturers on the West Coast of the United States."

For several years prior to 1965, it was apparent, he said, that the pressure of foreign imports, principally from Japan, was causing a steady deterioration in the price level of domestic made tile at the same time that costs of production were continuing to increase.

Mr. Bailey said that it became apparent that in order to remain in the ceramic tile business, it would be necessary to effect substantial reductions in the cost of manufacturing the product through mechanization and automation. The nature of the business was such that piecemeal improvements were not a feasible solution.

But in 1965 the company found it could not finance construction of such a plant, particularly in light of the distressed situation of the tile industry and the pessimistic view with which most investors regarded the industry because of Japanese imports.

On June 9, 1965, Mr. Bailey said, employees of the company's tile business totalled 193, and on November 12, 1965, totalled 114. With the exception of approximately 10 employees who were shifted to other business conducted with the company, all of these employees have been laid off.

The case of Paramount Industries is not isolated. In a small industry like ceramic tile, the loss of even a few companies is a major blow. Companies have gone out of business and others have curtailed production and employment—this in the face of a far larger than average increase in the overall market for ceramic tile.

Behind all these developments are some rather devastating figures of a market invaded and taken over by foreign imports. Glazed wall tile imports rose from almost zero in 1947 to 25.5 percent of the domestic market today. Unglazed mosaic floor tile started at zero at about the same time and now stand at 62.5 percent of the domestic market.

And there is considerable evidence gathered by the U.S. manufacturers that shows that the Japanese have taken over these markets by selling at dumping prices substantially below prices for comparable products in their home market, that they have falsified Customs documents to conceal dumping, and that they have misapproriated American brand names and trademarks to hide their Japanese origin. In addition other countries, notably Canada and Australia, have similarly complained of the dumping of Japanese ceramic tile. Australia has already taken action to stop this dumping, and we understand Canada plans also to take similar steps.

What this all means is that something more has to be done to allay the severe effects on workers of a calculated economic invasion from abroad.

One way, we believe, to do this is by effecting a much faster system for detecting and acting on disruptive imports. A complaint procedure, perhaps, could be established directly to the Secretary of Labor when a group of workers sees a threat to their jobs caused by excessive imports of a product. The Secretary would then have a preliminary investigation ordered, followed by a recommendation (if it were so indicated) to the President to temporarily curtail the imports in question pending a futher investigation. If this had been done in ceramic tile, for instance, the illegal and unfair market practices which allowed the Japanese to take over U.S. ceramice tile sales would never have had such far-reaching effects.

This procedure would assure everyone his day in court, but would do it with minimum disruption to the domestic industry.

National Newspaper Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR. Mr. Speaker, as a newspaperman myself, I would like to draw to the attention of my colleagues the fact that this week, October 9–15, is National Newspaper Week. National Newspaper Week was established by the Newspaper Association Managers, composed of 37 national, regional, and State newspaper publishers associations, to promote good will and to tell the story of the newspaper.

It is appropriate during this week for us to take time to pay tribute to the fine work of the American press, saluting the Nation's newspapers for their vital contribution to the strength of our system of government. We should all be thankful for our freedom and aware of the important part our daily and weekly newspapers play in maintaining it. The Ohio Newspaper Association has suggested a moment of meditation for newspaper readers during National Newspaper Week which I would like to recommend to you:

> Because the quality of American freedom depends to a considerable degree upon the information dependably provided by the newspapers, dear Father of us all, I ask Your intercession at this time on behalf of the publishers, editors and staffs of the American Press, as it strives to present impartial information, constructive opinion and the sundry other content, even including entertainment. Awaken each of us to the special worth of our daily and weekly press in our American life. During National Newspaper Week October 9–15, help and guide both the newspapers and their readers to the bright light of truth, to the recognition of freedom's worth, to the integrity and courage which pave the way for constructive citizenship.

Soil Good for Amity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland Plain Dealer writes with enthusiasm about President Johnson's persuasive appeal to the man in the street in the Soviet Union for new understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The President's remarks, published in Amerika and distributed in the Soviet Union under the cultural exchange agreement, refers to the common traits, talents, and scientific accomplishments shared by our two peoples. He emphasized the somber fact that no people on earth have more to lose in war then the United States and the Soviet Union. In picking up the President's theme, the newspaper observes that the real interest of people transcend ideological difference.

I would like the RECORD to include this editorial:

SOIL GOOD FOR U.S.-SOVIET AMITY

> President Johnson has laced a portion of history with a great deal of common sense in his persuasive appeal to the Russian man in the street for a new era of understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union.
>
> Both nations and both peoples have more in common, as the President says, than is realized.
>
> Russian and American are energetic, generous and talented. They earned each other's respect as resourceful allies in a long and cruel war.
>
> Both countries possess an incredible variety of natural resources. Both have achieved technological and scientific accomplishments that have awed the rest of the world. Both are devoted to the arts.
>
> While America was rebuilding its social structure after World War II, Russia was rebuilding its cities destroyed in a conflict that took 20 million Russian lives.
>
> The two great powers are joined in a nuclear test ban treaty and in a cultural exchange. They have agreed not to put bombs into orbit and are working together on desalination, weather information, and exchanges of scientists and artists.
>
> In what is perhaps his most telling point, the President emphasizes that no two nations on earth have more to lose in war than the United States and the Soviet Union.
>
> The responsibility for a peaceful future rests largely on their cooperation in an international rule of law.
>
> The difference in governmental systems need not be a barrier to understanding or to combining capacities for extending the benefits they have acquired to all mankind.
>
> The real interests of nations transcend ideological differences.
>
> There is, said the President, considerable good soil for U.S.-Soviet relations to grow and prosper with the right cultivation and care.
>
> His words, published in Amerika, the magazine distributed in Russia under the cultural exchange agreement, can give sharp impetus to the search for greater understanding. It should be pressed in every possible direction and implemented in such areas as disarmament and nuclear nonproliferation pacts.

For European Reconciliation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, one cannot question the sincerity and the intensity of President Lyndon Johnson's pursuit of a peaceful solution to the many problems that confront the United States and the world. However, I do not believe it fruitless to point out once again to my colleagues the wide editorial support he is and has received.

The President's recent speech concerning European reconciliation is one more important step toward a permanent and lasting detente between the East and the West.

Recently we have heard, both from the news media and from the academic world, criticism of America's role in creating world peace due to her overinvolvement in Asia at the expense of her leadership in Europe. Despite many protestation as to the untruth of this, no one would believe the administration. Now the President has matched his words with deeds which open the way to greater economic contact and political reconciliation between the United States and Eastern Europe, as well as the Soviet Union.

The President's "shift from the narrow concept of coexistence to the broader vision of peaceful engagement" lifts the detente debate to a higher and more meaningful level. The sincerity and forthrightness of this proposal will go far in demonstrating both to our allies and to our critics that America under the leadership of President Johnson will not be caught up in the status quo, but will seek peace and world tranquility through constantly changing and reevaluating its foreign policy.

I submit these four editorials in full on the part of the entire Congress as an ex-

pression of confidence and support for the aforementioned policy:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 8, 1966]

FOR EUROPEAN RECONCILATION

In his important speech on East-West relations yesterday, President Johnson linked dramatic announcement of concrete actions with an eloquent statement of inspiring goals. This time at least, he gave effect to a "deeds" as well as "words" policy—one we have long advocated—by announcing a radical reduction in the present barriers to American economic contact with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, along with a strongly affirmative program of political reconciliation.

By his latest move, the President has placed the burden on the opponents of East-West cooperation both in the U.S.S.R. and in the nations associated with the Soviet Union. Every one of these countries can dramatically improve its economy and spur the growth of its standard of living by increasing commercial exchanges with the United States and utilizing American credits. Now the advocates of unrelenting hostility toward the United States will be hard put to explain to their countrymen why it would still be worthwhile to sacrifice—on ideological or any other grounds—the substantial benefits that could be gained from such cooperation. And the President has further undercut the critics who have assailed his past statements as "hypocritical" because they were unaccompanied by actual changes in American policy.

The President opened up more than economic perspectives in his speech at the National Conference of Editorial Writers. He raised the possibility of a "gradual and balanced" reduction of both Soviet and American forces in Europe. He made it plain that this country's goal is a reunited Europe deciding its own destiny, an objective to be achieved "with the consent of Eastern European countries" and the "consent of the Soviet Union." This last declaration is a direct answer to the Soviet critics who have charged that the President's repeated advocacy of "bridges" to Eastern Europe was some kind of Machiavellian plot to detach the Communist countries from Moscow and make them American satellites.

Three and a half years ago President Kennedy's American University speech and Peking's anti-Soviet policy combined to induce Moscow to agree to the limited nuclear test-ban treaty, the most important step of East-Western reconciliation to date. The peoples of all nations will be the gainers if President Johnson's speech yesterday—delivered on the third anniversary of that treaty's ratification and at a time of ever greater anti-Soviet frenzy in Peking—has similarly fruitful results. Whether it does or not will depend largely on the raction to the President's challenge in Moscow and the other Communist capitals of Eastern Europe.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 9, 1966]

THE EUROPEAN SPEECH

President Johnson's speech on Europe is welcome, timely and statesmanlike. In a period when our concern with Asia had made it seem to some that we were all but forgetting Europe, it gives notice that such is not the case. In a period when the once-developing accommodation with the Soviet Union appears to have been deep-frozen, it serves as a reminder that a Russo-American detente is a principal goal of long-range American policy.

The task, said the President, is to find ways of making "a shift from the narrow concept of coexistence to the broader vision of peaceful engagement"—phrases that are calm and thoughtful, and might, with good fortune, become memorable. As concrete proposals, he suggests a mutual reduction of forces, an expansion of East-West trade and a number of other measures looking toward normal relationships. Some of these have to do with the non-Russian nations of eastern Europe, in recognition of the loosening of their ties with Russia, and of course in an effort to advance that process. None is exactly new, but to put them all together as a package, in a speech which according to White House sources has been half a year in preparation, should have some effect at least on the cogitations of the Kremlin, and of the satellite capitals. A good many presidential speeches advertised as major turn out to be rather less than that. This speech, virtually unadvertised, was a major statement of policy.

The cause of the cooling relationship between the United States and Russia has of course been the Vietnamese war, and the President offered no hint that we have any intention of doing there what Russia would like us to do, which is to withdraw our forces unilaterally. But the Russians know, as we know, that the Vietnamese issue is one of immense complications, with many possible avenues toward eventual settlement; and however they may receive the speech in public they are certain in private to consider it with care.

What it does is to make clear that our admitted preoccupation with American responsibilities as a power in Asia is not, after all, an obsession, and that we realize fully that a balance of power in Europe—if possible, on a scale reduced by a steady lowering of the level of danger—is equally necessary for world security. It is one of the elements in the "true European reconciliation" the President so earnestly urges.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 9, 1966]

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE SOVIETS

Major reappraisal of United States foreign policy in relation to the Soviet Union and its empire of satellite states in Eastern Europe is in the making. President Johnson removed all doubt about this in his far-ranging address in New York Friday when he discused in depth the present relationships between America and Europe, and prospects for the future.

Significantly, the President spoke at a time when he and his foreign policy advisers were in the process of completing preparations for a visit to the White House Monday by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The Johnson-Gromyko talks are expected to cover a variety of subject matter and, hopefully, may lay the groundwork for a lessening of hostility between Moscow and Washington.

Mr. Gromyko, we may be sure, has studied President Johnson's New York speech with great care—and the same may be said of his superiors in the Kremlin hierarchy.

Noteworthy, also, is the President's appointment of Llewellyn Thompson as U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union. He long has been recognized as one of this country's foremost experts on Russian policy and diplomacy. He previously served in the Ambassadorial post in Moscow for five years under two Presidents—Eisenhower and Kennedy. Presumably, Mr. Thompson has had a strong voice in counseling President Johnson on how to deal with recent shifts in Soviet policies.

Against the background of the Johnson speech in New York, and the Johnson-Gromyko talks starting Monday, the assignment of Llewelyn Thompson to Moscow must be considered as something more than a routine appointment.

As President Johnson empasized in his New York address, the United States wishes to encourage a substantial flow of commercial trade between this country and the Communist states of Eastern Europe which are showing signs of moving steadily toward greater independence from the Soviet Union. He wants, also, to consider steps that will release tensions between Eastern and Western Europe and, perhaps, pave the way for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from the frontiers of Western Europe.

Nothing in the President's proposals should be construed as indicating that the cold war between the Kremlin and the Free World is about to come to a sudden end. That is not in prospect.

What President Johnson recognizes, fundamentally, is that the Soviet Union is undergoing enormous changes—in its relations with Red China, with Eastern Europe, and with the world at large. If there is an opportuinty to move cautiously toward a detente with Russia, in the interests of peace, all possibilities should be explored.

[From the Chicago Daily News, Oct. 8, 1966]

MOSCOW-WASHINGTON THAW

The President's choice of Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. as ambassador to Moscow is excellent from the standpoint of personality and timing. Despite the presence of Russian troops at North Vietnamese antiaircraft stations, the Kremlin apparently has decided to try to improve relations with the United States on other fronts. In that context, Thompson may well be the right man at the right place at the right time.

In his previous tours of duty in Moscow, Thompson not only ran the embassy longer than any other American but he also established a reputation as the most successful of a long line of U.S. negotiators in the Soviet capital. The Russians respect and trust him, and he has enjoyed the respect and trust of all six Presidents he served in a broad variety of tough diplomatic assignments.

Just how much of a thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations the Russians have in mind is far from clear. But in recent weeks they have been in a compromising and businesslike mood on a number of hitherto sticky subjects. These include the reopening of talks on a direct Moscow-New York air link, the treaty on outer space, the release of Peace Corpsman Thomas R. Dawson, and better sites for the projected expansion of the American and Soviet embassies in Moscow and Washington.

None of these things of themselves—except the outer space treaty—are of world-shaking magnitude. But when the Russians want to express displeasure with Washington nothing is too inconsequential to escape their stalling tactics. Their new spirit of co-operation on several relatively minor matters therefore assumes major significance.

It fits in neatly with President Johnson's repeated appeals for constructive collective action between Russia and this country wherever possible. Encouraging as it may be, it does not justify much hope that Russia is willing to help arrange peace talks with North Viet Nam.

Such a possibility cannot be ruled out in the long run, especially if the Russians become convinced that they can supplant Red China's influence in Southeast Asia and complete the job of isolating Peking.

Obviously, the growing isolation of China has been an important factor in promoting Russia's present state of relaxation in dealing with the United States. But that doesn't mean that the Russians believe the time is ripe to intervene on the side of peace in Viet Nam.

Russia's apparent spirit of conciliation must be accepted within the narrow limitations imposed by the Russians themselves. It will be up to Thompson to determine, as the President's man in Moscow, how much more can be expected of them and how best to go about obtaining it. For that job, he is as good a man as Mr. Johnson could find.

A. W. Binder Dies—Music Leader, 71

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Abraham W. Binder, who retired last year as director of the school of music at the 92d Street YMHA, and who was a constitutent of mine, was buried on Wednesday, October 12.

Well-known in American-Jewish musical circles and as a leading composer, he worked to revitalize sacred music.

Both religion and music were the beneficiaries of his service and he will be missed.

I am attaching the New York Times obituary of Tuesday, October 11, which sets forth some of the highlights of his career:

A. W. BINDER DIES—MUSIC LEADER, 71—COMPOSER A PROFESSOR AT HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

A. W. Binder, a leading figure in American Jewish music circles, whose compositions had been performed by leading soloists and orchestras, died yesterday at University Hospital after a brief illness. He was 71 years old and lived at 435 East 79th Street.

At his death, Mr. Binder was Professor of Liturgical Music at the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion and musical director of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue. He retired last year as director of the School of Music at the 92d Street Y.M.H.A.

He was a prolific composer. He produced works for orchestras and chamber ensembles, operettas, choruses, dramatic musical narratives, and compositions for solo voice, violin, cello and piano. He first name was Abraham, but as a composer he was known as "A. W. Binder."

WORKS BASED ON TEXTS

Mr. Binder's sacred works are regularly performed in many American synagogues and Jewish community centers. They include four Sabbath Services, a Festival Service, five services for the High Holy Days and many selections based on sacred texts for soloists and mixed choirs.

Mr. Binder was born on Manhattan's Lower East Side, the son of a cantor. He joined his father's choir at five years of age and began composing music for synagogue prayers when he was seven.

"When I was 6, I began having a persistent vision that someday by some miracle a choir would appear and I would stand there and conduct it," he once told an interviewer.

Discussing his work at the Free Synagogue to revitalize synagogue music by bringing it back closer to its sources, he said:

"I was disturbed that secular influences, strong hints of operatic and popular music, had crept into synagogue music and that the ancient musical traditions handed down from Biblical days had almost disappeared.

FOUNDER OF MUSIC COUNCIL

In 1944, Mr. Binder helped establish the National Jewish Welfare Board Jewish Music Council. On his 70th birthday, the council dedicated its annual Jewish Music Festival to him and published a special volume entitled "A. W. Binder, His Life and Work."

His revivals of Palestinian songs were played and recorded by the Detroit and Philadelphia Symphony Orchestras.

Mr. Binder was musical editor of the third edition of the Union Hymnal issued by the Central Conference of American Rabbis. His book, "Biblical Chant," published in 1959, had several printings.

He lectured on music at many colleges and universities. He was guest lecturer at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1952, and a visiting lecturer at the Union Theological Seminary School of Sacred Music.

In 1932, he founded the Jewish Music Forum. He founded the Jewish Liturgical Music Society of America in 1962.

Mr. Binder is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Albert G. Silverman and Mrs. Martin Markson, and four grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held at 11 A.M. today in the Free Synagogue, 30 West 68th Street.

Two Editorials: "Headed for Disaster" and "Now or Never"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, enclosed are two excellent articles which appeared in the Daily Oklahoman on Sunday, October 9, and Monday, October 10. The articles "Headed for Disaster" and "Now or Never" are worthy of each Member of this body's attention.

I have unanimous consent for these to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD:

HEADED FOR DISASTER

Recently the president of the United States called 15 governors into the White House and solemnly warned them to cut back the spending of their states as it was adding to inflation.

He said nothing about the fact that more than half of each state's expenditures is in matching funds to meet the requirements of federal demands for aid to welfare recipients, schools and colleges, agricultural programs, highway construction and literally dozens of other federal programs.

It the federal government would cut back its demands of matching funds, state expenditures would automatically decline. The savings which governors could make would be peanuts compared with the untold billions broadcast throughout the world by the federal administration.

Almost daily the White House comes out with new or additional proposals for scattering billions of dollars at home and abroad. One of the latest proposals is the most gigantic give-away ever devised by a prodigal government.

A bill already has passed the senate by a vote of 53 to 22 to select 60 or 70 cities in which the federal government will furnish most of the money to entirely rehabilitate and modernize each city, including its public transportation. This bill is highly discriminatory for the 60 cities would be selected with presidential approval and all rival cities and towns would be taxed to pay for the benefits in politically selected cities.

Some congressmen say that they have been told by the president that this project will take $100 billions. That is an under-estimate for it could take several hundred billions since every city left out of the give-away group will be howling for its share of the flood of money from the United States treasury.

The mayor of New York City has said that his city alone would need $50 billions.

Every town of even 5,000 or 10,000 could justly rise up and demand that it be given similar donations for public improvements.

NOW OR NEVER

Voters in all 50 states now have only a few days' time within which to head off the most gigantic raid on the federal treasury which was ever devised. Protests by the thousands must be sent to all congressmen and senators.

A vote is scheduled this week or next by the lower house of congress on a bill entitled, "Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development, Act of 1966." Already this bill has passed the senate by a vote of 53 to 22 and has been approved by the house committee on banking and currency.

The measure provides for the administration to select 60 or 70 cities for a complete remodeling and developing, including public transportation. The president is quoted as saying the measure will require $100 billion. This is sure to be a gross under-estimate, for few metropolitan cities could be remodeled without an expenditure of several billion dollars and when the treasury begins financing the initial list of 60 or 70 cities, hundreds of other cities will demand the same bountiful treatment.

Every farmer, every workman, every individual and every corporation will be taxed to rebuild these cities.

The government will have no money for this project except what it may borrow at high rates of interest from the sale of government bonds or new taxes.

The government's present income from taxes and other sources is insufficient to meet its present expenditures for the war and the "Great Society," hence additional taxes and additional bond issues would be necessary to meet the cost of remodeling our cities.

No one can doubt that the list of cities would be politically selected and the most money spent where the most votes could be garnered.

The newspapers and the public throughout the United States apparently were asleep when this project for gutting the federal treasury was devised.

Write, wire or talk to your congressman, for it is the only way to prevent the house of representatives from bringing financial disaster to the nation.

Claims Against Foreign Governments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, there is a provision in H.R. 14929, the revision of Public Law 480, relating to the making of concessional sales agreements of any kind with countries which have failed to pay just claims of U.S. citizens against foreign governments. This provision was not in controversy in the recent conference between the House and Senate on this bill.

Both the House and the Senate bills contained a provision, section 410, making section 620(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, applicable to assistance provided under title I of this act. That section of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 provides for suspending assistance or aid to a country which expropriates, seizes, or which fails to pay just claims for property seized or furnished to governments or to predecessor governments or heads of state.

Although this section of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is limited to acts occurring after a certain date, it is clear that discretionary authority exists to apply this policy to claims not covered by section 620(e) and it is intended that failure to pay just claims of U.S. citizens may be deemed to be cause to terminate the eligibility of any country to receive further assistance which does not take appropriate action to satisfy just claims arising out of action by a government or head of state.

Returns From the Space Dollar

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, on October 1 of this year, our national space program had been underway for 8 years. Those have been years of great success and lasting achievement in the peaceful exploration of space. The benefits of space research that have come to this Nation and to the free world have far and away exceeded the most optimistic views of 1958. The investment of the American people in the programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been and will be returned to them manifold in tangible and intangible forms that will keep this Nation dynamic and growing.

Yet we hear today from many quarters the cries of critics in many guises, some governed by professional myopia, others by unenlightened self-interest. They fail to see that the space program is providing the solutions to human and social ills of monumental dimensions.

Dr. Edward C. Welsh, Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, delivered an address on October 11 to the Science Industry Committee of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade. His speech was entitled, "Returns of the Space Dollar." Any Member of the House who has doubts about what the American people are getting for their money, should read that speech, which I am inserting in the RECORD. They should reflect upon the fact that whether he likes it or not, his constituents to some degree have been the principal beneficiaries of the faith and vision expressed 8 years ago by the Congress:

RETURNS FROM THE SPACE DOLLAR

(By Dr. Edward C. Welsh, executive secretary, National Aeronautics and Space Council, before Science Industry Committee, the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, October 11, 1966)

I appreciate this opportunity to talk briefly with you about our national space program. I am sure that most of you know a great deal about that program, particularly as regards the technical aspects. It seems to me, however, that it might be useful to review a few of the many benefits flowing from our space activity.

With the many and very impressive space accomplishments of this country, logic woudl suggest that there would be less and less need for public justification of the program. One might think that it would be enough to have the space program speak for itself, as it does so eloquently. The truth is, however, that never before in the short and vital history of the national space program has it been so mandatory to have clear and emphatic explanations regarding the returns on our space investments.

I do not want to be misunderstood and leave the impression that it is impossible or even difficult to identify good solid returns from that program. Rather, it is relatively easy. It just needs to be done often. The members of the public have both the right to know and the need to understand what returns come from their tax investments in the space program.

There are those who distort the image of the space program by calling it highly expensive and wasteful, and claim that it drains funds from other essential programs. You have undoubtedly all heard those indictments and I emphatically deny each of them. Since such criticisms are, at least in some instances, based upon ignorance, we have all the more reason for giving the facts as wide circulation as possible.

It is very important that we explode one pseudo-proposition, i.e. the belief that if something can't be measured, weighed, or packaged, it just doesn't exist. Of course such a proposition is nonsense, but it is disturbing that some people seem to believe it is true.

Who can measure, weigh, package, or even put a dollar sign on the value of education, or a higher standard of living, or better health for our population, or national security, or a viable competitive enterprise system, or increased chances of world peace? I am confident that we would all agree that such values are so great as to be priceless. Despite the critics, I insist that the National Space Program contributes not just to one but to all of those major values. It does contribute to education, standard of living, health, private enterprise, national security, and world peace.

Also, I believe it is useful to comment on why we have a go-to-the-moon program. Certainly we do not think of the moon as a military base, nor do we visualize it as a particularly delightful vacation resort. Rather, the lunar program has brought a goal, an orderliness, and a degree of efficiency to the civilian portion of the space program and has prompted this country to develop improved rockets, advanced spacecraft, and a wide variety of other space capabilities on schedule—which can help keep this nation as the world's technological leader. Even before the moon trip has been tried the moon program has performed a great service to this country.

Now I would review with you in a somewhat more specific fashion some of the returns which we are getting from the 31 cents per week we have been spending per capita on the average during the past nine years of our space program.

ECONOMICS

We sometimes take it for granted and sometimes even ignore it, but in the field of economics, the space program has a a major role. Space activity is both productive and creative. It puts to work—producing, creating, and doing—some of our most valuable resources such as skilled manpower and modern facilities. It really is important to keep those immeasurably valuable assets constructively at work. The space program brings into this creative activity not just our Federal Government, not just our universities, and not just our private companies. No, it brings together into a constructive team all of the major elements in our country devoted to technical progress, and particularly those devoted to technological leadership.

Most of the financial resources devoted to the space program are investments by taxpayers, and these investments are in turn paid out in the form of wages, salaries, and profits to people throughout the whole country.

It should not be necessary to state, but I will do so anyway, that every bit of that money is spent right here on earth, rather than out on the moon or some other heavenly body. What is particularly important to all of us is that this financial investment is bringing in substantial returns to people in every state of the union.

I happen to be one who is proud, not satisfied, but proud of the high degree of prosperity attained by this country. I do not forget for a moment that the space program has been one of the major forces that has created this unprecedented prosperity we enjoy. It has done much to increase our gross national product and national income. Moreover, because of the space program, this country has many new laboratories, new manufacturing facilities, new pieces of technical equipment, and new university buildings—which have a potential of productivity for decades to come.

In addition, a major economic aspect of the space program is that it develops methods, techniques, and procedures which can increase the efficiency of much of the nation's business, whether in the aerospace field or in other fields.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Let us look for a brief moment at the contributions which the space program makes to our national security. Surely, we all realise that the more certain potential aggressors are that we are alert and that we have the courage to use our military strength, the greater is the chance for peace. Space competence contributes to that end.

The application of space competence to national security can be subdivided into the following general categories:

a. support for our terrestrial armed forces so that they may carry out their established missions more effectively by means of improved communications, better weather information, and more accurate navigation and mapping;

b. increase in our alertness against pending or potential dangers through early warning and observation capabilities; and

c. competence to neutralize hostile and threatening spacecraft if such danger should arise.

INNOVATIONS

Another major category of benefits to this country is the invention of new products and services as well as the improvement of existing products and services. It would be impossible to list all such innovations. But, a partial list could include wideband transoceanic communications, global weather reporting and forecasting, improved fire detection, and high accuracy navigation; a wide range of improvements in metals, alloys, plastics, and ceramics; accelerated use of liquid oxygen in steel making, new coatings for temperature control of buildings, detergent filters, and a wide variety of improvements and advances in electronic equipment.

An addition, and a very important addition it is, to the benefits flowing from innovations and new developments is the direct application of space-developed methods, managerial techniques and systems engineering. We are just now beginning to see their application toward solving a variety of problems in this complex society, stretching from water and air pollution, traffic congestion, and garbage disposal, to the elimination of many of the other ills of so-called civilization.

EDUCATION

As I have previously mentioned, the space program has done much for education in this country. Through this program there have been substantial additions to the total available knowledge about man himself, about the earth, and about the solar system. A great stimulus has been given to our whole educational system through financial assistance to our educational institutions as well as to young people in the form of scholarships and fellowships, in the form of new laboratories, and in research opportunities.

I suggest that the demand for perfection in the space effort has reflected itself in a clear drive for excellence in our schools.

HEALTH

In the field of medicine, the space-motivated benefits are likewise impressive. Medical instrumentation, improved as a result of electronic applications from the space program, is beginning to revolutionize the equipment of clinics, hospitals, and doctors' offices. The future promises even more as we see the possibility of relieving the shortages of both doctors and nurses with more highly automated hospitals, and, at the same time, improving the patients' care. Not only can we anticipate better diagnosis of patients' ills and the prevention of disease, but also space technology is lessening human risks by making possible better isolation and surgical rooms free of bacteria and other foreign material.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The space program also contributes importantly to our international relations. This is a program which gives people of other countries a better picture of this nation's vitality and strength—vitality and strength in ideas, in technology, in freedom, in standards of living, in education, and in objectives for peace. This is an important picture for the people of the world to see as they are being confronted with the problem of making a choice between closed dictatorial society and free private enterprise democracy.

The space challenge and the technology characteristic of it make another major international contribution. I believe they form a potential substitute for the proliferation of aggressive weapons and particularly for the use of such weapons. Space activities can indeed be a substitute for aggression, not only by increasing understanding and identifying mutuality of interests but by producing major tools of arms control and redirecting our technology from war to peace.

SUMMATION

The national space program is the largest concerted effort undertaken by any nation to advance the frontiers of human knowledge. As such, it is a seedbed of invention, a spur to our productivity, a source of insurance for our national security, a stimulus to learning, and a world-wide ambassador for peace. Because of it, our chances of improving medical research and finding a cure for cancer or heart disease are greater, not less. Because of it, our chances of improving our educational system and solving a vast range of social problems are greater, not less.

The issue is really not that of substituting space progress for progress in some other worthy field, because the space program contributes importantly to advances in practically all other lines of endeavor, and it stimulates the national economy at the same time.

We are wealthier and stronger, not poorer and weaker, because of the space effort.

Hungary's Revolution

SPEECH
OF
HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday, the names of two brothers were prominent in the field of professional football. I refer to the Gogolack brothers, Pete and Charlie, placekickers for the New York Giants and the Washington Redskins, respectively. Now it just might be that these two excellent athletes would have been relatively unheard of in America had it not been for the abortive Hungarian revolution of October 1956. That tragic event which took the lives of more than 30,000 Hungarians led to the exodus of thousands of Hungarian citizens from their country, including the Gogolak family. This marks the 10th year since that revolt and it is proper that we remember it and reflect on what lessons are in it for each of us.

To me, the Hungarian patriots demonstrated before the entire world how a people who have once tasted from the wellspring of freedom will not be satisfied with a denial of that freedom. The freedom fighters taught the world that liberty and justice are not always bequeathed by a benevolent colonial power. They showed that independence is not always the result of a peaceful protest or a demonstration or condemnation from the United Nations. They showed that human beings will fight with rocks or bottles or whatever means are available to regain their political and civil liberty. The Hungarians demonstrated once again that sometimes it requires the supreme sacrifice for the attainment of a free society.

Their revolt was aborted by Soviet might, but the Hungarians gained the respect and sympathy of the entire world. Their deeds will ever be remembered in the annals of human resistance to tyranny. It is my honor to stand here today and praise the revolution for which so many thousands so willingly gave their lives.

American Education Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDITH GREEN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, in today's rapidly changing and troubled times, the teacher is more important than ever before in shaping the direction and destiny of the individual, the Nation, and indeed the world.

The role of the teacher does not stop with the imparting of knowledge—but the teacher who is remembered goes on to kindle the spirit, fire the imagination, teach students to reason and to evaluate.

We hear of the teaching machine, visual aids, the education plant, the computer tutor—but, in the last analysis, the quality of education still remains in the hands and the heart of the teacher.

In anticipation of the observance of American Education week, which will begin November 6, 1966, Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY speaks on the importance of the role of the teacher in inspiring and training the youth of our Nation. His words are eloquent, his comments timely.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of Vice President HUMPHREY's speech from the November issue of the Instructor in the RECORD:

America's children are our greatest resource. An investment in education yields dividends which exceed all others. Good education of our youngsters enriches their lives and advances our country in ways beyond measure.

A good teacher brings wealth to the community. Quality education attracts and holds business and industry, adds to tomorrow's payroll and market, enhances tomorrow's skills. But the intangible wealth it creates is the finest and most important asset of all.

All my adult life, I have been proud to be a teacher in one realm or another. From the college classroom in which I taught—to City Hall—to the U.S. Senate and now to my present position, my work has involved instructing and, yes, learning, too.

Of all man's noble callings, three exceed all others—education, medicine, and the ministry. Each of these great professions serves man, protects man, uplifts him.

Today's schools need a variety of skilled persons to add dimensions to human experience—above all, able classroom teachers and administrators, but also librarians, remedial instructors, speech, hearing, and reading specialists, audio-visual experts, psychologists, social workers, guidance counselors, nurses, and others.

A school's success depends in part on the bridges it builds into the community. Across these bridges must journey, in both directions, the finest in knowledge, skills, interest, support. A mentally isolated school is poor, no matter how well it is otherwise endowed.

How well I recall teachers who helped change my life for the better. What a blessing they were. How indebted I am—we all are—to those who opened the "windows" of our minds—to the Family of Man, to thought, to aspiration.

A child identifies with a good teacher. Hero, standard-setter, catalyst—the able teacher, however he may be described, is a creative, lifelong force.

President Johnson's dream has become America's goal: that every child shall have equal opportunity to learn, to rise to the highest rung of life's ladder that individual ability, talent, and drive will permit. Whatever the child's condition of birth, wherever the child may live, whatever his color of skin or church of worship or land of ancestry, each child shall have a fair and equal chance.

All the forces of American education, public, private, and parochial, are united in devotion to one objective—the advancement of children, their mental, moral, physical growth, their dignity, their competence, their citizenship.

Freedom for the teacher, modern resources, facilities, tools to help her do her job, community encouragement and support, good pay, promotion on merit—these should be every parent's, every administrator's, every school board's, every public official's goal.

Let the world judge America by our educational system. Great civilizations of the past, Greece, Rome, and others, were known for diverse accomplishments, many of which have faded with time. Education will endure. Enlightenment ennobles mankind and posterity.

What really counts in education is the learning which occurs each hour and day, in each classroom, school, and town. The events of the local scene are crucial. How the Federal Government helps and how much assistance it provides are important, but Washington's aim is to foster maximum state and local initiative. Local excellence means national progress.

Education transmits America's heritage, renews it, revitalizes it, adds to it. What is our past without education to preserve it, interpret it, and extend it to a dynamic present and a still brighter tomorrow?

An uninterested child cannot learn. Attract and hold the eye, the ear, the mind, the heart. Attention is a key to motivation and motivation the precondition to learning.

Every child is an individual—with his own "clock" of learning, with unique qualities, personality, talent, potential. Education must reach out to the individual child and encourage him to reach out to the world.

Obstruction of Armed Forces

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12047) to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to indicate my opposition to H.R. 12047, a bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950. Able and distinguished Members on both sides of the aisle, far more competent than I, have risen to question the need for and the constitutionality of this proposed legislation. The adverse testimony of every executive department witness has been cited. The comments of the Democratic and Republican leadership of the Senate to the effect that this bill would be doomed in that body, even if we were so ill advised as to pass it, have been reported. The adverse comments of distinguished attorneys and the editorial writers of the Nation's most respected newspapers are likewise in the record.

I can add little to these more able analyses. I can only say that I wish to associate myself with their remarks, and with their conclusions as to the complete undesirability of this bill, and the possible harm it will do.

I hope that this body will not succumb to the hysteria engendered by our unfortunate involvement in the tragic Vietnam war. Passage of this bill by this House, even though it never passes the Senate, would be one more small step toward extinguishing all dissent in this country toward the policies of an all-powerful Federal Government—a Government whose course is more and more determined by the executive branch, with little or no control or check by the Congress of the United States.

And as this great House of Representatives yields to hysteria, so will the mass of the people of this country yield, whipped into a frenzy by the voices of a false patriotism, overriding the bounds set by the Founding Fathers in the Constitution of the United States.

If this happens, we will then be set irrevocably on the course of all past empires, ruled by the laws of overwhelming power, and we must inevitably suffer their fate, to pass into history under the curse of all lesser peoples.

I seek a better fate for mankind. Let us turn back while there is yet time.

I urge all Members to vote against this bill.

Obstruction of Armed Forces

SPEECH

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12047) to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the bill before us today. This bill emerges not from careful deliberation but from a mistaken notion that it is somehow essential to the prosecution of the war in Vietnam. I do not regard this bill as necessary at all. It will not help the war effort. I think this bill is superfluous. It is totally unnecessary. Let us think this bill over. If we really want it, let us enact it next year. I think that if we put it off now, we will never enact it into law, because we will recognize—after a bit of reflection—that it is a bad bill.

Why do we need this bill? It is clear that there is ample legislation already in existence to handle the situations which, we are told, it is designed to correct. If the Government wanted, it could bring criminal action against anyone who violated this act under the long-standing Trading With the Enemy Act. There are other acts also on the books which could readily be applied. So it is not needed to cover the gaps which we have been told currently exist. There are no such gaps.

The administration has studied this bill carefully. Every department that has an interest has given testimony that there is no need for it. The Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Ramsey Clark, said:

> There is no need for new legislation, because a panoply of laws, state and federal, presently protects the national interest. Moreover, however reprehensible, indeed irrational, much of the conduct of those who endeavor to interfere with our efforts to protect world freedom in Vietnam may be, it can hardly be considered a threat.

I think Mr. Clark's testimony adequately makes the case.

There are many good reasons for voting against this bill, Mr. Chairman. It is carelessly drawn and could very well become the vehicle for political persecution. It uses words which threaten the constitutional guarantees of free speech. It is vague, although I concede that in its present form it is an improvement over the form in which it was introduced. But since it serves no purpose and since it does contain certain inherent dangers, I will vote against it and I urge all of my colleagues to join with me. In my view, the cause of Americanism will best be served by our rejecting this bill by a substantial margin.

Proposed Revision of Social Security Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, one of the most urgent domestic problems facing our country today is that of providing an adequate income for our retired citizens and others living on fixed incomes in a time of rapidly rising prices. These people have worked long and hard and have looked forward to comfortable and secure years of retirement. Instead of security and happiness they have more and more been plagued by the specter of being unable to provide even the basic necessities of life, such as food, shelter, and clothing.

Social security now is, and for the determinable future will be, the principal or sole income for most retirees. Even after a decade and a half of rapid and far-reaching liberalization of the program, social security benefits still fall dismally short of the needs of the elderly people who look to it for their major or only source of support.

The provisions of the present act, even considering the new creditable earnings, will not significantly ameliorate the lot of lower paid workers, their dependents and—most needy of all—their survivors. At no level will present social security benefits enable a retiree and his wife—or later his widow—to avoid serious reduction in the standard of living they achieved while working.

I believe that it is the responsibility of our society as a whole to insure that our older citizens, the widows, and all those unable to provide for themselves because of old age and disability, are able to face the future with security and dignity. In addition, the Nation owes the retired a decent standard of living for their past efforts in helping to build and achieve our present economy.

Economically, it is sound and even desirable that this group of citizens have additional income. Their funds are, by necessity, spent on services or consumer items, and thus the economy as a whole is continuously primed. Even more important is the social and human good that comes from providing the minimum standard of living through an improved social security program, rather than supplementing inadequate benefits with relief and welfare subsidies.

My bill amending the present social security legislation will provide the following increases in benefits: The minimum monthly benefits payable will be raised from the present $44 to $90, effective January 1, 1968, and as of that date there will also be an increase in overall retirement benefits by an average of approximately 50 percent. The increase will be slightly greater for those whose lifetime earnings were lowest. Thus, persons whose lifetime earnings averaged from $95 to $250 a month will receive a 50 percent increase in benefits, while the man who earned $500 a month during his lifetime will receive an increase of just under 40 percent. However, those whose lifetime wages have averaged $95 a month or less will receive $90 in benefits, or $135 a month if there is a wife who is 65 and therefore qualifies for marital benefits. For these persons the benefits will be more than doubled.

This legislation will raise a widow's benefits from the present level of 82½ percent of the amount received by her deceased husband to 100 percent. It will allow her to receive her widow's share and simultaneously any old-age or disability benefits to which she may be entitled. It will also raise the limit of the amount of outside income that a person may earn to $2,000, instead of $1,500, while receiving benefits under the social security system.

My bill also provides for an alternative method for computing benfits based upon the individual's average monthly earnings during his 10 highest consecutive years of employment. Therefore, benefits will more directly reflect a man's productivity during his best working years, and thus increase the monthly pension check of millions of beneficiaries.

In order to finance the additional benefits the payroll tax will be increased from its present level of 3.85 percent, not including medicare, to 5 percent each for the employer and the employee by a series of step increases over the coming years.

The earning and benefit levels will be increased to $12,000 in 1967 and $15,000 in 1968, thus returning to the original concept of social security when first enacted, that those contributing would be doing so on the basis of their full salary. At present only about 65 percent of those who pay into the social security fund do so on their full salary. To prevent this type of imbalance in the future, my bill provides for the automatic adjustment of contributions and earnings base to reflect changes in national earnings levels.

There are two additional features of this bill which should be emphasized. The first is the provision for an automatic adjustment of benefits to meet changes in the cost of living. The adequacy of the social security program in the past has been seriously weakened because the benefits have remained more or less stationary, while the cost of living has risen. Under the bill, benefits will rise 1 percent with each corresponding rise in the consumer price index. The benefits granted by Congress under this bill will therefore keep abreast with inflation, rather than merely make up for what has been lost.

The bill does not consider all the possibilities for automatic adjustments to keep pace with changing economic conditions. It does not, for instance, have any provision for giving aditional benefits to reflect the increases in real income that others in the economy receive when productivity rises. This is one of several far-reaching questions which the Congress will want to explore in reexamining the entire social security program. However, by including some automatic adjustment features, the bill will do far more than provide for monetary needs and will be responsive to reasonably expected future requirements.

A second significant feature is that for the first time benefits will be financed partly out of general tax revenues. The bill provides a formula whereby equal amounts will be contributed out of general revenues beginning in fiscal year 1969. By 1977 general revenues will finance 35 percent of the social security system. The partial financing of benefits from general revenue is not a new approach, and in fact was anticipated by the first Presidentially appointed Council of Economic Security, whose deliberations preceded the enactment of the original legislation.

By attempting to meet all of the social security costs by means of a payroll tax would be regressive taxation and put a disproportionate burden on those we are trying to help most, and those least able to meet such a burden. Financing cost in part from general revenues would represent progressive taxation, and would take advantage of the broadly based graduated individual and corporate tax structure and place more of the burden on those best able to pay.

This bill is not revolutionary, but its passage now is essential in providing immediate increases in benefits to the large segment of the population living at or below the poverty level. The bill is also important for its introduction of automatic adjustments to meet changes in the economy, and financing part of the cost from general revenues. Finally, it provides the basis for an intensive and very necessary review of this all-important area of domestic legislation.

"Blueprint for Peace," by Prof. Richard N. Gardner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, October 24 is United Nations Day and, while many people will celebrate it with different thoughts in mind, and some might even dispute the validity of any celebration, I am very happy to state that it is also the date for the publication of a very valid and timely book entitled, "Blueprint for Peace," by Prof. Richard N. Gardner.

This McGraw-Hill publication, edited and with an introduction by Professor Gardner, is based on the material submitted and presented to the White House Conference on International Cooperation by 30 panels of distinguished citizens.

The result of the Conference was a series of authoritative reports written under the direction of such eminent citizens as Jerome Wiesner, Harrison Brown, Isidor Rabi, Detlev Bronk, Norman Cousins, Andrew Cordier, Louis Sohn, and Charles Rhyne.

Professor Gardner, who is now professor of law and international relations at Columbia University, served from 1961 to 1965 as U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs. In this assignment he played a leading role in developing programs of international cooperation, not only in peacekeeping and disarmament but in aid and trade, and served as U.S. delegate at many U.N. meetings. He received the Arthur S. Flemming Award for 1963 as 1 of the 10 outstanding young men in the Federal Government. He is the author of two widely praised books on world affairs, "Sterling-Dollar Diplomacy" and "In Pursuit of World Order." He offers in "Blueprint for Peace," his own 10-point program for international cooperation, as well as proposals for following up the White House Conference.

The following are some comments on the book:

> "This is an excellent presentation of the important proposals put before the White House Conference on International Cooperation. As Chairman of this Conference, I commend this volume to men and women around the world who seek a design for living in the atomic age."—Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.
>
> "This book brings together some of the most authoritative and original thinking in the United States on how to further world peace and welfare. The specific proposals for new programs of international cooperation deserve serious consideration both here and overseas."—Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

In my capacity as editor of the bulletin of the section of international and comparative law of the American Bar Association, I had occasion to work with Mr. Gardner and I am very happy to be able to commend his book to my colleagues because of the creative discussion therein.

Bonneville Braces for the Big Buildup

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, water and power in the Pacific Northwest are sometimes synonymous. But because of the unprecedented industrial expansion in the region, future power requirements are expected to double in 10 years. Therefore, to meet the increased demands a plan has already been launched to provide a transition from the present all-hydro system to one including large thermal and nuclear plants.

Ivan Bloch, a recognized expert in this area, called my attention to a recent article in Chemical Week which discusses these prospects for the future. It reads as follows:

BONNEVILLE BRACES FOR THE BIG BUILDUP

Intalco, which last week showed off the first of its three 76,000-tons/year aluminum potlines (photo)—the others are slated for startup in late '66 and early '68—is one of a half-dozen or more big electrochemical companies in the booming Pacific Northwest that have contracted to buy all the firm power the Bonneville Power Administration can supply through '73. This includes all the power from new capacity the agency will be able to muster in its three-way expansion program.

Among the big power buyers: aluminum firms planning expansion that will almost double capacity in Washington, Oregon and Montana (*CW, Sept. 17, p. 81*). They have already contracted for more than 1 million kw. of new firm and interruptible power. And the joint venture of Hooker Chemical, National Lead and H–K has provisionally contracted for 75,000 kw. for its magnesium and chlorine-caustic plant (site not yet chosen) due onstream in '69.

OUT OF LUCK

When all of Intalco's potlines are in operation, the facility will take up to 2.7 billion kwh/year of electrical energy, about 11% of the 25 billion kwh. PBA predicts it will sell each year to large industrial users by '70 (chart). Latecomers looking to purchase firm power directly from BPA will be out of luck.

"We're all sold out of large blocks of firm power for the type of plants we usually serve directly," says Bernard Goldhammer, BPA's power manager. (Plants the agency usually serves directly are the big-load operations—e.g., aluminum, magnesium, elemental phosphorus.) "However," adds Goldhammer, "we will have new firm power to sell each year to our customer utilities, for resale to other types of industry"—such as paper mills, chlorine-caustic and fertilizer plants, to which BPA doesn't sell directly.

Examples of lesser-load operations that will get BPA firm power indirectly: Weyerheauser's Longview, Wash., chlorine-caustic plant, which will be served by Cowlitz County Public Utility District; and Kawecki Chemical's master alloys plant near Wenatchee, Wash., which will buy from Douglas Power Utility District.

BPA's new administrator, 38-year-old lawyer David Black—he was sworn in on Sept. 15—and his staff are studying proposals to help ease the power situation created by the area's fast-growing industry. No. 1 on the list is the transition from the present all-hydro power system to one that will include large thermal power plants (including nuclear plants). "The need for this evolution," says Black, "has already been recognized by former administrator Charles Luce (who became Under Secretary in the Dept. of the Interior) and our region's industrial interests."

COMBINATIONS

Black says BPA will asist in finding the right parties to build the thermal plants. Those plants, he adds, will have to be big and efficient to keep power prices down—and he feels the public and private utilities now operating in the Northwest just aren't in a position to build such big plants. Black suggests formation of some kind of "combinations" of existing utilities, so that the resources would be big enough to "embrace the construction of really big plants."

Goldhammer estimates that a 1-million-kw. nuclear plant could produce for 2.6–2.8 mills—excluding transmission, distribution and loss. Black recognizes that much preliminary planning will have to be done—policies, legalities, etc.—"and since you usually figure five years of lead time—from the beginning of specific plans until startup—planning can't be delayed too much longer."

DOUBLING IN A DECADE

Power requirements in the Pacific Northwest are expected to double in the next decade. By '75, the region will require 11.9 million kw. of new capacity at federal and nonfederal plants.

However, Bonneville's short- and long-term expansion programs will generate enough new capacity to meet increasing power requirements. New dam construction (including a third powerhouse at Grand Coulee), the mammoth intertie setup (which ultimately will enable the agency to supply power to 11 big Western states), new water storage and control from three British Columbia dams, and the recently completed 800,000-kw. Hanford atomic power plant will boost BPA's over-all generating capacity to more than 14 million kw. by '70, compared with the 6.7-million-kw. capacity available from federal* projects in '65.

Seven dams are now under construction, plus the Grand Coulee powerhouse. They will all be in operation by '73. Projected outputs:

(1) John Day—Columbia River (Ore.)—is scheduled for completion in '68. Its generating capacity by '71 will be more than 2 million kw.

(2) Lower Monumental—Snake River (Wash.)—will be in operation by Dec. '69. Capacity: 405,000 kw.

(3) Little Goose—Snake River (Wash.)—will be completed in '70, have 405,000-kw. capacity.

(4) Lower Granite—Snake River (Wash.)—will have capacity of 405,000 kw. when completed in '71.

(5) Dworshak—Clearwater River (Ida.)—is scheduled for completion in '72. Capacity: 400,000 kw.

(6) Green Peter—Middle Santiam River (Ore.)—is scheduled to be in operation by the end of '67, will have 80,000-kw. capacity.

(7) Foster—South Santiam River (Ore.)—will have the smallest capacity of the new dams, 20,000 kw., when it's completed in '68.

The first generating unit of the Grand Coulee powerhouse will be completed by '73. The entire installation will be in operation by '80, with total new capacity of 3.6 million kw./year. There are also five authorized dams not yet under construction that will yield an additional 663,500-k.w. capacity. And construction of nonfederal dams, scheduled for completion by '68, will give the region an additional 3.3 million kw. of generating capacity.

"TREATY" DAMS

In '64 the U.S.-Canada treaty was ratified. Under its terms, Canada is to construct, maintain and operate water-storage facilities in British Columbia on the Columbia River near Mica Creek (to be completed in '73) and Arrow Lakes (completion target: '69) and on the Kootenay River near Duncan Lakes (scheduled for completion in '68). These will provide 15.5 million acre-ft. of storage for stabilizing the flow of the Columbia River. Canada and the U.S. will equally share the downstream power benefits.

The dams won't contribute any power as such to the BPA area (Washington, Oregon, Idaho; and Montana west of the continental divide). But by '72 some 800,000–900,000 kw. of firm power in the area will be attributable to water stored behind dams covered by the treaty.

For a number of years after the treaty dams are completed, all of the extra power will be used in the U.S., sold here by Canadian agent British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. Reason: B.C. Hydro's power share won't be needed in Canada because of the Peace River projects (two dams, scheduled for completion in '68, which will add 2.2 million kw./year of generating capacity).

LINKING B.C. WITH MEXICO

The mammoth intertie project, largest single transmission program in the U.S., ultimately will connnect electric systems in 11 Western states. It will be part of a network of extra-high-voltage lines extending from northern British Columbia to the Mexican border. Now under construction:

(1) A d.c. line from the Columbia River to the new generating plant being installed at Hoover Dam. It's due for completion in the spring of '71.

(2) A d.c. line to California, due in Oct. '67. A second line—500,000 volts a.c.—is scheduled for completion in April '68. The first a.c. line to California is already being used at reduced voltage. Full voltage is expected next fall.

The intertie will act as a two-way street. In winter, it will mainly be used to bring power north. In summer, when the Columbia River normally flows strong, secondary power will be sold south.

The Columbia's flow is causing BPA some short-term headaches, according to Goldhammer. The river has been unusually low because of light snow accumulations in the mountains. "In fact," adds Goldhammer, "Bonneville is experiencing critical water conditions in this water year. Things are so bad they're closely approaching the situation in 1936–37"—the worst water year on record.

As a result, BPA has no secondary energy to sell. It has had to curtail deliveries of interruptible power (power subject to cutoff or interruption because of changes in generation rate or demand).

POWER RATE HIKE

In Dec. '65 the Federal Power Commission authorized a rate increase, to $18.60/kw.-year for firm power (power available at all times under all conditions) and $18/kw.-year for modified firm power (power available under normal conditions, but among the first loads to be shed from the system in the event of trouble). Since power troubles are rare, almost all industry buys modified firm, which averages out to 2.055 mills/kwh. The hike comes to less than 3%, "which didn't affect our ability to offer industry cheap power," says Goldhammer. BPA's next rate review comes up in '69. And, Goldhammer adds, "we're sure we're not going to make any changes then." One power source tells CW he doesn't anticipate any rate revisions until '80–'85. Even then, he feels, increases won't be more than 1%/year.

"Our main goals," concludes Black, "are to keep power costs and hence resales prices low, to help attract new industry into the Northwest's economy, especially electroprocessing industries"—e.g., metals. "Our success in achieving these goals really depends on our getting enough thermal power into the region—and getting it soon."

---

*Not including isolated Navy, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs plants, which totaled 38,817 kw. of federal generation not marketed by BPA. Installed generating capacity in '65 at nonfederal dams was 7.9 million kw. By '70, it may hit 11.2 million kw.

Soviet Jewry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, on October 2, 1966, a mass demonstration against Soviet Russia's discrimination against its Jewish citizens was held at Boro Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the speech delivered by the Honorable Edward S. Silver, judge of the Surrogate's Court, Kings County, N.Y., on that occasion. Judge Silver's statement follows:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. EDWARD S. SILVER, JUDGE OF THE SURROGATE'S COURT, KINGS COUNTY, ON OCCASION OF MASS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA'S DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ITS JEWISH CITIZENS BORO HALL, BROOLYN, OCTOBER 2, 1966

We are gathered this morning, during the joyous festival of Succos, yet with heavy hearts because of the plight of our 3,000,000 brethren in Russia. We dwell in succos reminding us of our fathers dwelling in their temporary abodes in the wilderness of Sinai after freedom from Egyptian bondage. Five times the number of Jews that were then freed are now spiritually and culturally enslaved in Russia—by masters far more powerful and devious than the Pharaohs. How distressing that in a world where everybody talks of freedom and its concomitants, it is necessary for us to assemble to pray and cry and plead for 3,000,000 of our brethren.

We cannot rest.

We must act that Russia will clearly know that we will never rest while their inhuman treatment of 3,000,000 Jews continues.

We must also make it clear to our own government that Communism is endangering the spiritual and cultural lives of 3,000,000 Russian citizens. The United States must do more to bring succor to these people.

I do here and now file an indictment against Soviet Russia.

SUPREME COURT OF THE CONSCIENCE OF MANKIND, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY

The Liberty Loving People of the World, Plaintiffs, Against, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Also Known as the Soviet Union, Defendant

The Grand Jury of the Liberty Loving People of the World, by this indictment, accuse the defendant of the following crimes:

Count I

With malice aforethought, and in willful violation of its own avowed "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" enunciated in 1917 when the Soviet government came into power in Russia, and in subsequent declarations, promised cultural freedom to all the peoples of the USSR—today, nearly a half century later, in its unlawful and willful intent to spiritually and culturally strangulate its Jewish citizens, the Soviet Union denies only to the Jews of Russia the right granted to all other nationalities within the USSR.

Count II

With malice aforethought, and in willful violation of the doctrine of the United Nations proclaiming a universal Bill of Rights, to which the USSR is a signatory, that proclamation reaffirmed "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women of all nations, large and small,"these basic rights the USSR has unlawfully denied to its Jewish citizens.

Count III

The USSR, its government heads, the Russian Communist Party, its diverse and various controlled press and publications, have unlawfully and willfully conspired to deny to its Jewish citizens the means of preserving their religious, cultural and spiritual needs, and pursuant to such conspiracy have committed the following overt acts:

Overt acts

1. Closed the doors of hundreds of Jewish synagogues;
2. Prohibited institutions to train Rabbis and teachers;
3. Caused Jewish printing presses to come to a virtual standstill;
4. Cut off Jewish children from their heritage and denied Jewish youth its birthright—the pride and dignity of belonging to the Jewish people;
5. Denied to the Jews of Russia the fundamental rights to live their lives in accordance with the precepts and practices of Judaism, without fear and without hindrance.

(Signed) CONSCIENCE OF MANKIND.

I propose here and now, that as soon as feasible, and with all reasonable speed, that a "Court of The Conscience of Mankind, Human Rights and Dignity" be convened to try the Soviet Union and expose to the world its nefarious scheme. You may call it a sort of Nuremberg trial.

There we will summon hundreds of witnesses to testify, many of them victims of this injustice.

Here are just a few of my witnesses, and with only very small parts of much longer statements in which they spell out in greater detail their testimony against the cruel treatment and discrimination by the Soviet Union of their 3,000,000 Jewish citizens.

WITNESSES

1. President Lyndon B. Johnson (September 17, 1965):

"History demonstrates that the treatment of minorities is a barometer by which to measure the moral health of a society. Just as the condition of the American Jew is a living symbol of American achievement and promise, so the conditions of Jewish life * * * in the Soviet Union reveal fundamental contradictions between the stated principles and actual practices of the Soviet system.

"I once again express hope for an end to the restrictive practices which prevent Soviet Jews from the full enjoyment of their heritage."

June 3, 1965: "We express our earnest hope that the Soviet leadership will ameliorate the situation of its Jewish minority. Doing so would go a long way toward removing a moral and emotional barrier between us, and contribute to a relaxation of tensions. And we all earnestly hope for this."

2. Ambassador James Roosevelt, United States Representative, U.N. Economic and Social Council (September 19, 1965):

"In the USSR, the authorities have consistently refused to recognize unequivocally that a grave problem of anti-Semitism exists there.

* * * * *

"Soviet Jews are utterly helpless and voiceless, and any attempt on their part to combat discrimination and to advance their group rights would be immediately suspected and shattered by official action."

3. Dr. John Coleman Bennett, President, Union Theological Seminary:

"I believe that Christians have a special responsibility to work by public protests and by any other means available to them for the ending of these anti-Semitic policies and practices by the Soviet government."

4. Most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle, D.D., Archbishop of Washington, D.C.:

"According to well documented evidence, there is now taking place within the Soviet Union a determined, relentless persecution of our Jewish brethren simply because they are Jews.

"* * * * *

"It behooves us, therefore, . . . as Christians and as Americans who believe in the message of the Sermon on the Mount as well as the preamble to the Constitution, to raise our voices loud and strong against this inhuman tyranny of man against man, in the hope that the United appeal of public opinion, expressed in terms of timely and considered condemnation of injustice and exhortation to respect for the dignity of the human person, may open the eyes and move the hearts of those who are responsible for the horrendous outrages against our Jewish brethren, and prompt them to see the error of their ways and to render to all their citizens and residents the equal benefits of justice with charity."

5. Christian Century:

"If the ordeal of Russian Jewry is overlooked now, their fate will rest all the more heavily on the conscience of mankind. * * * The Jews of the Soviet Union desperately need the moral support of the fellowship of all the concerned, the vigilant shepherds of all religious groups."

6. America, Jesuit weekly magazine (February 13, 1965):

"A united world protest is the best means to stay the hand of the would-be invader of human rights. * * * The plight of the Jews in the Soviet Union should and does concern Catholics and not Jews only. Human liberty is indivisible."

7. Bertrand Russeli, England (Excerpt from letter written to Aaron Vergelis, Editor of Yiddish language Soviet Magazine, Sovietishe Heimland (October 29, 1964):

"You cannot be unaware that the Communist Parties in Italy, France, United States, Canada, Scandinavia, Australia, and elsewhere have publicily criticized anti-Semitic literature in the USSR, discrimination against Jewish religion, and the depredation of Jewish culture. You are grossly misleading your readers if you suppress this important fact and misrepresent honest criticism of the inequality experienced by Soviet Jews.

* * * * *

"The striking cultural amenities supplied to even the smallest Soviet national and linguistic minorities illustrate injustice at present imposed on Soviet Jews."

8. Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"Since the Soviet Government is condoning anti-Jewish deprivations and denials as a form of cultural genocide; and since there is no independent judiciary to challenge the Government's flagrant breaches of its own constitutional guarantees; and since the Jews of Russia are themselves intimidated and terrorized into silent passivity—what is there to do?

"There is this to do—rouse the conscience of the world, demand again and again, and louder and louder until the voices of indignation and protest penetrate the Iron Curtain and the stone walls of the Kremlin and the minds of the Soviet leaders—demand that the Jews of Russia be accorded the full and equal rights of Soviet citizens."

9. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Chairman Southern Christian Leadership Conference:

"I am profoundly shocked by the treatment of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union. I should like to add my voice to the list of distinguished Americans of all faiths who have called the injustices perpetrated against the Jewish community in the Soviet Union to the attention of the world.

"In the name of humanity, I urge that the Soviet government end all the discriminatory measures against its Jewish community. I will not remain silent in the face of injustice."

10. *AFL–CIO*, Resolution adopted at November 1963 Convention, Leading members, George Meany, Walter Reuther, and many national labor leaders:

"*Resolved:* That this convention of the AFL–CIO, representing free American working men and women of all races, creeds and colors, believing firmly in the application of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights, in our own nation and in all others, hereby demands that the Soviet regime cease its persecution and discrimination against the Jewish people in the USSR.

"We further demand an immediate end to the Soviet Communist policy of singling out the Jewish people for special punitive treatment. We demand that the Jewish people be accorded the same conditions and facilities that prevail for other peoples in Soviet Russia with respect to the use of their own language, the practising of their religion and their national culture.

"We call upon our friends and brothers throughout the international labor and democratic movements to join us in raising their voices against Soviet anti-Semitism."

11. Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, Congressional Record (February 10, 1965):

"In spite of Soviet claims of religious freedom and denials of the existence of anti-Semitism because it is a violation of Soviet law, there is ample and grim evidence that the Soviet Government is singling Jews out as a group for discriminatory restrictions and extreme punishment. Jews and the Jewish religion suffer greater limitations and prohibitions at the hands of the Kremlin than any other religious groups in the Soviet Union.

"Synagogue buildings and seminaries have been padlocked, Jewish cemeteries have been arbitrarily shut down, and ritual supplies—including matzoh—needed for religous worship cannot be obtained. No Hebrew Bibles or calendars are printed, and prayer books are irreplaceable. Means for training rabbis and community workers are inadequate or nonexistant, and unlike other religious groups Jews are not permitted to establish national organizations."

12. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, of New York, Congressional Record (February 10, 1965):

"Racial and religious persecution everywhere must be a matter of concern to us all. Especially is this so where the victims are of a group to whom we owe a special debt—the survivors of the anti-Semitic persecutions of the last generation. And especially is this so where it is demonstrated that our concern can make a difference—that the would-be persecutors listen to our protests.

"The Soviet Union now persecutes Jews. But the Soviet Union is mindful of world opinion, especially U.S. opinion. It is therefore our responsibility to make our protests heard—and to continue them until the Soviet Union changes its policy."

13. David Callahan, Editor, Commonweal.

14. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Minister Emeritus, Riverside Church.

15. Rev. Clement J. McNaspy, S.J., Editor, America.

16. Arthur Miller, Playwright.

17. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor Emeritus, Union Theological Seminary.

18. Congressman John J. Rooney, of New York, Concurrent Resolution which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, January 4, 1965:

Whereas the Congress of the United States deeply believes in freedom of religion for all people and is opposed to infringement of this freedom anywhere in the world; and

"Whereas abundant evidence has made clear that the Government of the Soviet Union is persecuting Jewish citizens by singling them out for extreme punishment for alleged economic offenses, by confiscating synagogues, by closing Jewish cemeteries, by arresting rabbis and lay religious leaders, by curtailing religious observances, by discriminating against Jews in cultural activities and access to higher education, by imposing restrictions that prevent the reuniting of Jews with their families in other lands, and by other acts that oppress Jews in the free exercise of their faith; and

"Whereas the Soviet Union has a clear opportunity to match the words of its constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion with specific actions so that the world may know whether there is a genuine hope for a new day of better understanding among all people: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that persecution of any persons because of their religion by the Soviet Union be condemned, and that the Soviet Union in the name of decency and humanity cease executing persons for alleged economic offenses, and fully permit the free exercise of religion and the pursuit of culture by Jews and all others within its borders."

19. Judge Kenneth B. Keating, of New York State Court of Appeals, formerly United States Senator from New York, Congressional Record (March 19, 1964):

"It is evident from the facts that the Soviets are conducting a campaign of harassment and intimidation of members of the Jewish faith, and that if pressure is not promptly brought to bear, there will not be an adequate supply of matzoth for observance of the Passover. I strongly urge a direct appeal by our Government to the rulers of the Soviet Union, and increased efforts through the U.N. to alleviate the present policies of discrimination and deprivation which face the Jewish people of the Soviet Union at every turn."

20. Norman L. Thomas.

21. Queen Elizabeth of the Belgiums, both of whom signed letter addressed to Khrushchev by Bertrand Russell (December 2, 1963).

22. Hon. Arthur J. Goldberg, Ambassador to the United Nations, formerly Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court (Jewish Press, February 19, 1965):

"I hope and trust that all Jewry will continue to protest against the virus of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union until no vestige of it remains.

"* * * * *

"The religious freedom of Soviet Jews is severely limited—more so than any other religious group; increasingly synagogues are closed and private worship restricted; both Bible and prayer books are denied printing; other necessary religious articles made unavailable; that last oKsher butchershop in Moscow closed down, the ancient Jewish cemetery in Kiev condemned; the state baking of Matzoh discontinued; private baking discouraged by prosecutions; the training of Seminarians hampered and religious exchanges discouraged.

"* * * * *

"There is also evidence that an undue proportion of Jews is being prosecuted and executed for economic crimes."

At this trial we will pray for a judgment against the defendant, the Soviet Union, for the following:

1. Restoration to its Jewish citizens a position of equality with its citizens of all other nationalities.

2. Permission to its Jewish citizens freely to practice, enhance and perpetuate their culture and religion by removing all discriminatory measures designed to restrict its freedom.

3. Make available to the Jews of Russia the institutions, schools, text-books and materials necessary to teach Jewish children the history, the beliefs, the practices and the aspirations of the Jewish people.

4. Permit the Jews of the USSR freely to develop Jewish communal life and to associate and work with Jewish communities inside and outside the Soviet Union.

5. That the USSR use all the means at its disposal to eradicate anti-Semitism.

6. That the USSR permit Soviet Jewish families, separated as a result of the Nazi holocaust, to be united with their relatives abroad.

I cannot say it better than it was said in 1905, when 6,000 signed the declaration of Jewish citizens to the Czar: "We demand civil equality and equal submission to general laws as men who, despite everything, are conscious of their human dignity. * * * We do not expect these rights to be bestowed upon us as an act of grace and magnanimity or because of some some political expediency, but as a matter of honor and justice."

Congressman Glenn Cunnigham Speaks at Dedication of Jarman Memorial Municipal Building, Springfield, Nebr., October 9, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. Cunningham] recently delivered some thoughtful and memorable remarks at the dedication of the Jarman Memorial Municipal Building in Springfield, Nebr.

The opening of this library from the vantage point of time will take its place among the historical landmarks of that community and I am pleased to make Congressman Cunningham's words on that occasion a part of the Congressional Record:

Remarks by the Honorable Glenn Cunningham, Representative in Congress, Second District, Nebraska, at the Jarman Memorial Municipal Building Dedication, Springfield, Nebr., Sunday, October 9, 1966

Without authors and writers there would be no books. If there were no books there would be no libraries. Without books and libraries there could be no learning—no record of the past—nothing to guide our future.

With this library we can find the materials to strengthen and pursue our learning in order to further our understanding of history, the arts, the humanities, government, and all those things we all need for the enrichment of our lives and fulfillment of our goals.

That learning goes on for a lifetime, is something I believe with all my heart. For that reason I wish to contribute three books to this new library that I have found helpful. These are an annotated edition of the United States Constitution and a collection of documents on the formation of the Union, and eulogies to John F. Kennedy.

There is no better way to study government and to begin to understand citizenship than to begin at the beginning of our great Constitutional system. The Constitution is a living document. It is as relevant today as on the day of adoption. The Constitution is still the guarantor of our basic liberties. It is still the promise of protection from governmental tyranny.

We are proud of our great Constitution and willing to testify publicly to our recognition of the value of the freedoms which it has protected through the long years of our national history. Yet it is well to remember that at the beginning of our Federal Government there was fear that the system enjoined by the Constitution might not survive. It is necessary today, just as it was in Washington's time, that those who prize the blessings of freedom permit no relaxation of their efforts in defense of our beloved Constitution.

In order that we may know what it is that our Constitution protects for us, in order that we may know what American citizenship really means, in order to understand our system of free government, it is necessary that we study the Constitution, the other documents relevant to the formation of our national union, and the interpretations of Constitutional law that are contained in the landmark decisions of Constitutional litigation. I believe that my small gift of these three books will help in those necessary tasks of studying and understanding.

And finally, that here in Springfield we may feel closer in touch with the Federal Government which belongs to all of us, I have brought from our nation's capital a flag which has flown over the Capitol of the United States, the building that best symbolizes the greatness of our Federal system of freedom and enterprise. As this flag waves majestically over our newly dedicated building, may it remind us of the nobility of our national past, of the intrinsic worth of our concepts of citizenship, and of the sacrifices made in behalf of American freedom by those who gave their lives fighting for it both in the past and at this very moment.

In closing, I express my heartfelt appreciation, as well as yours, to the man who has made this fine structure possible, the late Taylor Jarman.

Boobytraps in Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's thinly disguised political trip to Asia has been generally recognized for what it really is: a clever attempt to delude the American public that our foreign policy is not completely in disarray. The Chicago Daily News in its Monday, October 10, issue, discusses the President's forthcoming trip in this interesting commentary:

Boobytraps in Asia

There is little evidence that President Johnson has carefully weighed the very real dangers of his Far Eastern trip against the improbable rabbits he may hope to pull out of the hat.

The main purpose is the Manila conference Oct. 24 and 25 with leaders of the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, South Vietnam, Australia and New Zealand. Its scope, Mr. Johnson said, is to review the military situation, hear South Vietnamese plans, examine how other nations can help effect those plans and "explore the prospects for peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese conflict in the light of all the proposals.

The military situation is clear enough—intensified fighting and perhaps a larger war in sight, but no victory.

South Viet Nam's basic domestic situation is clear enough—real reconstruction must await the end of the war, either by victory or by peaceful settlement.

What is not clear is whether the Manila conference will brighten or darken "the prospects for peaceful settlement." The answer will depend upon those who are not at the conference—the governments in Hanoi, Peking, and Moscow.

Peking is in the throes of internal convulsions. Hanoi is torn between orientation toward Peking or Moscow. Moscow is in a period of puzzling ambiguity. Unless the conferring nations put forward some new proposal, will not the foes consider the meeting a war council rather than an exploration for peace?

This is a key question. The evidence that President Johnson has duly pondered it is not persuasive. The conference was called after President Ferdinand Marcos' visit to Washington last month. Apparently on impulse, Mr. Johnson then decided to visit the home lands of all the other governments conferring in Manila, with Malaysia thrown in for good measure.

This is all reminiscent of the hastily-decided-upon meeting with the leaders of South Viet Nam in Honolulu in February.

Disturbingly, Mr. Johnson said he considers that meeting "very successful." That judgment is highly debatable. What is not debatable is that meetings of heads of states invariably bristle with booby traps that can be avoided only by the most careful preparation.

President Roosevelt was unprepared at Yalta because he was sick. President Truman was unprepared for Potsdam because he had just assumed office.

The impromptu scheduling of a glamorous series of out-of-the-country meetings at the windup of a political campaign—in which Mr. Johnson is not much in demand as a campaigner—does not indicate that he is well prepared for Manila.

Kimberly-Clark Solves Water Pollution at Ohio Paper Mill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, the problem of water and air pollution is a national one in which both the Government and industry should cooperate. The public, too, should make an effort to keep our water and air pure.

With my support, the 89th Congress passed laws which provide Federal impetus in combating both water and air pollution. I introduced a bill (H.R. 14640) which would grant a tax incentive to encourage installation of pollution facilities. Also, as you know Mr. Speaker, the House adopted my proposal (H.R. 17943) relating to the exception of air and water pollution control facilities from the suspension of the tax credit, as an amendment to H.R. 17607. I had in mind water pollution abatement along the Miami River which flows through my district.

Now I am happy to report that on its own initiative, and spending its own money, a major industry in my district has taken a giant step forward in battling pollution on this very same river.

It is the Kimberly-Clark Corp., which this week announced completion of a $1 million pollution control facility at its Moraine paper mill at West Carrollton, Ohio. This facility treats paper mill waste water so thoroughly that it is released to the Miami River in better condition than the river itself.

Mr. Speaker, this facility, one of the most efficient in the paper industry, can treat more than 5 million gallons of water a day. Two separate systems combine to treat the papermill effluent. One removes wood fibers and other oxygen-consuming solids that have gone into suspension during the papermaking process. The other rebuilds the oxygen content of the water before its release to the river.

Solids are settled out in a primary treatment process that makes use of two giant open-topped basins called "clarifiers." Each has a capacity of more than 600,000 gallons. These units, put into operation about 3 years ago, can remove up to 25 tons of solid materials a day, or 98 percent of all the fibers, clays, and other materials that might otherwise settle out in the river and cause unsightly sludge banks. The sludge is used for local land fill.

The water is then pumped to a pair of large lagoons, each with a capacity of about 16 million gallons, where wastes are broken down by biological reactions. Chemical nutrients are added to speed the elimination of organic materials in the water.

Six floating aerators, powered by 60 horsepower motors and resembling giant egg beaters, drive up to 17,000 pounds of oxygen into the water every 24 hours. Normally, water is retained in the lagoons for 6 days.

This secondary treatment system of holding basins and mechanical aeration has been completed and tied into the overall process at a cost of approximately $400,000.

Mr. H. S. Craig, Moraine mill manager, has informed me that it is a primary concern of Kimberly-Clark to maintain the highest standards of quality control over the water that enters the Miami. In fact, he said water leaving the system has a higher dissolved oxygen content than the river into which it flows.

He advised me that the company was the first in Ohio to act under a new State law that exempts water treatment facilities from taxation and the new system is designed to meet or exceed the standards established by the Ohio Water Pollution Control Board for industrial pollution control.

This system, Mr. Speaker, keeps Kimberly-Clark and its Moraine mill in the forefront of Ohio industry in compliance with all State and Federal health and stream regulations.

It is the third major water pollution control unit put into operation by Kimberly-Clark in the past 2 years. I commend to you and my colleagues this example of industry initiative with the hope that other American companies will be inspired to follow suit in voluntarily meeting water or air pollution problems affecting their industries.

Affiliated Young Democrats of New York State Honor Congressman Eugene J. Keogh for His 30 Years of Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the Affiliated Young Democrats of New York State at a meeting on Thursday evening, September 29, at the Hotel Piccadilly, 227 West 45th Street, New York City, presented their annual award and plaque to Hon. EUGENE J. KEOGH, Congressman of the 11th District of Kings County, for his outstanding work and accomplishments in the House of Representatives for the past 30 years.

Congressman KEOGH is an honorary member of the Affiliated Young Democrats.

The inscription on the plaque presented to Congressman KEOGH is as follows:

AFFILATED YOUNG DEMOCRATS, INC., OF NEW YORK STATE, MERITORIOUS CITATION TO HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

In appreciation for faithful, unswerving, untiring and extraordinary service on behalf of all the people of our State.

Admired, venerated, and honored by our members for your outstanding assistance and guidance given to us and all young people for many years by helping us to promote the highest ideals of our young men and women, the future leaders of our City, State and Nation.

Given this twenty-ninth day of September 1966, at the Hotel Piccadilly, New York, N.Y.

HAROLD R. MOSKOVIT,
State President.

Columbus Day Celebration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, on October 9, 1966, I had the pleasure to participate in the Columbus Day celebration sponsored by the Italian-American community in Metropolitan Detroit.

The occasion was a fitting tribute to "the first immigrant," marked by a well-organized, colorful parade, a wreath-laying ceremony at the statue of Christopher Columbus, and a banquet attended by hundreds of members of the Italian-American community and their friends.

It was at this banquet that the Honorable Giuseppe Lupis, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, delivered an address reflecting upon the greatness of the United States and Italy, and called upon all to work for a world of peace and greater social and economic development.

I commend his address to the attention of my colleagues:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE HONORABLE GIUSEPPE LUPIS, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ITALY, AT THE COLUMBUS DAY BANQUET, DETROIT, MICH., OCTOBER 9, 1966

I am very happy to be with you today to celebrate Columbus Day—especially since the State of Michigan has declared it a legal holiday.

I am also very pleased to find myself among so many distinguished representatives of the active and prosperous Italian-American community of the state of Michigan and to have the opportunity to forward on to them the greetings of their country of origin. But I am also very happy to be here today because I have the opportunity to see again many dear friends who were close to me during the twenty long years of political exile I spent in the freest and most hospitable country in the world: the United States of America.

Undoubtedly you will recall that on September 23rd, when President Johnson signed in the White House the customary decree declaring October 12th "Columbus Day", he said: "Today we think of Christopher Columbus, a son of Italy, as the first immigrant: the first in that long procession of strangers who, over the centuries, have come to enrich our lives, our statesmanship, our culture here in America".

You, ladies and gentlemen, are an important part of this long succession. Through the heritage of humanistic and family traditions that you have transplanted on American soil, and by your work—sometimes inspired but always patient and persevering—you greatly contributed in the building of this powerful country.

When, way back in 1925, I was forced into exile for political reasons, I found in the United States freedom, and a warm welcome. In New York I found the largest Italian city in the world, for at that time neither Rome nor Milan had one million inhabitants, but there were certainly more than one million citizens of Italian extraction in New York. I too was an emigrant and you know, as well as I do, what that means, even if the country that gives hospitality is ready to offer you the same rights as all other citizens.

More than twenty years have passed since I embarked and returned to Italy, but I still feel a great attachment to this country. Today I can concretely work for the progress of my country in a truly democratic and modern direction and I am glad to contribute to the development of increasingly friendly relations between the United States and Italy.

When I returned to Italy at the end of the war, the country had to face the most difficult years of its life. The Italian people and the new, democratic, political class had to face the huge task of rebuilding physically and morally the country. Today, after twenty years, not only is reconstruction completed, but great progress has been achieved in all aspects of the economic, social and civil life; Italy now ranks among the first ten most-advanced and industrialized countries in the world.

The new democratic forces that are now leading the Italian society are determined to achieve further objectives towards progress. We want to proceed speedily towards the most advanced forms of social and civil justice, and, at the same time, continue to develop our national economy. We want to wipe out the differences between the rich North and the poor South—differences that have been reduced greatly in the last twenty years. And we wish that our orderly advance towards higher objectives of wealth and well-being may serve as an example for countries which, for historical or political reasons, are less advanced than ours.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is today's picture of the country in which, five centuries ago, that "First Immigrant" described by President Johnson was born. When man accomplishes such important feats as the discovery of a new continent, the destiny of future generations is necessarily affected. The ceremonies in which we are participating today—ceremonies which are concrete expressions of the friendship between the United States and Italy—are also a direct consequence of the great historical event in which Columbus was the protagonist.

When Columbus ventured westward, he was sailing for the unknown, just like the intrepid explorers of space, whose work will undoubtedly leave us important heritage to future generations.

The thirst for knowledge that drove Columbus towards the unknown in an attempt to dominate it, has given humanity a new world where a great country, in a productive mixture of races and nationalities, has developed the high standard of living and the mighty industrial power that have created the bases for man's great adventure in space.

Progress is in fact a chain of developments in an unceasing succession of events; and today, five centuries after the discovery of this continent, progress offers us the possibility of discovering new worlds in outer space.

On this Columbus Day I invite you to celebrate not only the great Genoese navigator and everything that his discovery has made possible, but also, and primarily, what Columbus symbolizes: man's great drive towards the unknown in order to continually broaden, in all directions, his domination over nature. This is the spirit that has advanced the frontiers of science and technology. This is the spirit that made possible the discovery of atomic energy which, in turn, has paved the way for developments in automation and the construction of machines that not only work for man but also think for him.

This is the spirit that animates the thinking of sociologists and politicians when they conceive of a human society free from poverty and want. This is the spirit that has made possible international organizations whose members outline the features of peaceful co-existence for all continents on our planet in a universal brotherhood of peoples dedicated to the improvement of the structure of their society.

All of this I see symbolized in the figure of the great navigator; it is something that is in every one of us and which induces us to find new roads for the improvement of human society. I am convinced that all of us are in some way explorers of the unknown in our daily struggle to improve our spiritual and material conditions.

The world is moving ahead, and only those who strive to facilitate its progress, rather than those who try to slow down its advance, are really working for the improvement of mankind.

Scottsboro: High in the Industrial Boom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the cover story of the September issue of the Municipal South relates an encouraging account of booming industrial growth in one of the fine small cities in my district—Scottsboro, Ala.

Although the natural and human resources of the area are very attractive, this industrial boom, with its parallel increase in the general level of the economy to the benefit of all citizens, was not an accident. The impressive and orderly growth is the result of careful planning by the community leaders and of diligent and cooperative efforts to meet the needs of the people and prepare for future growth.

Because the problems of this growth have been eased by the assistance and development programs enacted by the Congress, I believe my colleagues will be interested in this success story. I include it at this point in my remarks:

SCOTTSBORO, ALA., IS IN MIDST OF BOOMING GROWTH

(By Neal S. Brogdon)

The Tennessee River is a charmed arc where it curves down into northern Alabama, making a great sweep of beauty through the

Cumberland Mountains there. The harnessing of its waters has made it the cord for a necklace of booming industry.

Dozens of cities in that part of the state either directly or indirectly are in a new period of growth because manufacturers and other enterprises find the river a valuable asset. The locks and dams of the Tennessee Valley Authority provide low electrical rates, barge routes, and a vast volume of fresh water. Scottsboro is one of the cities on the river which is high in the industrial boom.

The foundation is being laid for an aluminum rolling mill. It is being built by Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., for $55 million. The facility, to be completed by 1967, will occupy only a small fraction of the site acquired by Revere. The corporation has not ruled out a much vaster plant.

RESORT COMPLEX IS BEING PLANNED

In the field of recreation, Scottsboro has acquired 300 acres of land for a resort complex. The complex, now in the planning stage, will be located on a scenic tip of land in the backwaters of the Tennessee. There will be hotels, cabins, a marina, and a golf course. Mayor John T. Reid said that it will rival or surpass any other resort area in the Southeast.

This new jump in growth for Scottsboro began in 1960. At that time the city had five industries, three textile and two lumber. Now, with the coming of Revere and the resort complex, the number will be 10. And of the five new ones, only two are textile, and one of them is expanding from one plant to three.

The City of Scottsboro is keeping pace with its industrial expansion. Six years ago the population was 6,200. Today the estimate, on the basis of water and power customers, puts the figure at 11,500. To provide room for growth, the city began to expand its limits in September, 1965. At that time it had 15 square miles. It now has 25 square miles.

WATER, SEWAGE PLANTS BEING DOUBLED

The size of the sewage disposal plant has been doubled since 1964. Plans are being drawn to double the capacity of the water filtration plant.

Work is under way to widen highways that serve Scottsboro. State Highway 79 to the South is being enlarged from two lanes to four. Plans are under way to do the same with U.S. 72 to the Tennessee state line.

The airport runway, which can handle two-motor propeller planes, is being extended so that it can be used by executive jets. The city is working to establish an air taxi service to Huntsville and Chattanooga to connect with commercial flights. Mayor Reid estimated that by 1970 the city will be 20,000 in population and eligible for service by Southern Airways.

All municipal functions are housed in the new city hall. A new city library has also been built. Another high school is under construction, and a new fire station is in use.

Most recent development in housing has been homes in sub-divisions fronting on the lake (backwaters of the Tennessee), and 140 low rent Federal housing units. Holiday Inn has proposed the building of a motel. There are currently three motels and one hotel.

ACTIVE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Scottsboro's search for industry has been a carefully organized effort. Civic leaders, city council, and the Chamber of Commerce channel their talent and energies through an industrial development board, which can issue industrial bonds under one of the state's industrial acts.

Bonds are sold to buy land, to construct buildings, and finance machinery and heavy equipment to be leased to a reputable company over a period of 15 to 30 years. The city is not liable. The industrial sites serve as surety. At the end of the bond period the company occupying the sites has the option to buy or to continue to lease.

"Scottsboro's city government has a record of doing everything possible to attract industry and also working and assisting industries in every way possible after they locate here," Mr. Reid said. "The attitude of all the people of this community toward seeking new industry is far above most communities. We are a dedicated people banded together seeking a better tomorrow for all the people of this area."

Prior to World War II, the city's economy was based heavily on the agriculture of the surrounding area. Farming is still a major factor for Scottsboro, located in what is often described as the most densely populated rural area in the country.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Scottsboro has a program of rural development which provides co-operation between businessmen and farmers, as well as rural residents who do not actively engage in farming. It emphasizes farm management rather than mere high production, and it ranks high farm production on a par with high industrial productivity. A rural community development council selects farming communities and holds monthly meetings with them. Educational or recreational programs are presented. The council leads the communities in improvement projects.

Scottsboro was incorporated in 1870. At that time it was a busy little railroad community with several stores and small mills. For the next 50 years it had about the normal growth for a rural, agricultural community. It became known for its "First Monday," a trade day held the first Monday of each month. It coincided with the day that country court was in session. People began using their visits to town to swap mules and horses. The event has grown to be a major one and attracts many visitors. The biggest is held on Labor Day and has received national attention.

Industry made a modest showing in the form of several textile plants and lumber operations. By the end of World War II, two textile companies and one lumber company were still in existence. They are still operating today along with the new industries that have set up business.

ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED NEW JOBS SINCE 1960

When the Revere plant goes into operation, the city will have added 1,200 jobs for its work force through new or expanded industry since 1960. Mr. Reid is not concerned with just the problem of finding employment for the workers of Scottsboro. He said that with industrial prospects which are all but committed now to locate in his city, it must now look for other sources of workers.

He said that within 15 miles of the city there are 35,000 people. Mr. Reid estimated that of that number 3,500 should be available to industry in Scottsboro because of shifting agricultural patterns, such as decreased cotton acreage allotments.

Mr. Reid was a druggist for 25 years before being elected mayor in 1956. He has been re-elected every four years since. He is a full-time mayor and heads the City Council, whose members are also elected for four-year terms. Mr. Reid also serves as executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Asked about the problem of extending the city limits, he said there was no problem. He believes many municipalities create a barrier to incorporation by extending city services beyond their area. It is the practice of the Scottsboro government not to provide any services to unincorporated areas, he said, thus making them eager to be annexed.

Obstruction of Armed Forces

SPEECH

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12047) to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Chairman, I opposed the proposed amendment to the Internal Security Act for three basic reasons.

First. I am a member of the House Judiciary Committee and have been a practicing attorney for 36 years before coming to the Congress. It is my opinion that the proposed amendments require much more careful and objective consideration than that which was given to them by the committee which conducted the public hearings. I have read the hearings in detail and am convinced that the House Judiciary Committee would have been the proper forum for the public hearings and to have held executive sessions to study and review the language of the bill. The Judiciary Committee composed of 35 House Members, all lawyers, would have examined the questions involved in depth and with less public demonstration.

The distinguished minority leader of the Senate, the Honorable EVERETT McKINKLEY DIRKSEN has stated:

> When you draft a criminal statute that applies to the whole country, the utmost caution has to be exercised. A criminal statute carries with it a penalty—a fine or prison sentence—and you don't lightly send a person to jail or fine him, you don't want a criminal statute to become a veritable dragnet. When you talk about rendering aid to an enemy, or some country with which we are at hostilities, you must exercise caution to make sure it's carefully defined. This is a job for lawyers, and it is necessary to take a good look before a jump into the dark.

I associate myself with these remarks and sentiments.

Mr. Chairman, the hearings surrounding this legislation were not conducted in the manner which Senator DIRKSEN suggests as desirable and that is one of the reasons why I opposed congressional approval of the bill.

Second. My opposition is based on the fact that I do not believe foreign policy can be written on the floor of the House of Representatives without hearings and complete consideration of the possible adverse affect the proposed legislation would have on our foreign relations. We saw during the debate the many questtions which were raised and the numerous amendments offered to the bill, because of the vague language and lack of definitions.

Third. The Internal Security Act, the Foreign Agents Registration Act, the Export Control Act, and other Federal stattutes provide adequate protection to the security of the United States. Because of these existing laws we should not be rushing to pass a bill in such form. The bill has been criticized by the Acting Attorney General, by members of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the House, and by leading legal authorities.

The Deputy Attorney General, the Honorary Ramsey Clark in his testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee stated that:

> There is no need for new legislation because a panoply of laws, state and federal, presently protect the national interest. Moreover, however reprehensible, indeed irrational, much of the conduct of those who endeavor to interfere with our efforts to protect world freedom in Vietnam may be, it can hardly be considered a threat.

Let me make it quite clear that I voted against this bill with the full knowledge that some may say it was not "good politics."

To this I can only answer that I studied the bill and the hearings and follow my conscience on this matter. Let me also make it clear that I do not condone those who would aid the enemy in North Vietnam, but I agree with Senator Dirksen that "it is necessary to take a good look before a jump into the dark."

The Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Commerce also opposed the legislation.

The Treasury Department recently granted permission to a group of Yale University religious leaders to send $300 worth of medical supplies to North Vietnam via Canada in the hope that the Canadian committee handling the supplies could get them to the U.S. prisoners. Section 402 of the bill may deprive U.S. prisoners of war of badly needed medical supplies, thereby raising serious constitutional questions, this bill would seek to end the flexibility which the executive branch of the Government should have.

The statement by Msgr. Charles Owen Rice which appeared in the Pittsburgh Catholic, August 25, 1966, is worthy comment on the subject and I want to call it to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Pittsburgh Catholic, Aug. 26, 1966]

Un-American

(By Msgr. Charles Owen Rice)

Supposedly it exists to uncover facts that might guide the House of Representatives in enacting legislation. Actually, its time-honored function is to harry suspected radicals and subversives. It bears a charmed life because it is "patriotic."

Martin Dies, a Texas congresssman, was its first chairman, and for years, it was known as the Dies Committee, but now it gets its formal name, the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Another Texan, Joe R. Pool, is today its happy, headline-making ring master.

Joe—I am not being unduly familiar, Joe is his name, not Joseph—Joe, white-haired, portly, anguished, indignant and patriotic, has been locked in televised combat with a prime mixture of oddities, idealists, headline-hunters of the left, and patriots of the left.

A few of these have engaged in un-American activities by anybody's definition, including their own, but hardly anyone would have heard of them, if Congressman Pool had not dredged them up and given them precious exposure on TV and the front page.

The pure patriots, right, left, or center, get small attention during these circuses. The extremists love HUAC although only the right-wingers among them admit it.

It suits the promoters of the ultra right that currency be given to the strongest and wildest statements and postures of the far left. They have a fine recruiting pitch as they declare: "We told you that such things went on. Our youth are being subverted and debauched, and you do nothing. Join your local chapted of "Nuts and Riflemen for Defense" and save your country."

On the other hand the deadly serious ones of the left are also assisted in their recruiting efforts by the unfriendly publicity itself, although many of their idealists are sincerely outraged by the illegality and anti-Americanism of the whole HUAC process. It must be admitted, however, that among the victims of HUAC are those who get a lift out of the virtually painless, for them, martydom of being heaved out of the committee room.

Do not think for a moment that the committee is harmless merely because it misses the mark so often and is intellectually unspeakable. It has power and sharp teeth. It damages good people and good causes, and is a constant threat to the dignity and freedom of those who dare to dissent.

The excuse for last week's hearing was a package of legislation designed to suppress agitation against the fighting in Vietnam. The legislation is two-pronged. One prong, for those who would aid the enemy; another for those who hold back our military or military supplies.

Since we are not at war it was hard to define the enemy, so the definition was made very broad, any country, group or person, "in hostile opposition to the armed forces of the United States." You could break that law by giving a glass of water to a rioter or by sending a food package to a starving family. You would not even have to give the aid, just advise someone else to do it. For many reasons that stringent statute appears to be certainly unconstitutional, and the committee was harassing citizens in order to promote a law that it had no business dealing with. That is part of the reason Judge Corcoran issued his short-lived injunction against the hearings.

No one alleges that any significant material aid is being given to the enemy, but the committee, and many citizens, are outraged that anyone at all would so much as contemplate helping the Vietcong or the residents of North Vietnam. No American, they feel, should want to feed, to heal, or to soothe the population which our military are trying to bomb into submission in an undeclared war. Dissent is being made equal to disloyalty.

We already have legislation to deal with those who would truly aid a real enemy, and the proposal is not only bad but unnecessary.

The second prong, which would prevent interference with materiel destined for military use, could turn out to be the worse of the two. It makes military goods virtually sacred.

If that should become law it would hit idealistic pacifist groups of the sort that are encamped near the nuclear submarine base in Groton and of the sort that will strongly protest any resumption of nuclear testing. These idealistic souls do not really interfere with the movement of men and materiel but they do annoy as they offer their tokens of dissent. It would be shameful to treat them as criminals, but they would be criminals if HUAC had its way.

There is another class of people who do interfere with the movement and manufacture of goods, and who would be hit by the legislation, although it is not aimed at them. When unions strike, their intention is to halt manufacture and movement of goods until the strike is settled. Military materiel travels on every road and railroad and is being processed in half the factories of the United State. Joe R. Pool has chanced upon a strike-breaking law of tremendous potential. What irony if it passes! The trade union establishment has never been more warlike and less pacifistic than it is now, but who cares? The labor lobby had better get busy.

The House Un-American Activities Committee functions not as a legislative instrument, but as the voice of a muddled and angry segment of the citizenry. Let them find their emotional outlet somewhere else, and let us rescue the legislative process from further degradation by ending an ignoble experiment in un-Americanism.

Establishment of District of Columbia Municipal Parking Board

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the parking situation in the Nation's Capital has, for a long time, been a matter of concern to me. I have, therefore, introduced into the House of Representatives a bill, H.R. 17040, identical to S. 2769, which passed the Senate on the 21st of June of this year. This bill should do a great deal to ameliorate the unpleasant situation which now exists in the District of Columbia. It provides for the establishment of a municipal parking board with an advisory council to assist it and make periodic reports on parking in the District. The board would be authorized to acquire property for the operation of off-street parking facilities, construct parking facilities or lease the land for the same purpose to private operators, lease or sell facilities constructed by it, fix the rates in these facilities, and issue nontaxable obligations to finance the acquisition and construction of parking facilities.

The reasons behind this legislation are numerous and are listed as follows:

First, Washington, at this time, lacks an adequate number of well located parking spaces, and nothing is being done to improve this situation as it exists now or as it will exist in the future. The General Services Administration reported that there was a deficit of 11,000 spaces for Government employees alone while Edwards and Kelsey, an independent engineering consultant firm, stated in their 1961 comprehensive parking study that, by 1971, there will be a shortage of at least 11,000 spaces in the central business district. The need for a new modus operandi is obvious.

Second, the limited parking facilities that Washington does provide are 20 years behind the times in that there is not one self-park facility in the downtown area.

Third, adequate parking is an integral part of a balanced transportation system since parking facilities serve as terminals for automobile drivers. Washington's future Interstate Highway System will not be of much value to the commuter, shopper, or tourist if parking is not provided at their downtown destinations.

Fourth, Washington, as the Federal City, has an obligation to the tourists who visit each year. In 1960 alone, 15.4 million people from outside the Washington metropolitan area visited their Capital. They are the ones who are most affected by the lack of parking and the least likely to be helped by private enterprise.

Fifth, lack of adequate parking is economically detrimental to the downtown area. Shoppers and businessmen cannot conveniently use their automobiles for transportation to the downtown area. As a result, much of the business that might ordinarily have taken place in the District has been lost to the suburbs.

Sixth, because of this fact, the tendency for the urban area to "sprawl" in an unorganized fashion is increasing, and the downtown area has lost much of its value and desirability as a place of business.

Seventh, lack of offstreet parking results in the clogging of streets by parked vehicles and vehicles looking for parking places, causing increased transportation problems and loss of efficiency due to loss of time.

Eighth, the owners of parking lots are using many of them for speculative purposes. Parking revenue enables these entrepreneurs to hold on to the land until the prices go up. They can then sell the lots for office space. The result is a loss of parking space in the District with an increased demand for it.

Ninth, there is a need in the Washington area for more fringe lots in which automobile commuters can park their cars and then take public transportation to places of employment. This project would have to be undertaken by a municipal authority since the profit would not be enough—if any—to stimulate private enterprise.

Tenth, it has been shown in Pittsburgh and other cities that private garage owners can survive and prosper in competition with a municipal parking authority. Thus, the argument that legislation of this sort would be unfair to free enterprise is fallacious.

Eleventh, local parking management will benefit in that management contracts will be awarded, where possible, to private citizens.

Twelfth, well constructed public garages can renovate and even beautify an area.

Thirteenth, shoppers and commuters contribute a great deal to the prosperity of Washington and, therefore, deserve proper facilities.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, a parking authority could make a valuable contribution to the amelioration of many of the problems which confront the District of Columbia, the one city in which we all have a common interest. A parking authority, the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Agency, was created by Congress in 1942, but was rendered ineffective due to pressure by Washington's powerful parking lobby. Every large American city—and many less populated cities and towns including Decatur and Champaign in my own district—have effective municipal parking agencies. I see no reason why this valuable service should not be extended to the Capital of our Nation.

New Signs Urged to Aid Travelers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, for many reasons, including a desire to attract foreign exchange in order to help our balance-of-payments problem, we have been interested in having European and other visitors in the United States.

They are frequently confused because of the language barrier with our standard symbols, such as "No Smoking" signs.

In order to be helpful on this score Soichi Kato, executive director of the International Committee for Breaking the Language Barrier, has prepared a group of pictures to illustrate the various standard situations that ought to be made plain to people who speak a different language.

An article on this situation appeared in the New York Times on Friday, September 30, and I commend it to my colleagues:

NEW SIGNS URGED TO AID TRAVELERS—AMERICAN GROUP SUPPORTS FRENCH PROPOSAL FOR UNIFORM PICTOGRAMS

(By Tania Long)

European visitors to the United States are frequently confused when confronted with a man's hat or a women's bonnet on the little doors tucked away in the rear of restaurants and bars. Or if not confused, irritated.

That American travelers abroad are equally bemused when confronted with unaccustomed symbols was illustrated yesterday at a meeting of the United States of America Standards Institute at 10 East 40th Street.

A picture showing a door with a man's shoe on it was thrown on a screen and a group of about 20 representatives of American business, industry and government was asked to guess what it represented.

"A shoe-shine place," said one. "A shoe-repair place," said another. Both were wrong.

The symbol indicated a men's room in Yugoslavia. Had it been a ladies' room, the shoe would have had high heels, the group was told.

The meeting was called to take the first step in American participation in an international sign-language for travelers the world over that would do away with this type of misunderstanding.

PICTOGRAMS URGED

It heard of a proposal by a French organization, the Association Francise de Normalization to standardize the pictorial symbols or—"pictograms"—being used on highways, stations and airports and at all other public places in an effort to facilitate travel in any language.

The pictograms suggested for use on the doors of rest-rooms are stylized heavy black figures of a man and a woman on a white background. The principal difference is that the woman's figure is given a wide skirt.

Most of the suggested symbols are equally simple and universal. A restaurant is represented by a circle enclosing a knife, fork and spoon; an airport by a aircraft; a telephone by a receiver; a taxistand by a taxi. The sign for "No smoking" displays a cigarette with smoke curling from it with a bold diagonal line across it.

BACKS FRENCH PROJECT

The pictograms were shown by Soichi Kato, executive director of the International Committee for Breaking the Language Barrier, at 268 West 12th Street. This is a nonprofit organization specializing in services to promote communication among peoples speaking different languages.

The conference voted its approval in principal of the French project, which is now before the International Organization for Standardization, a 55-nation group with headquarters at Geneva.

Congressman Schmidhauser Lauds Rural Electric Cooperatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, without rural electric cooperatives the face of rural America would be very different today. Just how different is vividly pictured by Lela Mae Norton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Norton, of Tipton, Iowa. Her family are members of the Eastern Iowa Light and Power Cooperative and in this essay she demonstrates the value which rural electric cooperatives have had for all America.

ESSAYIST CITES REC'S FOR HIGHER RURAL LIVING STANDARDS

(NOTE.—Lela Mae Norton is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Norton. The Norton farm has a Tipton address, but Lela Mae will be a senior this fall in the Wilton High School. She is a member of the school's Prep Club, Girls' Recreational Association, and Honor Society. She is president of the Presbyterian Youth Group and also serves as an organist at the church. Extra curricular activities at the Wilton school including cheerleading, chorus, stage band, small vocal groups and the band.)

(By Lela Mae Norton)

I glanced out the schoolhouse door. It was beginning to snow. December days were certainly short and darkness was falling fast—my practice had lasted longer than usual. The chill wind made me pull my coat tighter around my body. I couldn't wait to get our warm home to kick off my shoes and watch television after the chores were done. I sure hoped that Dad and Bill would be done with their chores early.

All the way home I felt so lonely. It was as though I was the only person left in the world, and then I realized that there were no lights. All of the friendly security lights were no longer casting their beams in each farmyard. No lights shone from the windows of our neighbor's homes. It was an eerie feeling—had something gone wrong with the world? Home would certainly be different, but such was not the case. It looked as if life had stopped, and then I saw a faint glimmer which I later discovered to be some candles which Mother had lighted. I ran quickly into the house. Mom and Dad were in the cellar hunting some kerosene to put in an old lantern to take out to the barn, where they were trying to finish milking our twenty-four cows by hand. The house was cold—no electricity to run our oil furnace. The expected smell of supper cooking was missing, for we could not use the stove. I thought I would wash my hands and help prepare some cold food for supper—but no water.

Need I go farther in depicting this absurd scene to prove the influence of our rural electric cooperative on Eastern Iowa living standards?

When I read of the blackout in the East sometime ago, I couldn't help but think of what would happen in our community if we were without electricity for any length of time. There has never been such a time, and our cooperative and its employees work diligently to protect us from such a scene as I pictured; but sometimes it is well that we are reminded from time to time of the great contribution that has been made by the REC and the bringing of electricity to the farmer. Often we are inclined to accept things as we find them, not realizing the great amount of work, planning, and effort that went into making them possible.

In Iowa alone, REC provides electric service for over 132,000 rural consumers—or about 500,000 people. Just a quarter of a century ago, rural people were reading by the light of kerosene lamps, washing smoky lamp chimneys every day, operating their radios on batteries, pumping their water by hand or by windmill, and milking their cows by the light of an old kerosene lantern.

We don't have to go back to grandfather's day for comparison. My dad tells of how farming has changed for him because of our cooperative in the 20 years he has been farming. He is farming more land with less extra help, and yet has more livestock. Five automatic electric waterers keep water before cattle, hogs, and sheep at all times—winter and summer. By installing in the haymow a conveyor, run by an electric motor, one man now mows what three men did. (No other type of motor would be safe in the haymow.) He now farrows as many winter pigs as he does summer ones. This is only possible with the help of electricity. His electric fencer is used every year to make the best possible use of his pasture land. We haven't mentioned the milk cooler, air compressor, welder, and many small electric helpers which he uses many times.

Mother also has noted a great change in this same 20 years. Because of our cooperative's purchasing plan, she has been able to have several new appliances which she might not have been able to have. Yes, our living standards are a far cry from what they were just 20 years ago, because our cooperative has been vigorous in its promotion and service programs.

In 1935, only 15 per cent of Iowa's farms were electrified. Throughout the nation, only one out of every ten farms had electricity and one farmer could support about seven people. Little attention was given to these sparsely settled rural areas, but with much work, trouble, and determination, the Rural Electrification Administration was finally created. I doubt that in May, 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt or his supporters could really visualize what a tremendous effect its creation would have on the growth of our nation.

However, merely creating this agency did not solve the problem. Private power companies still did not want to extend electrical service to the farmer. The REA then turned to cooperatives to accomplish its purpose, and with the organization of the Eastern Iowa Light and Power Cooperative in September, 1935, our success wagon began to roll. By 1938, Eastern Iowa Light and Power Cooperative was serving over 1300 members and today serves over 11,600 consumers. Nationally over 98 per cent of our nation's farms have electricity today. One farmer can produce enough food for over 25 people.

Farmers have spent an estimated $600 million in towns and cities in the cooperative area for electrical appliances, choring equipment, and wiring since the beginning of the cooperative. There is no accurate way of judging how many extra dollars were spent on main street just because of the extra income on the farm as a result of more efficient electric farming. Also, over 100 jobs have been made available in Wilton Junction alone, through the cooperative directly, and it is estimated that at least ten more persons are employed on main street as a result of this. Indirectly, the city man has been helped, because the cooperative has provided a yardstick to hold power costs down. (5–194)

Another late practice—and again it's getting dark, but tonight I have no lonely feeling. Each security light is casting its friendly beam. The farmhouse lights shine out brightly. A warm supper will be waiting and I can kick off my shoes and watch television in a warm, well-lighted home. The things which all of us take for granted will be there because of our own rural electric cooperative.

Tribute to the Late Harry McCormick, of Dallas, Tex.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, it is difficult to find the proper words to praise a personal friend such as Harry McCormick, who died early on October 7, 1966, at the age of 68 in Dallas, Tex., after a career of 56 years as a newspaperman, crime reporter, and reporter without peer.

He shunned tributes, but he earned the highest accolades for personal courage, dedication to his principles and chosen field of work, devotion to the truth, and demonstrated compassion for others.

Harry McCormick made friendships across the human spectrum. He was respected and admired by both police and convicts, coworkers and Congressmen. He was a friend of the late Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, and I count it a privilege to add that he was a personal friend of mine.

To illustrate his ability and strength of character, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record articles from the October 8 and 9, 1966, editions of the Dallas Morning News, including the editorial and the story by Frank X. Tolbert in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the articles and editorial were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News, Oct. 8, 1966]

McCormick, Salty Press Figure, Dies

Harry McCormick, tough-talking but tender-hearted crime reporter for The Dallas News for three decades, died at Presbyterian Hospital early Friday. He was 68.

McCormick, of 7540 Villanova, was a career newspaperman. He started in 1910, at the age of 12, as a printer's devil in his hometown of Schuyler, Neb.

His quest for news carried him to papers throughout the Midwest, South and Southwest. He came to Dallas in 1936 as police reporter for The News, and covered crime and federal news until his retirement July 1, 1966.

He was a crusader, and was proud of the results of his attacks on brutality in state prisons and on poor conditions in Texas juvenile reformatories and state hospitals.

His sources kept him in close contact with every strata of society, and his list of friends ran from police and government officials to petty thieves.

He served in the U.S. Army during World War I and, in 1942, at age 44, reenlisted as a private in the infantry.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mary Donovan McCormick; a son, Foster McCormick of Indianapolis; a daughter, Mrs. Guy Henderson of Bakersfield, Calif., and a brother, William McCormick of Dallas; five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Memorial services will be held at 2:30 p.m. Monday at the First Unitarian Church, conducted by the minister, James P. Wilkes. Burial will be in Forest Park Cemetery, Houston.

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News, Oct. 8, 1966]

Harry McCormick Put Heart and Soul Into Newspapering

Harry McCormick, the wiry, salty-tongued, eternally restless Dallas News reporter who died early Friday at 68, made of newspapering a creed, a way of life and what is called a fulltime job—24 hours a day. It made him nationally known. It also forced McCormick, a professional despiser of do-gooders, into becoming one of the most active do-gooders of them all.

He was a small, whang-thin man, neat of body and gnarled of face. He was a sharp dresser. During his sportscar days, when he was in his 50's, he often wore a rich brown weskit decorated with silver and gold Scotties and a proper cap, but he usually stuck to exactly fitted, dark business suit. His trademarks were a black homburg and gaily colored bow ties.

He found it impossible to stay still. When he was idling around his desk, he paced the floor. He chain-smoked. His hands were perpetually busy twirling a watch chain or jingling the money in his pocket.

"I'm a warrior at heart, and peace troubleth my soul," he would bawl out when he was especially bored, which wasn't often.

His eyes, when he greeted an acquaintance, would light up in a genial leer. They would fade as swiftly into a soft speculative look as his mind moved restlessly off toward something far away.

By day and by midnight, he prowled the town, the streets, the police hall corridors and the hospital wards. No associate ever remembers a time when Harry was found sleeping.

"He looks upon sleep as a bad habit and has all but abolished it from his life," once remarked Jack Krueger, Harry's managing editor.

Nobody ever remembers, either, when McCormick wasn't hot on the trail of the greatest news story that ever happened, and often he found it.

"There is no high point in a newspaper career," he said once. "The biggest story may be just around the corner."

Harry was born July 26, 1898, in the small town of Schuyler, Neb. He was the son of an Army officer who had fought many of the Indian wars in the last half of the Nineteenth Century, and as a small boy, when Buffalo Bill Cody's tent show came to town, Harry often went with his dad to chat with the famous scout. In Schuyler, when Harry was 12, he joined the newspaper business as a printer's devil on the local weekly, the Sun. His duties mainly were to handspike 8-point body type and "rush the growler" (tote the printer's ration of beer back from the local saloon).

Having joined the newspaper profession, Harry gave it his heart, his soul and all his 135 pounds. Once, while he was working for the Houston Press, a Fort Bend County sheriff, now dead, pulled a gun to kill McCormick. The crowd held the sheriff while McCormick escaped, and the sheriff later apologized. A few years ago, a deranged bricklayer captured four people in a Dallas house, handcuffed and chained them together and informed them that he intended to capture 10 hostages and kill them one by one until the police produced former Gov. Lee O'Daniel. He would then kill O'Daniel who had evicted him from an apartment for failing to pay the rent.

Police ringed the house but were afraid to shoot in because of the hostages. McCormick was covering the story for The News, and he had an idea that an unarmed man might be able to walk up to the door and talk to the demented man, holding his attention long enough for police to free the hostages. The first man who had walked up to that door was shot down, but Harry persuaded police to let him try it. It worked. Harry got a dressing down from his superiors for risking his life and then got a cash bonus.

He stopped at nothing when working what he thought was a good story and he could cavalierly overlook something that didn't interest him. And he would fight with everybody up to a publisher for a story, his own and that of others, that he believed in. He held with a famous Chicago editor who wrote, "The duty of a newspaper is to print the truth and raise hell." As with everything else about his life, Harry derived his whole philosophy from newspapering. He hated civic clubs, welfare organizations and the people who in the business are called sacred cows, for he held they were the ruination of newspapering. People and animals, argued Harry, make news.

"If it doesn't bleed, it isn't news," he would declare. "Men and women can bleed. Cows and dogs can bleed. But chambers of commerce, community chests, blood banks and programs can't bleed. They aren't news to anybody except those promoting them."

He worked for a time for the Omaha World-Herald before coming to Texas, and he spent a short time with the Denver Post when Fred Bonfils was still running it. But he found his niche in the early Twenties when he joined the Houston Press, a Scripps-Howard afternoon paper that had been founded by Marcellus E. Foster. Foster and young McCormick apparently had an immediate meeting of mind and spirit. Foster was one of the two household gods that McCormick recognized. Harry named his son after Mefo, as Foster was known during his heydey in Texas. Harry's other idol was Clarence Darrow, the famous criminal lawyer, whom McCormick occasionally visited and who may have shaped the proud McCormick iconoclasm which he so cherished.

Working for Foster, McCormick also discovered the Texas Prison System, the news beat that he was to work all his life even after he had been assigned other chores. It was said that for some years the prison grapevine passed over his desk at the Press. During those years, he accomplished a number of astounding news beats.

Once he visited Raymond Hamilton, the old West Dallas running mate of Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker, in the Huntsville death house. Hamilton was to die for killing a man. He told McCormick that he was innocent, that he would escape the death house and tell McCormick his side of the story. It seemed impossible, but Hamilton did break out of the death house, and he did arrange a fake kidnaping of McCormick to give him the interview.

Another time, on April Fool's Day, McCormick received a grocer's bag with a crude map drawn on it showing where to find the body of a man slain in the Louisiana swamps. Foster wouldn't let him go on that one. He was afraid McCormick would be killed. But the Press did send reporters and, despite the hooting of the parish sheriff, they did find the body of a murdered building tender from Retrieve Farm. Once, for a Houston County grand jury investigating gambling, McCormick tapped the telephone of the Houston chief of police and other officials.

Most of these stories were later played up by national radio and television.

He came to The Dallas Morning News in 1937 after Foster, his idol, had departed the press, and Harry picked up just where he had left off. All his life, he spent much of his time digging around in the prison system. The police beat was his first love, but he was more than a police reporter. For one thing, he was a vociferous Democrat, acquainted with most of the party's faithful in Texas. A particularly close friend was Sam Rayburn, the perennial Speaker of the national House of Representatives. Harry had many a tip for a big story from them. He found the big story wherever he could. He was in on the Billie Sol Estes story weeks before it became front page news across the nation.

In the years right after World War II, McCormick also invented medical coverage as it is now practiced by Dallas newspapers. He had followed his police beat right out to the hospitals and got interested in what he saw, and this in turn led him to one of his greatest accomplishments.

McCormick always had a tendency to be a crusader. Years ago he led a state-wide crusade which eliminated "the Bat" as an instrument of punishment. While covering the Dallas hospitals, he discovered that hundreds of small children in Texas were dying of tuberculosis because there was no place where they could be treated. McCormick had a low scandalizing point. He not only wrote about this; he went to work on his own time. First, he persuaded the trustees of a charitable fund to use the money to open a 54-bed hospital on Wellborn. When, for lack of funds, many of the beds remained empty, he set out to get the money from the State. He wrote. He buttonholed legislators. On his own time, he drove 2,363 miles over the state to speak before boards and committtees. He got a TV film produced to awaken the public.

The Dallas Tuberculosis Association honored him with a dinner for that piece of work, and civic leaders praised him. Characteristically, Harry chainsmoked through this and squirmed in his chair. He then asserted stoutly that he was no do-gooder.

"I have the hide of a rhinocerous and the guts of a government mule," he declared, "and for the first time in my life I am thoroughly embarrassed.

He was a sucker for a panhandler, provided nobody was looking. Nobody knows how many ex-convicts he helped get jobs; the mention of it irritated him. He was a tireless worker against capital punishment. It was easy to say that McCormick's tough appearance concealed a tender heart, but that was only partly true.

He was tough, all right. When World War II broke out, Harry was in his 40's. He couldn't be drafted. Anyhow, he had already seen military service in World War I. McCormick first tried to get a reserve commission he had once held reinstated. Turned down he enlisted as a private. He shouldered a pack and marched his 20 miles with the youngsters, though he often had to drag himself. He literally fought his way into the infantry officer's school at Fort Benning, Ga., and got his commission a month before he would have been too old. Though nominally a public relations officer, he did enough in the front lines of Bouganville, and the Philippines to earn a Bronze Star and the blue Combat Infantryman's Badge which he always wore in miniature on his lapel.

Harry claimed no church. He was not a joiner, but he was a member of the Reserve Officers and Infantry associations. He was also a founder of the Dallas Press Club and was its first president.

He professed to have no hobbies, but he read widely and constantly. He liked to play small-ante poker with other newspapermen, and he was, naturally, a plunger, a hunch player. He also liked to hunt and fish, though he seemed to spend more time worrying about the welfare of his bird dog than he did in the field.

"He has tried all his life not to be a gentleman," said one of his friends, "but he can't help it."

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News, Oct. 9, 1966]

The Last Is About Harry

(By Frank X. Tolbert)

Belmena, Texas, is a village in Milam County, in shaggy country running down towards the Brazos. There's a big, freshly-painted sign in front of the general store which reads: "City of Bellmena, Texas."

I dismounted from the Camaro and went in to remind the keeper of the store, Mr. Coy Shuffield, that his sign was misspelled, carrying an extra "l", at least according to the way it's spelled on the few maps that include Belmena.

It turns out that Mr. Shuffield, a wonderful and very individualistic personality, isn't inhibited by spelling rules, and, in fact, coins words. For sample, there is a sign over the counter which reads: "No Profangue." This obviously means no profane language.

"It's not so much the spelling as getting across your meaning," said Mr. Shuffield. "I wouldn't have bothered about that City of Bellmena sign, only I was always being pestered by strangers who stopped at the store and asked me: 'Where in the heck am I at?' Now these lost strangers, and there seem to be a lot of them, can just read my sign."

When leaving Belmena Friday morning I heard over WFAA-radio that Harry McCormick, the Dallas News' magnificent old crime reporter, had died. The last time I talked with Harry he gave me some orders:

"Timber Line," he said, "I know that when I've gone and can't defend myself you and Croo-may (Paul Crume) will write a bunch of sentimental junk about me. The old cliches about the tough-acting fellow with the heart of gold. Do me a favor. Promise me this: if you've got to write about me put it on the end of one of those columns you do about oddball towns that no one ever heard about. If it weren't for the signs no one would believe you. And I think you paint the signs."

So I'm keeping my promise to Hearthstone. That's what I called him, in honor of the detective on a corny old radio serial called "Hearthstone of the Death Squad." Harry called me by various titles, some unprintable. One of them was Timber Line, because I'm nearly 6 feet, 2 inches in altitude and have almost as high a hairline. (I think George White actually coined that Timber Line nickname but Harry loved it.)

Hearthstone also gave me these instructions: "Don't write about my good deeds. Mention some of those jokes I pulled on you."

Mr. McCormick did pull a few pranks with Timber Line as the victim. For instance, he had the renowned professional practical joker, Jim Moran, really work on me. Jim gave me a foul-smelling jar of goo which he claimed would grow hair on my head if applied every night. The odor of the stuff was almost unbearable but I put it on every night for a month. And then I learned it was just a hoax. Bing Crosby was another victim, I understand.

McCormick was driving a small foreign car at the time. In revenge I deputized some policemen to lift the little auto up on the sidewalk near the City Hall and give McCormick a ticket for parking on the sidewalk.

Harry finally had to get rid of the foreign car because the cops kept on pulling that ticket-for-parking-on-the-sidewalk gag.

Mr. McCormick honestly hated to be praised for his thousands of golden deeds. The late Lynn Landrum, the Dallas News great "columnator," once told Harry: "You pretend to be an evil old man yet actually you are an almost Christ-like person. I know some fellows with collars turned around who've not done one-tenth as much good as you've done."

Heartstone was greviously insulted.

Convicts and ex-cons loved him. They wrote letters to him and he wrote back, understandingly, and tried to attend to their problems. Dr. George Beto, director of the Texas Prison System, told me Saturday: "The men in the Walls are sending flowers in spite of Harry's instructions for no flowers. The men at Wynne prison farm are raising a big pot for the cancer fund. Harry was one of the most admirable men I've ever known. He wasn't just a headline hunter. He'd keep your confidence. I liked the guy."

I'm crying, Hearthstone. There are tears on my typewriter keys. I know this essay doesn't do you justice. But I can't write any more.

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News, Oct. 8, 1966]

HARRY MCCORMICK

His colleagues at The News revered Harry McCormick as a reporter, a wit, and as a man who gave everything to the profession of gathering and writing news. His death removes one whose mannerisms and lovable nature lightened the day; merely to be around him was a pleasure.

He was a great reporter—a reporter he was born, and a reporter he died. He dug for the facts, he never watched the clock. Sundays or holidays, he wanted to be where the action was, and when the action was over he wanted to be at his typewriter preparing a complete account for next morning's readers.

Crime news was his specialty. He loved this field of reporting because he had deep compassion for people in trouble. It is customary, in an editorial marking the end of one we know and love, to say we all shall miss him. Harry McCormick's death is more. His loss to us on this newspaper is very, very personal.

Incitement to War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KEN W. DYAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, I desire the attention of the membership of the House of Representatives be brought to the excellent editorial in the Washington Post of October 14, 1966:

INCITEMENT TO WAR

Israel's call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council today focuses attention on a very dangerous situation with Syria. The Israeli government charges that Syria has been harboring sabotage groups that have been infiltrating through Jordan to carry out murder and terrorism. This is alarmingly similar to the problem with Egyptian *fedayeen* gangs before Israel's Sinai campaign a decade ago.

What makes the situation more worrisome is the bluster of the Soviet Union in championing the far-leftist regime in Syria. The Syrian government is weak and evidently feels the need of a foreign distraction; thus it has picked a fight in which it hopes to involve other Arab countries. For the Soviet Union to abet this kind of meddling is mischievous in the extreme.

Irrespective of the particular charges and counter-charges, the basic tension arises because Syria will not let Israel alone. Despite the long drawn-out water dispute, Israel has had no recent quarrel with her neighbors; and it is sad that Syrian militance seems to be dragging Jordan into the fray. Wise Arab leaders ought to understand that this kind of artificial incitement of passions can only damage important domestic tasks. Israel has taken the proper course in referring the conflict to the Security Council. If the Council cannot halt the provocations or is prevented from acting, Israel cannot be blamed for defending herself.

What Is a Policeman?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, are we as a nation doing enough for our policemen? I think not and am hopeful that we can make some great strides in the future which will improve the lot of the policeman and—in doing so—help ourselves.

On August 26, 1966, I joined with other Members of Congress who are concerned with the plight of the policeman and introduced H.R. 17373. Under this bill the wife and children of local law-enforcement officers killed while in the pursuit of a Federal violator would be eligible for compensation.

What this bill would do is take a very small step in the right direction—the direction of facing up to our responsibility to law-enforcement officers and also to say thank you for a job well done. The bill would provide an income for the families of the deceased officers for 8 years. The U.S. Attorney General would determine the eligibility of a family and they in turn would receive up to $250 per month per family.

In the United States more than 300 policemen have been killed in the line of duty since 1960. Surely this should shock us into doing something more for the law-enforcement officers of America whose jobs have become increasingly more difficult through a series of court decisions, and a general attitude among the public to neglect its own responsibilities in working for the betterment of policemen throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I am including in the RECORD my thoughts on the policeman of today.

WHAT IS A POLICEMAN?

The policeman is the rare workingman who may be asked to save a life, take a life, or give his own in the course of duty. He is the heroic defender of our public safety, a man sworn to maintain—impartially, objectively, and equally—the law and order without which there can be no peace, freedom, or rights for anyone.

He is a nice kind of guy, who likes people, who wants to help people. That is why he is a policeman. But he is underpaid and overworked on a job that requires long hours, irregular schedules, night work, holiday work, paperwork, the adaptability of a chameleon, the courage of a lion, the temper of a lamb, the forbearance of a Job, and the virtues of a Boy Scout.

His public image lies somewhere between devil and saint, a symbol of authority always does. He is devoted to the protection of his fellow citizens, but he does not expect much. He has come to accept the idea that he may receive—at best—a degree of toleration from his community and—at worst—vilification, that is, until someone needs help.

He does not make the laws, he upholds them. But he must have the mind of a lawyer, the understanding of a social worker, and the prudence of a judge. He is asked to make split-second decisions and always be right. He must be able to balance the protection of society against the rights of the individual. He must be courteous, polite, well mannered, even tempered, and never show fear, even in the worst of circumstances. He must contend with complicating sociological, economic, and civic factors, not to mention growing legal complexities and, possibly, ulcers.

In the course of a day, he may find a lost child, make an arrest, direct traffic, investigate an accident, guide a confused tourist, deliver a baby, obtain a confession, mediate a marital dispute, quell a riot, issue a parking ticket, take part in a gun battle or a battle of wits, umpire a baseball game for the kids on the block, rescue a cat, or fill out papers. For one traffic violation, he may fill in a summons, two stubs, a form for the State, an affidavit, a summons card, plus entries in his own book. Or he may be required by archaic law to enforce the unenforceable.

A policeman's eyes will light up at little things, a little cooperation, a little compliance, a little understanding, a little thank you, or a little hint that his community does think of him as a vital, dedicated partner in its efforts to stem the almost overwhelming increase in crime. He does not like to be cast in the role of member in an occupying army.

And through it all, he must remember a massive volume of rules and procedures. Yet, when confronted by an escaping criminal, the carefully circumscribed policeman is suddenly all on his own.

The average policeman does not conform to the popular stereotype of a tough, hardbitten cop. He is, instead, a decent, kindly man intent on doing his job, a job he endows with marked social service values. He is typically energetic, enterprising and outspoken. He is outgoing, socially skilled and enjoys the company of others. He does not dwell on personal weaknesses. He is intensely loyal to his fellow workers and his department and is deeply concerned with its reputation. Somehow, he even remains optimistic performing what is often a thankless, unpleasant, dangerous, unpopular job. He really is a man a little boy can look up to.

The policeman of today is far different from many of his early predecessors. He is better educated and better trained. He is determined to make law enforcement his career and to make his career into a profession.

Self-improvement is the mark of professionalism. So is self-discipline. He recognizes the importance of both. But in many ways he still stands on the frontiers.

He stands, often lonely, on the frontiers of the race-relations problem in America. Neither Marshal Dillon nor Wyatt Earp ever faced a challenge so threatening, so ominous, or so explosive. He must maintain public order by every legal means. But he must have the diplomacy of a Ben Franklin and the psychiatry of a Alfred Adler. A race riot can start from a traffic incident and has. But his tolerance and skill can stretch only as far as the laws which society gives him to defend. Good laws make good policemen.

The policeman is harassed and harassing, but who else would you turn to if danger stood behind your door. Who else is so dedicated to your safety. Who else will risk his life daily to protect you.

There is no sight quite as welcome as you cross, in darkness, a silent street, than that blue uniform and shiny buttons standing tall. And when you are hurrying home from a busy day, tense and tired, what can give you more relief, more joy, than when, from that stern, commanding face outside the window, you hear those magic words, "OK, this time I will just give you a warning ticket."

Dr. George W. Calver Retires

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to a very fine and outstanding gentleman, our distinguished congressional physician, Dr. George W. Calver. His many years of unfailing dedication to our health, his good spirits and good will, have earned him the warm friendship and affection of the entire Congress. He has indeed been a good friend to every Congressman who has served since Dr. Calver assumed his responsibilities at the Capitol.

Dr. Calver has been the "Doctor in the House" since 1928, when his base of operations was the Democratic cloak room.

Although we will no longer have the cherished services of Dr. Calver, we can be grateful that he is leaving us as monuments of his efforts a fine staff of young doctors and assistants, and greatly improved facilities to help maintain our health.

I have been proud to consider myself a friend and a colleague of Dr. Calver and wish to express my personal best wishes to both him and Mrs. Calver and pray that they have good health, happiness, and good fortune in abundant measure in the years ahead.

McNamara's Bodyguard?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, early in 1862, Abraham Lincoln went out to look at the Union Army. Looking on the huge body of men, he turned to news reporters with him and asked:

> Do you know what that is?

Thinking Lincoln must be wandering in his mind, one correspondent replied:

> Mr. President, you know that's the Army of the Potomac.
>
> No it isn't—

Answered Mr. Lincoln—

> That's McClellan's bodyguard.

The Secretary of Defense has just visited our Army in Vietnam, bigger than any force brought together at any one time against the Japanese Empire with its big air force and naval power, and said that military operations had "progressed very satisfactorily" and that "the rate of progress exceeded our expectations." He indicated that there was no likelihood of an escalation of the air war over North Vietnam, least of all attacks on industrial and other targets now banned to American flyers. He added that he had seen nothing that seemed to indicate a need for any change in "the rate, type, and tempo" of military operations or any change "in the rate of deployment of U.S. forces in the months ahead."

It is a good question: Is this vast Army used strictly for the defensive just "McNamara's Bodyguard"?

In this connection, I put in the RECORD an article by Ted Sell, published in the Los Angeles Times of October 9, entitled "Critics Await Report From McNamara's Trip," and subtitled "Statements from Earlier Vietnam Visits Produced Waves of Unwarranted Optimism," and also an article from the New York Times of October 14:

[From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times, Oct. 9, 1966]

CRITICS AWAIT REPORT FROM MCNAMARA'S TRIP—STATEMENTS FROM EARLIER VIETNAM VISITS PRODUCED WAVES OF UNWARRANTED OPTIMISM

(By Ted Sell)

WASHINGTON.—With Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's eighth trip to Vietnam now in process, critics will be waiting to pounce on whatever public report he makes on the outlook there.

Statements associated with his seven earlier visits have, on occasion, come back to haunt the administration.

McNamara has been stung by partisan resurrection of his earlier reports. Earlier this year he presented a lengthy recapitulation of his public statements on Vietnam to refute opposition charges that he had consistently misjudged the situation there.

The recapitulation shows that the defense secretary has repeatedly warned that the Vietnam conflict threatened to be a long and difficult struggle, with intricate interrelationships between military, political, economic and social aspects.

UNWARRANTED OPTIMISM

But the fact remains that McNamara has issued reports which created waves of public optimism which later proved unwarranted.

The fault may not have been McNamara's. His usually concise reports on the outlook have normally been hinged to continuation of a present course.

Unfortunately, events in Vietnam have had a way of overwhelming any static situation. No sooner would McNamara return from Vietnam than some vital element in the situation he described would change—the rate of Viet Cong activity, political leadership in Saigon, level of Hanoi support for guerrillas.

McNamara's optimism would be remembered, but not the fact that it was linked to a situation which had changed. At least, this is the way McNamara's supporters explain the inconsistencies.

Thus these highlights of McNamara's seven earlier trips:

April 30–May 12, 1962: McNamara made his first visit to South Vietnam 15 months after becoming defense secretary. About 8,000 U.S. soldiers were in Vietnam as advisors to Vietnamese units and in logistics support units.

Communist Viet Cong strength was estimated at about 65,000. Many guerrillas were equipped with home-made weapons, including spears and crossbows.

McNamara met with President Ngo Dinh Diem and reported he was "tremendously encouraged" by developments in Vietnam. He said there were no reasons for a large-scale increase in U.S. military aid.

The defense secretary told newsmen, "There is no plan for introducing (American) combat forces in Vietnam."

MARTIAL LAW CALLED

Sept. 23–Oct. 2, 1963: It was another 15 months before the next flying visit. President Diem, still in power, had declared martial law to suppress Buddhist demonstrations. Viet Cong strength had grown to more than 80,000 but the guerrillas were still equipped largely with French or captured U.S. equipment and home-made weapons.

About 16,000 U.S. troops were in the country. The polite fiction was maintained that they were there as advisers, but American helicopters were plainly in a shooting war and it was obvious that U.S. pilots in fixed-wing craft were doing the fighting, not Vietnamese copilots who accompanied them.

After studying the situation, McNamara returned. The White House subsequently announced it would withdraw 1,000 American soldiers immediately and expected to withdraw the rest by the end of 1965.

Dec. 18–21, 1963: On his third trip, McNamara met with Maj. Gen. Duong Van Minh, head of a military triumvirate which overthrew and killed Diem on Nov. 1. The U.S. defense chief said he was "optimistic as to the progress that can be made in the coming year."

Viet Cong strength approached 92,000. U.S. forces numbered about 16,500, of which 1,000 were still scheduled for departure.

Six weeks after McNamara's visit, the triumvirate was ousted in a military coup.

March 6–13, 1964: By McNamara's fourth visit, the administration revealed it had abandoned plans to withdraw all U.S. troops by the end of 1965.

KHANH PRAISED

The defense secretary lauded Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh, the 37-year-old new Vietnamese leader, for "leadership and military ability," and said Khanh had the support of President Johnson and "our whole government."

U.S. strength had dipped to 15,500. Viet Cong strength was more than 100,000.

May 11–14, 1964: Khanh's government was having troubles and McNamara's fifth visit came 60 days after the fourth trip.

McNamara admitted, it might be necessary to send "certain additional U.S. personnel" to Vietnam to help train the government army which was to be expanded.

But, the defense chief said, "reliance on military pressure upon the North (North Vietnam)" would not be a "proper response" to Viet Cong tactics.

U.S. strength was above 16,000 again and Viet Cong strength was climbing toward a year-end figure of 126,000.

July 14–21, 1965: "Proper response" or not, by the time of McNamara's sixth visit U.S. planes were daily attacking Communist North Vietnam. U.S. ground troops were in combat. McNamara had a new leader to meet—Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, who deposed Khanh in February.

There was little optimism this time. McNamara said the "overall situation continues to be serious."

He conceded "deterioration" since his last visit.

There were 72,000 American servicemen in Vietnam. Intelligence officers set Communist numbers at 187,000. McNamara refused to comment on reports that U.S. strength would go to 179,000.

CHANGE IN TONE

Nov. 28–30, 1965: There were 166,000 American servicemen to greet McNamara when he arrived in Vietnam on his seventh visit and the figure was to grow to 181,390 by year's end.

There were 237,000 Communist enemies.

A note of optimism returned. McNamara reported, "We have stopped losing the war."

Unconfirmed reports indicated McNamara was asked by U.S. commanders to boost U.S. strength to 350,000 to 400,000 men and to send another one or two divisions to the central highlands to reinforce the 1st Cavalry division there.

Oct. 8–14, 1966: As McNamara undertakes his eighth visit, American forces number more than 320,000 with another 60,000 slated for assignment by early 1967. Two new divisions—the 4th and 25th Infantry—have joined the 1st Cavalry in the highlands.

And the Communist strength is reported at 283,000.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 14, 1966]

McNAMARA DOUBTS FASTER TROOP RISE—ASSERTS HE SAW NOTHING IN VIETNAM REQUIRING IT

(By Charles Mohr)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM, October 13.—Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara said today that nothing he had seen in a four-day visit to South Vietnam indicated there was a requirement for a faster rate of deployment of United States troops to this country.

The statement did not appear to mean that there would be no further increase in the present troop strength of 320,000 men, but rather that Mr. McNamara wanted to discount speculation on a sudden increase in the rate of build-up.

Mr. McNamara left Saigon for Washington this evening after four days of conferences and field trips.

Some usually reliable sources said that during his briefings here he heard requests from military officers for an increase of troop strength to a level of about 475,000 by sometime next year.

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE

These same sources added that Washington had already approved in principle an increase to the 400,000 level, although it was now very unlikely that this level could be reached by the end of this year, as originally hoped by military officers.

If this is true, the main question before the Administration is whether to add 75,000 men to the 400,000. But beyond that there are long-range planning estimates by the military that speak of as many as 600,000 men by 1968 and that will require Administration attention, sources declared.

Mr. McNamara made a generally optimistic appraisal of the situation in South Vietnam during a brief news conference before his departure. He said that military operations had "progressed very satisfactorily" in the last year and that "the rate of progress exceeded our expectations."

He also declared that progress on the economic front was "likewise more than we would have forecast a year ago" and asserted that inflation in South Vietnam had been "stemmed" by currency devaluation.

Mr. McNamara did say, however, that the risk of inflation was a "limiting factor" in planning for increased American troop commitments and other aid. He added that "we must be sure" that the number of troops sent to Vietnam is one that "can be properly absorbed" in the economy.

STATUS OF RURAL PACIFICATION

Mr. McNamara was less optimistic about the vital rural pacification program meant to bring presently hostile sections of the rural population under Government influence.

He said that the concepts of the pacification plan were sound and that the South Vietnamese leadership of the program was "vigorous" and able, but that "progress is very slow indeed."

"This is one area which requires vigorous action during the next year," he added.

Some informed sources indicated there was no likelihood that an escalation of the air war over North Vietnam would take place, especially attacks on industrial and other targets now prohibited to American fliers.

These sources said that it was felt the United States must avoid any extension of the war that it could prevent and that the United States ran a risk of such extension of fighting if the bombing policy was extended to more sensitive targets.

The Secretary of Defense said he "saw nothing" that convinced him there was a need for change in "the rate, type and tempo" of military operations in the time ahead.

Similarly, he said that nothing he had seen seemed to "require a change in the rate of deployment of United States forces in the months ahead."

SPECULATION IS DISCOUNTED

Informed sources asserted later that the Secretary did not feel there was any basis for speculation that the Nov. 8 Congressional election would be followed by a sudden increase in troop commitments.

The whole question of troop build-up was not publicly clarified during Mr. McNamara's visit. The United States Administration has always avoided giving public notice of its intentions and has generally sent troops here somewhat behind the schedule desired by military leaders.

It is clear by now that the Administration prefers not to announce approval of large increases—even if approval has been given in principle—and prefers merely to allow the troops to arrive more or less unannounced in relatively small increments.

In his news conference Mr. McNamara said that enemy casualties, "destruction" of the foe's military units and falling enemy morale were all "greater than we anticipated" during the last year.

Some informed sources said that the American Administration believed that the heavy North Vietnamese Army pressure of infiltration through the demilitarized zone could be contained, although massive firepower would be needed to help do the job.

At the same time, the sources stated, it was considered very desirable to have the International Control Commission once again perform its inspection functions to discourage violations of the buffer zone. The commission is made up of representatives of India, Canada and Poland.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the RECORD my October newsletter and opinion poll results, as follows:

WASHINGTON REPORT, OCTOBER 1966

(By Congressman WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, 23d District, Ohio)

Heading for the last round-up in a stampede of major bills, the 89th Congress hopefully will adjourn no later than October 22. Days are growing longer on Capitol Hill as the leadership attempts to clear the crowded legislative calendar. During one recent week, bells summoned House members 24 times to answer record votes and quorum calls, exactly the same number of rolls as were called during the entire months of January and February.

As this newsletter is written, the pace is increasing in both House and Senate, with scores of important measures still awaiting final Congressional action. Among them are funds for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, military construction, public works, the Demonstration Cities Act, foreign aid, Economic Opportunity Act amendments, and aid to elementary, secondary and higher education.

Later this month I am looking forward to meeting personally with constituents. During the week of October 24, the Minshall Traveling Office will make the rounds of the 23rd District, including the new Cleveland Wards 1 and 4. Notices of dates and locations of the meetings are being mailed to the homes of all registered voters in the district.

The annual Final Report, covering highlights of the Congress and including the Minshall voting record on key issues, will be available on request from either my Cleveland or Washington offices within the next several weeks.

Results of the Minshall opinion poll, which was sent in September to the home of every registered Independent, Republican and Democratic voter in the 23rd District, 130,000 in all, appear on the reverse side of this newsletter. More than 16,000 polls have been returned and I have sent copies of the results to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State and other key government officials. I also have discussed them with the leadership of both political parties in the House of Representatives.

Looking Ahead: The U.S. Civil Service Commission has announced examination dates for office and science assistant positions for Summer, 1967. Young people interested in Grades 1–4 temporary government jobs during school vacations next year may obtain Application Form 5000-AB at any post office or from the Civil Service Commission in Cleveland. Applications must be received by Civil Service by October 21 to be eligible for the November 26 examination; by December 9 for the January 7 examination, and by January 9 for the February 4 examination.

Anti-riot legislation came up for two days of hearings before the House Judiciary Committee last week. Approved overwhelmingly by the House as an amendment to the now-dead Civil Rights Act of 1966, the measure was re-introduced as a separate bill. I appeared in behalf of my H.R. 17728, which calls for strong penalties for persons crossing state borders to incite riots. Administration disapproval of such legislation stalled hearings until closing days of this session, thus postponing action until new measures are introduced and reviewed by the 90th Congress which meets in January.

Did You Know . . . The U.S. Army is procuring nearly three times as many aircraft as the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps combined. Figures released by my Defense Appropriations Subcommittee show that helicopters make up the bulk of the Army order.

Green thumb? Then you'll enjoy the government bulletin just off the press, Growing Flowering Perennials, yours without charge from my Washington office while my allotment lasts.

The poll results are as follows:

Results of Minshall opinion poll, October 1966

[In percent]

		Yes	No	No opinion
VIETNAM				
1. Do you think the United States is making progress toward victory?		31	60	9
2. Which most nearly expresses your point of view? (Check only one.):				
(a) Continue present policy		6	------	------
(b) Withdraw all U.S. forces immediately		10	------	------
(c) Limit military actions and intensify peace efforts		25	------	------
(d) Make all-out effort to win militarily without nuclear weapons		43	------	------
(e) Make all-out effort to win militarily including nuclear weapons		13	------	------
No opinion on any part of question 2		3	------	------
3. Do you favor a stronger policy against countries trading with North Vietnam?		80	13	7
4. Should U.S. citizens be prohibited by law from giving aid to North Vietnam?		82	12	6
5. What form of Selective Service System is preferable? (Check only one.)				
(a) Present system		24	------	------
(b) Universal military training		55	------	------
(c) Lottery		4	------	------
(d) Lottery with limited deferments		6	------	------
No opinion on any part of question 5		11	------	------
6. Should selected Reserves be called to active duty?		49	24	27
DOMESTIC ISSUES				
7. Are stronger civil rights laws needed?		23	70	7
8. Should there be a strong Federal antiriot law?		85	12	3
9. Do you think the war on poverty has been effective to date?		10	79	11
10. To combat inflation, should the Federal Government—				
(a) Increase personal income taxes		7	------	------
(b) Increase corporate taxes		15	------	------
(c) Initiate wage-price controls		21	------	------
(d) Reduce Federal domestic spending		38	------	------
(e) Reduce military spending		19	------	------
11. Do you favor laws to require disclosure of outside income and other assets by all public officials, including Members of Congress?		65	28	7
12. As a result of the recent airline strike, do you favor new laws to prevent strikes which affect the national interest?		67	29	4
13. Is a multi-billion-dollar crash program desirable to combat air and water pollution?		66	23	11
14. What do you think is the principal problem facing the Nation today?	*Percent*			
(1) Vietnam	18			
(2) Race relations	17			
(3) Inflation	16			
(4) Federal spending	9			
(5) Big government	5			
Crime	5			
(6) Moral decline	4			
President Johnson	4			
(7) U.S. Supreme Court	3			
(8) Air, water pollution	2			
Communism	2			
(9) Miscellaneous	15			

A Small Note

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. MACKAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article:

[From the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, Oct. 2, 1966]

A SMALL NOTE

A small but warm and human note has been added to U.S.-Dominican Republic relations. About a year and a half ago this country led in sending military forces there and stopping a Communist seizure of power.

Because of this action the Dominicans now have a fairly representative government. The last of the American troops left recently without incident.

Prior to their departure a Dominican mother was writing President Johnson asking help for her son. He was suffering a heart ailment. The child was brought to this country for an operation and returned to Santiago fully recovered, courtesy of American individuals and their government.

It was a small thing for a nation of this size to do but a very natural one. It was carried out with the same interest in humanity as the intervention to save the Dominican Republic.

Inflation Doesn't Come From the Farms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the Grain Terminal Association Daily Radio Roundup of October 11, 1966, presented much-needed insight into the charges circulating the country to the effect that farm prices are the leading cause of inflation. Unfortunately, the charges are not new. They have been uttered by administration officials all year and have been picked up by several misunderstanding columnists.

With permission granted, I will insert the transcript of the GTA broadcast at this time for the information of my colleagues and the enlightenment of these consumer-oriented writers:

GTA DAILY RADIO ROUNDUP

(Prepared by the GTA Public Relations Department, St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday, October 11, 1956)

Considerable pressure is being exerted on a nationwide basis to make farm prices lower. Inasmuch as farm prices are made in Washington, that's where most of the pressure is being applied.

Accusing fingers are being pointed at farm prices as the biggest single cause of the present rather modest inflation. That simply is not true, as you know. The terrible inflation has been in interest rates—the cost of money—which M. W. Thatcher terms the "barricade of money." This has pushed up the cost of everything to everybody.

Nevertheless, the charges against farm prices are made, despite the fact that they are at only 80 percent of parity. Many of these charges are the result of ignorance of the facts, but some surely are deliberate.

One example we ran into recently looks like the writer just doesn't understand. It is in a syndicated column from Washington.

The writer is discussing measures that could be taken to hold down inflation. He says that one requirement is a tax increase aimed at sucking up individual, and especially corporate, purchasing power, and there seems to be general agreement on that step.

But then this columnist says that a second step is the "breaking of bottlenecks that create artificial shortages used to bid up prices."

And here's where the columnist slips a cog, because he goes on to say:

"For example, in the case of food, the biggest source of recent inflationary pressure, a rapid increase of supplies can be achieved by opening up to production the nearly 60 million acres now held fallow under government programs."

In other words, this fellow is advocating that farmers produce surpluses to drive farm prices back down to near-disaster levels so food prices to consumers will go down.

That's his idea. It is very illogical but farmers should be aware that such pressures are being exerted. Many people do not realize that food prices have gone up even as farm prices have gone down. That is simple historical and statistical fact. So, those who believe that lowering farm prices would lower food prices are wandering off on some endless economic detour. The correlation between farm and food prices is indeed very flimsy.

Meanwhile, the world's need for more food is so strong that economists and others generally agree all U.S. farm land will probably be in use within a few years. But it cannot be done overnight without serious damage to agriculture and economy in general. Even now, because of the lack of adequate price protection, many farmers are not planning to plant all the extra acres called for by Uncle Sam in 1967.

Price is the all-important consideration farmers must face. We notice a recent government report that reveals the average family farmer has almost $66,000 tied up in land, machinery, buildings, inventory, and miscellaneous equipment. That's just average. That's a good-sized investment. It emphasizes the necessity for strong farm prices and adequate net farm incomes.

No, inflation doesn't come from the farms. Farm prices haven't even caught up with other prices. Those who are looking for a goat to blame for inflation won't find it in the countryside.

Tribute to Dr. George W. Calver

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, my good friend Dr. George W. Calver, our longtime distinguished physician in the Capitol, has retired, but pleasant memories of him and his good work will long remain.

It has been my privilege and pleasure to have known Dr. Calver throughout my service here.

Mrs. Mahon and I will continue to treasure our friendship with Dr. Calver and his charming wife. We hope they will have a long and pleasant future of relaxation and enjoyment.

We all hope and feel certain that Dr. Calver will carry with him a great deal of personal satisfaction derived from the knowledge that he has been of so much help to so many people for so many years.

He knows more about lawmakers than lawmakers know about themselves. I join in the salute to Dr. Calver.

Prefab Public Housing Project Built in Miami

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly accustomed, with pleasure, to report to the House of Representatives on "firsts" in my area of Florida. Today I am pleased to report on a most interesting development in the field of public housing.

This summer, under a contract with the Miami Housing Authority, International Builders of Florida, Inc., completed, in a short time, the first public housing development built with prefabricated concrete walls and structural components. Prefabrication of the needed elements was done by Stresscon International in Miami, a division of Maule Industries. The project, which consists of 144 units in 20 two-story buildings, is scheduled to serve as a relocation resource for some 750 persons displaced by Miami highway and urban renewal programs.

This new building technique has the advantages of faster construction, ease of maintenance and variety of design. Once the slab has been poured and the wall panels delivered to the site, the building shells can be erected in 2 days. The exposed aggregate textured concrete exterior walls contribute to the ease of maintenance and eliminate the need for paint. Due to varying the arrangement of wall panels, window openings, balconies and other precast components, the spice of life is maintained throughout the entire project.

Although the cost may be slightly higher, it is estimated that the additional costs will be more than offset by decrease in maintenance expenses over the years.

Mr. Speaker, this and similar programs carried on by the Miami Housing Authority under the able leadership of its executive director, Mr. Haley Sofge, and its development director, Irbye Giddens, are not the product of need only. Such projects require leadership and coordination of efforts, as well as the support of the community.

The Housing Authority of the city of Miami, Fla., continues with this project to display the leadership and initiative of the outstanding men who make up the authority. Authority members are: Martin Fine, chairman, J. Mark Stanley, Jr., vice chairman, Charles B. Radley, Edward T. Stephenson and Rev. James R. Copeland.

The September 1966 issue of the Journal of Housing carried both a description of the project I have referred to and a summary of Greater Miami's response to the great need for public housing:

HOUSING—PLUS: THAT'S MIAMI RELOCATION NEED

The Miami housing authority's executive director, Haley Sofge, made the headlines early this summer with a message on relocation that he sent to the manager of Metropolitan Dade County (which covers Miami) and to a full roster of community service agencies and officials. As the fall season opened, he was beginning to see action.

Mr. Sofge's message was that the housing authority—if unaided by other community agencies—was not going to be able to do its share of meeting the mounting relocation needs of the community: needs brought on by growing expressway, renewal, and housing code enforcement programs. He said that as these programs displace more and more of the city's "disadvantaged" families, both immediate and long-term problems face the authority in providing housing for such families, problems that could thwart the city's hope for community improvement.

Mr. Sofge wrote: "We . . . feel it necessary to bring into focus the community's responsibility toward sharing these problems and helping to effect their eventual solution . . .

"Hundreds of families concentrated in a small area and 'invisible' over the years, have suddenly been brought to the attention of the public by the imminence of the bulldozer. That they are all disadvantaged, we know. How many are the 'disadvantaged of the disadvantaged,' we do not. Nor do we know how many are chronically unemployed, how many illiterate, or how many are alcoholic. But we do know that these social ills exist, in addition to all the other social and physical ills associated with segregation and generations of inherited poverty. Add to this the resentments, suspicions, and personal disturbances created by the threat of dislocation—the disruption of personal, cultural, and religious ties of many years standing—and we begin to see the scope of our problem.

"We stress the words 'our problem.' The Miami Housing Authority has accepted the responsibility for housing these families. However, as you know, adequate housing, or even good housing alone, is not the solution and even the transition from substandard to standard housing can be a problem in itself. What has taken years and a complexity of social conditions to build up will take years and a coordination of social effort to begin to rectify.

"The housing authority has accepted, although admittedly with reservation, its part of the responsibility. These reservations come as the result of a realistic look at the future; of a feeling of responsibility toward our present tenants to at least maintain our present standards; of a feeling of dismay at already having had to relax these standards. It sees as its responsibility housing those families for whom the prognosis is favorable—those families who will benefit from the advantages of good housing, schools, and association with more stable families (even these will need extensive social and educational services)—and is ready to use its staff to its fullest extent to assist these families.

"For those few who are not yet ready for public housing—and there are families who, for a variety of reasons, are unable to take advantage of these benefits—we will be happy to join the community agencies in working out a temporary solution until they can be 'helped to be ready.'"

What Mr. Sofge proposed: a joining of the community's public-private forces in designing an over-all plan for providing social services for problem families. He made some specific recommendations for doing so.

Response in the press and by recipients of the message was sympathetic, with the result that County Manager Porter Homer scheduled a September meeting of all agencies administering federally-aided programs for poverty stricken areas and most of the community's health, welfare, and social agencies, with Mr. Sofge's letter as the focus for discussion.

Integration Cancer Hurting Army Units

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, a young man from my congressional district who returned recently from Vietnam wrote a letter to the editor of his hometown newspaper last week deploring the results of forced racial integration in our Armed Forces. I hope my colleagues will scrutinize closely the views of this former serviceman. His firsthand observations confirm the warnings many of us have issued in the past of the deplorable consequences which could result from utilizing our Armed Forces as a means of achieving so-called social reforms. The letter which appeared in the October 7, 1966 edition of the Jackson, Miss., Daily News follows:

INTEGRATION CANCER HURTING ARMY UNITS

EDITOR, DAILY NEWS:

I recently returned from a year of combat-infantry duty in Vietnam. The article "Westmoreland Lauds Negro Fighting Men" (Oct. 4, page 2, Clarion-Ledger) forces me to speak out in horror and disgust.

I had the privilege of serving all over Vietnam as a volunteer, in many major compaigns with some of the finest soldiers ever. We can be justly proud of our brave men. I brought home two Purple Hearts, was wounded twice, and served most of my time as a PFC.

I don't know why General Westmoreland said: "You can't tell the difference between Negro and white soldiers" "the Negro soldier's come into his own," but let's look at the facts.

The tragedy is taking place now in tents, barracks, foxholes and during combat operations all over Vietnam. It's the constant fights and tensions—the impossibility of integration ever working—that is tearing our Army apart.

Solidarity—the old fighting spirit has broken down. Every unit flooded by the recent waves of Negro draftees knows this terrible and drastic change. Many units are now over 50% colored.

I was fighting to win, like most of our men. But think how hard it was when we couldn't depend on Negroes, whose "motto" was: "Ain't nobody going to put a bullet in my head."

I heard them say that so much it made me sick.

I could trust my life to a few good buddies, but as a unit our morale was very low.

Over a year ago, I saw efficiency drop as Negroes began replacing white officers. Many of those Negroes lacked proper training and imagination, or came direct from desk jobs. Discipline slackened. Resentment built up. Combat effectiveness declined.

How do you think our really brave fighting men feel to be passed over on promotions so that apparent racial quotas can be filled?

Do you hear about the leading men in uniform who are involved in prostitution rings using dope or in the seamy side of the black market? My experiences show them to be mainly Negroes.

Probably no news is heard because of the virtual immunity from punishment that Negroes enjoy. Yes, I even saw a Negro shoot a white boy and go free of any charges.

Our brave men are trying hard under these sickening conditions. Their accomplishments are an even greater tribute to them.

Have you ever been under the fire when a large percentage of your unit, which is Negro, puts its head down and cowardly refuses to fire at the enemy? Or where some of your "buddies" take off for safer areas? or balk at aggressive combat actions? It often means defeat for those brave soldiers that hold their ground and do their duty. It also means death.

Some white boys in our unit refused to go out to the fighting. They were court-martialed, as they should be. But Negroes who likewise refused to fight were put on K.P. or other duties in base camp with no further word said.

A bunch of Negroes in camp tore down the flag which Governor Wallace sent us and burned it up. They then chanted "We Will Overcome You."

General Westmoreland's remarks end: "I think in 15 years we'll see them in Congress, in local and even national office."

I vow to prove him wrong.

This integration cancer is destroying our fine Army and our great Nation. It is killing our brave sons and brothers in the jungles of Vietnam as well as on the streets of Chicago. It is an outrage. Integration must be stopped and our will to win must go on forever.

Yours truly,

RICHARD BARNETT,
Jackson, Miss.

Equitable Tax Treatment for Teachers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY. H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, I have consistently urged that action be taken on my bill, H.R. 16957, and the companion bills that have been introduced to allow more more definitive and extensive tax deductions for education expenses incurred by teachers.

I have felt that this is one of the particularly important bills presented to this Congress if we want to encourage qualified and experienced teachers to continue in the teaching profession. Not only would it provide an incentive for individual teachers to improve upon their own excellence, but it would do this in a manner which would not bring any type of Federal control into the picture nor cause a great loss of finances to the Treasury.

In July 1966, the Internal Revenue Service published proposed regulations in the Federal Register which would virtually wipe out what small gains had been made in providing tax justice for teachers. However, in response to my bill and similar bills and from the strong objections of teachers' organizations the IRS withdrew its proposed regulations, and issued a revised proposal on October 1.

The addition in the regulations are good insofar as they go, but it is my strong feeling that they do not go far enough. I have, therefore, pressed for immediate hearings on my bill and a copy of the letter to Chairman MILLS follows:

OCTOBER 11, 1966.

Hon. WILBUR MILLS,
Chairman,
House Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MILLS: I wish to continue to urge that every possible action be taken this Session on H.R. 16957 which I introduced and which is similar to Mr. KING's bill.

The IRS regulations proposed in the October 1 Federal Register are an improvement over the regulations of last July 7. However, I have reviewed the new proposed regulations and they are still not satisfactory. I am convinced that this situation cannot be settled fairly without legislation.

There is entirely too much opportunity for varied interpretations, on the whim of individual IRS agents, which are been the cause of all the difficulties the teachers have had to date.

The key point of my bill is to allow teachers to do as salesmen now do; that is, deduct from their gross income educational expenses incurred for improving their professional competence. This cannot be done by law. Teachers are (1) engaged in public service in a non-profit making capacity and (2) there is a shortage of competent qualified teachers. Also, there is a need to encourage teachers to improve their teaching skills. This bill would provide an incentive to them to improve themselves. At the same time, it would not bring any type of Federal control into the picture nor cause a great loss of finances to the Treasury.

In addition to the deduction from gross incomes provision in my bill, there are two other points which will clarify the present state of confusion in IRS interpretations—confusion which the October 1 regulations do not correct.

(1) Under my bill, the definition of teacher would permit those who are on emergency credentials to deduct expenses. The IRS regulations provide that teachers must meet minimum standards, which vary from state to state, without clearly instructing the IRS agent as to which standards are to be applied. The right to determine who is a teacher is not a proper role for an IRS agent—nor for any other Federal authority.

(2) My bill specifically lists the expenses that are deductible, including fees, tuition, books, supplies, traveling expenses, etc. The IRS regulations do not so specify—again leaving the IRS agent great latitude to use his own personal judgment, a source of the present problems with which teachers are faced.

Sincerely yours,

ROY H. MCVICKER.

In response to this action that I have taken in pressing for action on my bill I have just received the following telegram from the National Education Association:

> Without question your support for legislation for tax deductions of educational expenses was most influential in moving IRS into a more reasonable position. There is now general agreement with NEA and IRS on those issues which can be resolved by new regulations. The matter of deductions from gross income which is a major feature of your bill will be a matter for legislation by the 90th Congress. Your fine support on this issue is not appreciated by teachers in your state and by NEA.
>
> JOHN M. LUMLEY,
> *Director, Division of Federal Regulations, NEA.*

Following are the latest proposed IRS regulations:

REVISED TREASURY PROPOSED REGULATIONS ON DEDUCTIBILITY OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS AND OTHER TAXPAYERS

BACKGROUND

On July 7, 1966, the Treasury Department issued proposed regulations regarding the tax deductibility of educational expenses incurred by employees and self-employed individuals. The purpose of these regulations was to set forth clear and concise rules for determining the tax status of these expenses and thereby eliminate the inconsistencies which have developed, both at the administrative and judicial levels, under the existing regulations.

Comments were received on the proposed regulations to the effect that they were an unduly restrictive interpretation of present law. Particular stress was put on the point that the proposed rules did not give adequate recognition to the fact that continuing education is inherent for those in the teaching profession and, therefore realistically the costs of the continuing education represent an ordinary and necessary business expense which should qualify for a tax deduction under present law.

As a result of a re-evaluation of the proposed regulations in light of the comments received, the Treasury Department has withdrawn those proposed regulations and issued a new set of proposed rules in their place. These new proposed regulations were published in the Federal Register for October 1, 1966, along with a notice that a public hearing on them has been scheduled beginning on November 15, 1966. This action was taken because it is believed that this matter can be materially expedited by making available, prior to the public hearings, the revised proposal reflecting the Treasury Department's consideration of the comments received.

SUMMARY OF REVISED PROPOSED REGULATION

Basically, the revised rules would permit an income tax deduction for an individual's education expenses where the education serves to maintain or improve skills required to his present position or is undertaken to fulfill additional educational requirements imposed on him by his employer.

Under this general provision, if a state requires its teachers to continue to take educational courses or to obtain a high level of education, the costs of this education will ordinarily be completely deductible for income tax purposes. Similarly, the cost of specialized courses which a state may require its teachers to take will usually be deductible if the teacher otherwise meets the basic level of education required for her position. If a teacher or other taxpayer voluntarily undertakes additional education to improve his skills, the costs he incurs for this will also generally be deductible. Moreover, unlike the first set of proposed rules, the revised rules do not measure the tax deductibility of particular educational courses by whether or not they will lead to a degree. In this regard, the proposed regulations recognize that continuing education is, in many instances, an essential tool in an individual's trade or business.

Two qualifications are provided to this rule of deductibility, under which an individual will not be granted a tax deduction for the basic or minimum education necessary initially to qualify him for his job or for education which will qualify him for a new trade or business, position, or speciality. The following is a more detailed discussion of these two qualifications as well as of the application of the revised rules in different situations.

(1) Minimum Educational Requirements for the Individual's Present Employment. The first category of non-deductible expenses are those incurred for education which is required of an individual in order for him to meet the minimum educational requirements for qualification in his present position. In the case of teachers, the rule for non-deductibility extends to courses which she must take to bring herself up to the minimum level of education (in terms of college hours or a degree) which is normally required of an individual initially being employed in such a position. For example, if a state normally requires that beginning teachers have at least a bachelors degree, but because of a shortage of applicants, hires an individual with only three years of college on the condition that she obtain her fourth year, the expenses incurred by this teacher in obtaining her fourth year of college would not be deductible. On the other hand, once she has obtained her bachelors degree, the expenses for any additional education, such as a fifth year of college, which she may be required to take by her employer in order to maintain her position or which maintains or improves her skills as a teacher would ordinarily be deductible. The one exception would be if this further education is part of a program of study which will lead to qualifying her for a new trade or business, position, or specialty, as explained below.

If an educational institution has prescribed no normal educational qualifications, then this non-deductible category covers the education which an individual is required to take in order to qualify as a member of the faculty of the institution. Once he has so qualified, expenses for any additional education which is required by the institution or which maintains or improves his teaching skills will also be deductible, unless the education is part of a program which will lead to qualifying him for a new trade or business, position, or specialty.

(2) Education Qualifying an Individual for a New Trade or Business, Position or Specialty. The second category of non-deductible educational expenses are those incurred by an individual for education which is part of a program of study being pursued by him which will lead to qualifying him for a new trade or business, position, or specialty. Thus, if a public school teacher should go to law school for a law degree, the expenses for this education would not be deductible. On the other hand, the mere fact that educational courses undertaken by a teacher may qualify her to teach a different subject or at a different grade level or will qualify her for a position related to teaching (such as a guidance counselor) will not disqualify the expenses for such education from a tax deduction.

* * * * *

In summary therefore, the revised proposed rules recognize that continuing education is an inherent and necessary aspect of many positions, especially those in the teaching profession. On the other hand, they would not extend the tax deduction to the basic or minimum education which an individual is taking in order to equip himself for his intended profession or to education which will qualify an individual for a new profession or specialty. These two instances represent types of education which all individuals must take to qualify themselves for their future profession or employment. If an individual takes such education before accepting employment, it is clear that he does not receive a tax deduction. It would appear to be an inequitable application of the tax laws if a tax deduction were allowed to an individual for this type of basic education merely because he accepts employment while still obtaining the basic education.

I shall continue to support this legislation as strongly as I am able.

OEO—Another Bad Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, add to the list of poverty scandals this report of OEO wastefulness, as presented in the Independence Daily Reporter. The editorial titled "Lo, the Poor Taxpayer" calls attention to the free and easy money policy perpetuated by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The case in point is the authorization of funds to teach longtime jewlery makers—the Zuni Indians—how to make jewelry. The writers' observations are well worth noting. I commend this editorial to my colleagues:

[From the Independence Daily Reporter, Sept. 15, 1966]

LO, THE POOR TAXPAYER

The federal government has long been known as being pretty free and easy with the taxpayers' money. But none of us has seen anything in strange and unique ways of spending it compared to the Great Society's Office of Economic Opportunity which was ostensibly set up to fight the so-called war on poverty.

An enterprising Albuquerque, N.M. newspaperman uncovered in the state capital of Santa Fe the interesting plans of the OEO to allocate $219,304 to train 40 Zuni Indians how to make jewelry. This money will provide a course of instruction of six months duration each for two groups of 20 Zunis. Each trainee is to receive $175 per month for six months for a budgeted total for the year of $42 thousand.

Of course in the OEO's normal scheme of things such a program will take administrators and other supervisors, plus overhead. So $68,692 will be spent in salaries to supervise this training, including a director, an enterprise manager, an assistant project director, instructors and a varied number of others.

This is in addition to another $60 thousand allocated for a marketing group which shall include a project development technician who shall be paid $9 thousand per year for half time services as well as a market expert on the same terms, plus others which adds up to a tidy sum of $128,692 for these salaries to teach the Zuni. The balance of approximately $90 thousand is to apparently be absorbed by general overhead.

What makes this all so unique is the fact the Zuni Indians are specialists in this jewelry making business. They and their ancestors have been making jewelry for centuries. Because of its high quality, the Zuni's artifacts commands higher prices than most Indian jewelry.

In a letter to Senate minority leader EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, R-Ill., who has introduced Senate Resolution No. 78 to investigate the OEO, the president of the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc. likened this plan of training the Zunis in jewelry making that they have been doing for generations to that to spending money to teach fish how to swim.

The NFIB president concluded his letter to Senator DIRKSEN, "Now, of course, there is some question as to whether the American Indian has received fair consideration. On the other hand, the last census shows 523,591 Indians living in this nation. If it is to be the national aim to spend $60,000 per Indian to teach him what he has been doing for generations, the total bill will come to something around 21 and one-half billion dollars.

"In this case, it might be well to open negotiations to ascertain whether the Indians will assume the present national debt of over $300 billion and take the country back."

There is no question the impoverished citizen needs help and badly in many areas. But for the Great White Father to engage in such practices like teaching the Zuni Indians how to make jewelry they have been making for centuries, with the endless expenses entailed of administration and overhead going into the pockets of worthy party members, no doubt, perhaps the term "Lo, the poor Indian" had better be updated in a hurry to "Lo, the poor Taxpayer."

"MERBISC"—Most Extraordinary Recreational Bargain in Southern California

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, this new word "Merbisc," I am proud to say, has been created in southern California. I am proud of MERBISC because it has much deeper significance than it implies, or perhaps was ever intended to imply by its creators. The word itself is made up of the first letters of the words "most extraordinary recreation bargain in southern California." But to me it is a new idea of city development that can do much to solve Federal and State problems of supplying adequate park and recreation areas for all of our people across the country.

This idea of MERBISC stems from a brandnew community in southern California called California City, which is located in a region known as the Antelope Valley in East Kern County, just north of my own home city, Los Angeles.

California City was incorporated in December of 1965, and in area is the third largest city in the State. It was designed by its developers as a completely planned and recreation-oriented city.

To me California City is as fine an example as I know of the happy cooperation between a private developer and a community.

The voters of California City approved a $1 million bond issue to finance public recreational facilities, and two lakes were built, one on an island in the middle of the first lake; a waterfall, cascading down into the lake from a lookout park 42 feet above it; an 18-hole, 3-par, night-lighted golf course; several tennis courts, a swimming pool, baseball field, a barbeque and large picnic area, and many other sports. Only just recently the developers created a 12-mile-long paved parkway, all within the city limits, paralleling the historic 20-Mule Team Road over which borax was hauled just before the turn of the century. The old historic roadway itself has also been dedicated to public use in perpetuity and will be preserved in its original dirt road condition for equestrians and hikers. Secretary Udall has appealed for preservation of just this kind of meaningful open space. The 12-mile parkway ends at Galileo Hill, a 500-foot butte that rises dramatically above the 3,000-foot floor of this high desert area. Here will be a regional park with pasture and barn facilities for horses, trailer and camping facilities, a sanctuary for birds, and, in general, an area where the wide-open western way of life will be preserved.

When you consider that the population of California City hardly exceeds 1,000 souls at the present time, you can appreciate the abundance of recreation this offers them, and still more is promised.

For California City was planned for the future, not just for today. And that future, in population numbers, is anticipated by this California city, and by its palnners, to eventually achieve a good round 1 million. When you contemplate the figures of the vast migration that is taking place daily into southern California, that future may not be so very far distant.

Leading the way into California City's future is the MERBISC plan. For MERBISC is not just the first initials of a series of promotional words, but a plan for the maintenance of the presently operating recreational facilities, and the addition and creation of more as the city grows. Under the MERBISC plan any family can use all of the recreation facilities in California City for just $10 per year. When compared with the several hundred dollars per year spent by the average American family for its recreation, this MERBISC plan is truly a remarkable one. Not only is the cost of MERBISC—$10 per family per year—remarkable, but the arrangement between the city and the private development company guaranteeing adequate revenues to operate and extend these recreational facilities—without loss—is truly remarkable because it is done without taxation of California City's 20,000 property owners.

The California City Development Co., the private developers, has taken a long-range view and underwritten this program, satisfied that a growing city offering a rich way-of-life for families of modest means, will surely pay big dividends.

Now what is also noteworthy about the Merbisc plan is that it has been initiated without the help or encouragement of a Federal or State governmental agency, but springs from the grassroots of a small American community. It seems to me this little city is telling us all something. It is telling us that it is possible to provide a richness of variety of recreational experience right within our own city limits.

I enter this into the Congressional Record because problems of urban congestion, neighborhood decay, the rigidity, the lack of openness of the big city, are among the most serious we have to face in this explosive era of population growth throughout our land. And I feel that this MERBISC program, stemming from a small planned southern California community, supplies us with guidelines that can auspiciously affect for the better, the health and well-being of all American communities, large and small, that emulate the example I have set forth here.

Dean Rostow, New Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to note the action of the Senate confirming the President's nomination of Eugene V. Rostow to be Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. Dean Rostow was educated in the New Haven public school system, at Yale University, and at the Yale Law School. He became dean of the law school in 1955. His professional achievements, his dedication to social justice, and his active interest in the civic affairs of his community have earned him a secure place in the hearts of all my constituents. We all have been honored to have him in our presence. I personally am very proud to know him as a true friend.

On September 22, the Washington Post commented in its editorial that:

> The appointment of Eugene Rostow, former dean of the Yale Law School . . . brings an able public servant back to the federal service. It is a tribute to the persuasive powers of the President and his personnel recruiters that it was possible to get Rostow to undertake another stint of official duty. He is well equipped by training and experience to deal with the problems that confront the Under Secretary for Political Affairs.

The President could not have made a better choice.

I include a biography of Eugene Rostow which appeared recently in the New York Times at this point in the Record:

A Thinker and Doer—Eugene Victor Debs Rostow

Washington, September 21.—Urbane, eloquent and cultivated, a scholar with a taste for jaunty bow ties, gaudy waistcoats, and fine foods and wine, a man with insatiable intellectual curiosity and deep compassion.

Thus is Eugene Victor Debs Rostow, the 54-year-old Yale law professor who was named Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs today, known to his friends and colleagues. To George W. Ball, whom he will replace at the State Department, Dean Rostow, as he is still known to hundreds of Yale Law School associates, is a man with "fire in his belly." To another friend, he is "more than a thinker—he's a remarkable doer."

It was Mr. Rostow whose article in the Yale Law Journal of June, 1945, helped to stimulate widespread action to redress the lot of the Nisei, the Americans of Japanese descent who were stripped of their citizenship and other rights in the emotional upsurge after Pearl Harbor.

Anyone who can, like Mr. Rostow, graduate Phi Beta Kappa from Yale at 19, take a law degree in three years with top honors, and subsequently carve a brilliant career in teaching and writing about the law can justly be termed a "thinker."

The companion tag of "doer" has come largely as a result of his performance as Dean of the Yale Law School from 1955 to 1965. He was the first two-term dean in Yale's history, and overcame the initial suspicions of some faculty members and conservative alumni who were dubious of his "liberal" past.

"Gene's 1948 book calling for reorganization of the oil industry raised a lot of corporate hackles," a friend explained today. "However, by sheer personality he won over the faculty and alumni without back-tracking an inch and he even became a close friend of Roger Blough [president of U.S. Steel], who helped him raise $6-million for the Yale Law School."

A one-time water-polo player at Yale, Dean Rostow has been called a "large, almost hulking" man with something of the relaxed and friendly manner of an Oxford don.

Former students recall with gratitude the fact that his office door at Yale was always open to them despite his heavy schedule of academic and extracurricular duties.

Like his brother, Walt Whitman Rostow, a former economics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is now a White House foreign affairs adviser, Eugene Rostow symbolizes the growing interchangeability in the United States between top-ranking academic and Governmental figures.

In the face of widespread opposition, Eugene Rostow has vigorously defended President Johnson's armed intervention in Santo Domingo and Vietnam in the nation's academic community.

Otherwise he is expected to specialize in his new post on European affairs and, especially, on seeking better relations with President de Gaulle of France.

FOE OF FUZZY THINKING

For all his affability, Mr. Rostow is noted, too, for his dislike of clichés and fuzzy thinking. Friends say his tongue can be excoriating, and it was he who coined the term "messianic globaloney" late in World War II during a controversy with Gen. Pat Hurley, then Ambassador to China.

Mr. Rostow was born in Brooklyn in 1913 and attended New Haven High School before graduating from Yale with a B.A. degree in 1933. After a year studying economics at Cambridge, England, he entered Yale Law School and graduated magna cum laude in 1937.

He undertook a brief stint of law practice in New York before joining Yale's law faculty—with which he has been associated ever since, despite periodic tours of Government duty. Over the years he has become a close friend of Dean Acheson and Mr. Ball.

He is married to the former Edna Berman Greenberg, a psychiatrist long associated with the Yale School of Medicine, whom mutual friends describe as a "great asset" in her husband's career. They have three children, Victor, Jessica and Charles Nicholas.

Charles Weltner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it has just come to my attention that on October 7 and 8 one of the outstanding radio stations in New York City, station WMCA, broadcast an editorial complimenting our colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WELTNER] on the courage of his action in declining to run for reelection for reasons of principle. I congratulate Mr. R. Peter Straus, president of WMCA, for this editorial with which I fully concur.

The editorial follows:

CHARLES WELTNER

(A radio WMCA editorial)

Congressman CHARLES WELTNER, of Georgia, is a guy with guts. He's a southerner, but he voted for the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Nevertheless, WELTNER was reelected to a second term that year. This was a hopeful sign that the race issue was dying in the south.

But now, Georgia has shifted into reverse. Lester Maddox, one of the most violent, outspoken racists in the country, won the Democratic primary for Governor.

CHARLES WELTNER withdrew from his campaign for a third term in Congress rather than run with Maddox on the same ticket.

His explanation was:

WELTNER: "I cannot compromise with hate. I cannot vote for Lester Maddox. I love the Congress. But I will give up my office before I give up my principles."

His withdrawal is a tragic loss for Georgia, the South, and the Nation. CHARLES WELTNER is a man of rare political courage. WMCA salutes him.

Tribute to Francis C. Brown and William L. Maude

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I learned that Montclair, N.J., has lost two of its foremost citizens and civic leaders, with the deaths of Francis C. Brown, president of the Schering Corp., and William L. Maude, chairman of the board of the Howard Savings Bank. Both were men I highly respected, and whose friendship I cherished. They rendered unique service in their individual fields of endeavor and they will be greatly missed by the organizations they headed and the citizens of Montclair. Two fine editorials in the Montclair Times of October 13, 1966, paid deserved tribute to the distinguished careers and contributions to the public good of Francis C. Brown and William L. Maude, and I ask that they be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

[From the Montclair Times, Oct. 13, 1966]

FREE ENTERPRISE AND RESEARCH

The touchstones of the career of the late Francis C. Brown, president and board chairman of the Schering Company, were free enterprise and research.

Mr. Brown in 1943 assumed the presidency of a company recently taken over by the government as alien property. Despite the handicaps imposed, chief of which was to turn into the company's biggest asset in later years since the inability to find a man to replace Mr. Brown kept him at the helm of the firm, the Montclair resident, dedicating himself to research and development of the best possible products, built the firm's reputation.

When Schering was sold in 1953 for $30 million to some 27,000 American stockholders, Mr. Brown was given a vote of confidence and the additional post of board chairman, which he retained until his death.

From his experience as counsel in the Office of the Alien Property Custodian during the war years—and it is noteworthy that the last administrator of this office was the late former Montclair Town Commissioner Dallas S. Townsend—Mr. Brown constantly battled for the rights of his firm to operate in a free economic society unhampered by government restraint.

Mr. Brown also provided funds through the Schering Foundation for educational purposes to advance the public health cause. Just prior to his death, which came as the result of a tragic auto accident in Belgium, the Foundation had endowed a chairman of pharmacology at Georgetown University, his alma mater which later conferred an honorary doctorate of laws upon one of its most distinguished sons.

The Montclair executive, although a lawyer by profession during his early career, accepted the responsibilities given him, accepting them as challenges to be met with all the energies he possessed.

Francis Cabell Brown leaves the world a rich legacy, not only because under his direction drugs and medicines have been developed freeing us from many diseases but also, and perhaps in the long run of paramount importance, because he showed those who remain how adversities can be turned into victories.

[From the Montclair Times, Oct. 13, 1966]

WILLIAM L. MAUDE—A MAN AMONG MEN

Through dealth, Montclair has lost another one of its outstanding citizens, William L. Maude, who had been active in a wide variety of civic, community and professional circles, both here in Montclair and in Newark where he was the former president of the largest savings bank in New Jersey.

Few persons, indeed, enjoyed a more varied and fascinating career than Mr. Maude. He rose from a real estate salesman in Montclair to become the eighth president and then chairman of the board of managers of the Howard Savings Bank, in Newark. Bank use of automation was rooted in the mind of Mr. Maude, one of the first bankers in the country to consider the potentialities of automation in banking. Under his direction, and after much study and research, Howard Savings was the first bank to put all its records on an electronic data accounting basis.

An avid flyer who experienced much action in the Royal Air Force in World War I, Mr. Maude was the recipient of many flying medals, but his most cherished was the British King's Medal for war services.

Montclair mourns the passing of such an outstanding citizen who was indeed a man among men.

On Southern Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times on September 25 notes approvingly that Ambassador Goldberg's speech to the U.N. General Assembly appreciably hardened the U.S. position against white minority rule and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

In discussing Ambassador Goldberg's remarks, the Times says they fleshed out President Johnson's earlier declaration that the United States will not support policies abroad that are based on rules of minorities or the discredited notion that men are unequal before law.

I include the Times editorial in the Record:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 25, 1966]

The United States on Southern Africa

Ambassador Goldberg's Assembly address hardened appreciably the American position against white minority rule and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

It was the latest in a series of initiatives aimed at removing any doubts in the minds of Rhodesia's white rebels and South Africa's Nationalists about where the United States will stand in any showdown.

Mr. Goldberg moved closer than the British have to the African demand that Rhodesia be granted independence only on the basis of majority rule when he said: "We are not, and never will be, content with a minority government in Southern Rhodesia."

His language on South-West Africa was perhaps the most severe ever spoken in public on that subject by an American official of Cabinet rank. He referred to that mandated territory as a place "where one race holds another in intolerable subjection under the false name of *apartheid*." He warned that all U.N. members would reexamine their relationships with South Africa if it continued to violate its mandate obligations.

Mr. Goldberg's remarks fleshed out President Johnson's more general pledge to African ambassadors last May that "We will not support policies abroad which are based on the rule of minorities or the discredited notion that men are unequal before the law," and it follows three other official American statements of the last few weeks citing South Africa's obligations under the mandate and Washington's expectation of their fulfillment.

This series of initiatives does not suggest any dramatic early move against South Africa. For the present, Washington is certain to resist any African demands for sanctions or force against Pretoria. The United States is trying, rather, to persuade South Africa that it is on a long-run collision course with most of the rest of the world, and that only a change in its racial policies—first of all in South-West Africa—can avert that clash. Ambassador Goldberg's warning before the General Assembly should help drive the point home.

Vice President Humphrey's Speech in Fort Worth Takes On Added Significance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's forthcoming Asian tour has given added significance to a major speech delivered in Fort Worth last July by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Mr. Humphrey's remarks were delivered to a convocation of several thousand high school and college students in Daniel Meyer Coliseum at Texas Christian University.

Never have I witnessed a more enthusiastic and attentive audience. These young people listened in rapt attention as the Vice President described how free Asia, despite the Vietnam war, is beginning to come alive with the sights and sounds of brotherhood and peace.

Citing numerous specific examples, Mr. Humphrey told how the free people of the Far East are demonstrating that they can work together to build a better world for themselves and their children.

In view of developments since then, the Vice President's speech was prophetic. For now, as the President prepares to undertake the most extensive Asian tour ever made by an American Chief Executive, we are seeing a heartening continuation of the spirit of friendship and cooperation that the Vice President described so well in Fort Worth last July.

For these reasons I would like to share with my colleagues the text of Mr. Humphrey's remarks:

Remarks of Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Texas Christian University and Area Colleges, Fort Worth, Tex., July 15, 1966

In America, and in the world, Texans are known for their courage and for their love of freedom.

The people of Texas have always believed in and fought for the freedom of man to make his own choices—to blaze his own trail . . . to make his own way . . . to choose his own government.

Today, in the 191st year of our American liberty, I want to talk about a struggle taking place in another part of the world—a struggle of another people to make their own way . . . to choose their own government . . . to keep their independence.

Not many months ago the body of Captain George Markos, a 1961 graduate of Texas Christian University, came home to rest in Greenwood Cemetery. Since that time 13 other young men from this city have given their lives in Viet Nam.

Were their lives given in vain?

It is a question each of us must ask each day. It is a question, above all, that the President of the United States must weigh as he considers the course of action in which he leads this country.

We value life. Life is precious.

The hardy men and women who built this country stood firm for the principle that man's freedom and independence were worth the risk of life—yes, worth the risk of life, fortune and sacred honor.

Yet the risks American patriots faced at the time of the American Revolution were far less than those we face today in the Nuclear Age.

I think we would do well today to heed the words written by John F. Kennedy more than two and one-half years ago. They were to be delivered in a speech—but were not—on November 22, 1963 in Dallas.

What President Kennedy would have said that day was this:

". . . as our power has grown, so has our peril. Today we give our thanks, most of all, for the ideals of honor and faith we inherit from our forefathers—for the decency of purpose, steadfastness of resolve and strength of will, for the courage and the humility, which they possessed and which we must seek every day to emulate . . . we must never forget that the highest appreciation is not to utter words but to live by them.

"Let us therefore proclaim our gratitude to Providence for manifold blessings—let us be humbly thankful for inherited ideals—and let us resolve to share those blessings and those ideals with our fellow human beings throughout the world."

Today we are resolved to share our blessings and our ideals with our fellow men throughout the world.

And we are resolved, as well, that those blessings and ideals shall not be denied by those who would live by the rule of force.

In these postwar years we have been tested many times in many places by those who would live by the rule of force.

But we have stood fast each time—with firmness in Berlin . . . with the founding of NATO . . . with aid to Greece and Turkey . . . with the support of Iran when her integrity was threatened . . . with armed resistance in Korea . . . with the determination that hostile nuclear missiles should not be introduced into the Western Hemisphere.

And we have met the challenge of totalitarianism, too, with imaginative initiatives designed to build a stable and more just world—the United Nations . . . the Marshall Plan . . . Point Four . . . the Alliance for Progress . . . the Peace Corps . . . the Asian Development Bank . . . the International Monetary Fund and World Bank . . . Food for Peace and Food for Freedom . . . the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

We have been there, standing fast, when we were needed.

In the past 20 years we have provided some 120 billion dollars of assistance to others.

In the past 20 years our Armed Forces have suffered more than 165 thousand casualties on foreign soil.

We have not done these things as conquerors or empire-builders. We have not done them for commercial advantage or to establish spheres of influence.

We have done them because to have done otherwise would have been to deny what President Kennedy called "The ideals of honor and faith we inherit from our forefathers . . . the decency of purpose, steadfastness of resolve and strength of will . . . the courage and the humility, which they possessed."

And we have, I believe, helped the cause of man's freedom.

During these 20 years over one billion people have been freed from foreign rule. Over 70 new countries have been born—but none has turned to Communism. And world war has been averted.

Today, in Viet Nam, we face one more Communist effort to seize power by force. But this time the environment is not so familiar.

South Viet Nam is not in Europe or Latin America. Here people do not bear names such as Smith or Jones. We have no relatives living there. She has been no American tourist mecca. And there are no familiar newspaper photographs of hostile armored columns or dive-bombing Stukas.

Yet South Viet Nam is nevertheless a nation under siege by the classic tactics of totalitarianism—subversion, propaganda, rioting, guerrilla warfare, the "Front" movement, assassination, armed attack by regular military units. She is under siege by a regime in the North which seeks to deny both self-determination and independence to 15 million South Viet Namese.

South Viet Nam does not exist in isolation. Nor can it be seen in isolation.

South Viet Nam lies at a strategic point in the continent where three-fifths of the world's people live.

South Viet Nam, if you will, is the infected thumb on the palm of Asia. And our troubles there have focused our attention on the larger problems of a continent desperately striving to break free from centuries of oppession, poverty and injustice.

As President Johnson said in his address Tuesday night to the American people, "Asia is the critical arena for man's striving for independence and order".

What of that "critical arena"?

Conflict and violence make news. It is conflict and violence, unfortunately, that make news in Asia.

But I think we would do well to rise above the din and take a hard look at far more important news in Asia—news not of conflict but of cooperation . . . news of men working together within their own countries and across national boundaries to build a new future.

How many of you have read, for instance, that the Cabinet Ministers of nine Asian and Pacific countries, ranging all the way from New Zealand to Japan, met in Korea last month to discuss how they could work together for the best interests of all their peoples—almost 250 million in all.

They shared—and forthrightly declared—their determination "to preserve their integrity in the face of external aggression".

But their real business was peaceful cooperation. They discussed how best to work together in the economic, technical, cultural, and social welfare fields. They decided to study a possible commodities and fertilizer bank, a technicians' pool, a mutual information service, and a Council of Asian and Pacific Studies.

And they agreed to set up an Asian and Pacific Council, and to enlist the participation of other nations in the area.

There were two important aspects to this meeting.

First, it was initiated by Asians themselves.

Second, its sponsors indulged in no visions of brown or yellow power. Instead, they welcomed the delegations of Australia and New Zealand, and these delegations took a very active part in the deliberations.

But this meeting, important as it was, was not unique.

Everywhere, there is a new surge of construction work. The Southeast Asian Education Ministers today meet regularly together. So do the Agricultural experts.

This April in Tokyo the Japanese Government acted as host for an important gathering of the Economic Ministers of Southeast Asia.

There are enterprises of great promise underway.

Agreement has been reached on the charter of the new Asian Development Bank, and it is now going through Parliamentary ratification by the countries concerned.

Later this year it will open for business in Manila.

The development of the Mekong River Basin is underway. Two dams have already been completed and dedicated in Thailand. The construction of the first dam in Laos has been approved, and work on it will begin next year.

This new cooperation is solidly based upon economic vigor and performance within independent Asian countries. For years Japan has led the whole world in economic growth. The Gross National Product of South Korea has surged forward nearly 8 per cent in each of the last three years, and Taiwan, Malaysia, and Thailand are moving forward at almost the same rate.

Meanwhile, old quarrels are being settled or set aside. Increasingly, the leaders of Asia are deciding that there is more to be gained by working together—and with their friends outside Asia—than by working against one another.

The Communist thrust for power in Indonesia has been decisively repulsed, and that nation—the largest in Southeast Asia—has ended here warlike "confrontation" of Malaysia.

The Philippine Republic, led by a dynamic new President, Ferdinand Marcos, has established diplomatic relations with Malaysia, with which it has hitherto had a territorial dispute.

Three years ago Japan and her former colony, Korea, seemed unable to agree on anything. Now they have negotiated a treaty of friendship nd cooperation. It was bitterly opposed in both countries—but it is already working out so well in practice that it has ceased to be an issue.

India and Pakistan, at war less than a year ago, are today at peace and concentrating on the needs of their own peoples.

Ceylon increasingly looks west and toward cooperation with her neighbors.

Laos, so often written off by so-called "realists," is gaining stability while resisting the Communist threat to her independence.

The principal credit for this growing record of accomplishment belongs, of course, to Asians themselves. But help from outside has been gladly given, and not only by the United States.

Thirty-one nations have joined the Asian Development Bank and pledged to contribute to its capital. Eight nations have joined in underwriting the proposed dam in Laos which I mentioned earlier. There has been extensive Western European participation in both these undertakings.

Last year, in his historic Johns-Hopkins address, President Johnson pledged one billion dollars to the economic development of Southeast Asia.

Already it is clear that his offer will generate much more than its equivalent in self-help, not counting the contributions of other non-Asian countries.

Free Asia is astir with the sights and sounds of peace—of people working hard, and working together, to build a better world for themselves and their children.

Yet do any of us doubt that aggression in Asia, if allowed to go unchecked, could destroy the work of these people?

That is why our help is welcomed there.

All the independent nations of Asia feel the pressure from the North. All of them feel they have a stake in what is happening in Viet Nam. Most of them have met, or are meeting, Communist insurrections or aggressions in their own countries since World War II.

I found on my missions to Asia and the Pacific earlier this year that not one national leader opposed our presence in Viet Nam or our role there.

They know that we are standing fast in Viet Nam—as we have elsewhere—to convince aggressors that the price of their aggression comes too high, and that man's right to self-determination is no less dear to us elsewhere than it is at home.

Today we have reason for measured confidence, not only because of the new purpose and unity throughout Asia, but because of events in Viet Nam itself.

In Viet Nam we are gaining on all four major fronts . . . the economic front . . . the political front . . . the diplomatic front . . . and the military front.

On the economic front, Viet Nam is taking the steps and decisions necessary to carry forward a program of economic development, and to defeat inflation.

Land is being redistributed. Wells are being dug. Schools are being built. Agricultural production steadily increases. Hospitals and roads are being completed. New leadership is being trained.

These things are not dramatic. But every day the Viet Namese economy—and the life of the Viet Namese citizen—becomes a little better, despite calculated Communist disruption and terror.

On the political front, work goes forward toward election this September for a Constituent Assembly. Representatives of all major South Viet Namese groups have been meeting to prepare the way for democratic government.

The Viet Namese people are finding their way toward self-government, and they are doing it their own way—with tumult and confusion, it is true—but not under the direction of any Communist Commissar.

On the diplomatic front, we continue our search for a just and peaceful solution to the conflict.

We have repeated again and again our willingness to come to the conference table anywhere, anytime, under any auspices, in order to bring the violence to an end. Again and again we have said that there is no bar to the inclusion of the Viet Cong in any such negotiations.

We shall continue these efforts. And we shall maintain our offer to aid in the peaceful development of North as well as South Viet Nam if only Hanoi will leave her neighbors alone.

On the military front, we are gaining, each day.

The American troops in Viet Nam are the finest men who have ever worn this nation's uniform. They are superbly led. They are superbly trained. They are superbly equipped. And we will back them to the hilt.

They perform as brilliantly in civic action, in rebuilding villages, as they do in combat. They are great citizen soldiers.

A succession of defeats has been dealt to the North Viet Namese and Viet Cong main force units in recent months. Clearly the initiative has shifted to the Allied Forces.

The recent bombing of oil storage depots in the North was a military action against clear military objectives. The decision was carefully weighed.

It was designed for two purposes—to slow down the rate of infiltration, which has been taking a toll of Allied lives; and to help convince the North Viet Namese leadership that their aggression in the South will be too costly to sustain.

Today there must be some hard thinking taking place in Hanoi.

Our adversary must know that time is not on his side—that what President Johnson said more than a year ago remains true today:

"We will not be defeated.

"We will not grow tired.

"We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement . . ."

He must also know that we have no designs on his independence or territory.

We would, in fact, welcome the opportunity to extend our cooperation in the works of peaceful development to all the nations of Asia willing to live in peace—including Communist China.

He should know, too, that our objectives have not changed—and I will repeat them once more:

The halting of aggression from the North; the opportunity for the people of South Viet Nam to decide their own future; and the pursuit of a better life for the ordinary people of that part of the world.

Our objectives are served by one result in Asia: the emergence of nations dedicated to their own national independence, to the well-being of their people, and to the pursuit of peace.

But I think our adversary must come, above all, to know one thing: that we are united—as Texans, as Minnesotans; as liberals, as conservatives; as farmers, as businesmen; as students, as teachers—that we are united as Americans in the cause of man's right to make his own choice. He must know that the American people have the vision, the courage, and the endurance to see it through—no matter how long it may take.

And when he does, the day will come when the Vietnamese people—and the people of Asia—may finally look ahead to a future without fear, a future filled with hope, a future well worth the sacrifice made by a great people.

OEO—"Government's 'No' to Change Brings End"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOE SKUBITZ
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, the Government's solution to poverty in the form of the economic opportunity prorams is in fact no solution at all. These programs lack planning, purpose, and ignore the needs of the communities they are to serve. I must call the attention of my colleagues to this article in the Wichita Eagle, October 9, 1966, by Arnold Lewis describing the termination of the on-job training program attempted in Wichita, Kans. Mr. Lewis ably pictures the conduct of this program which I believe is typical of so many other of the OEO programs being attempted throughout the country.

I commend your attention to this article:

GOVERNMENT'S "NO" TO CHANGE BRINGS END—ON-JOB TRAINING PROGRAM GOOD BUT—

(By Arnold Lewis)

Wichita's federally sponsored $147,937 on-the-job training program (OJT) is officially off the books.

It is off—as of Sept. 30—because local administrators of the program frankly admitted it wouldn't work in Wichita.

They said further pursuance would be a drain of tax dollars.

But, when they sought federal sponsorship for a replacement program to attack the city's real employment problem—prejob orientation—the government said "No."

"On-the-job training was a good idea," said William E. Knox, director of the Wichita Human Relations Commission, "but . . ."

NO MODIFICATION ROOM

Like many federal programs, rules and regulations are set at the national level and there is no room for modification at the local level, he added.

"They tried to fit the community to the program, rather than design the program for the community," Knox said.

A one-year contract was signed last October with the U.S. Department of Labor's Buerau of Apprenticeship Training, calling for $137,070 in federal money to be siphoned into the city for training programs.

"It was designed to place the disadvantaged individual, either unemployed or underemployed due to lack of skills, into on-the-job training," Knox explained.

On Jan. 10, 1966, the contract was amended to $147,937 and provided that 275 Wichita unemployed or underemployed be placed into the program regardless of age.

"Particular emphasis was placed on the training of those whose education was too limited or generalized to be of help in obtaining specific jobs," Knox added.

"It was to train workers displaced, or in danger of displacement, by automation.

". . . To find training and placement opportunities for those who have been functioning below their natural capacity level due to a lack of opportunity because of discrimination," he said.

Specifically, employers would interview and hire persons for up to six months at the minimum wage of $1.25 per hour.

In turn, the employer would receive a federal reimbursement of up to $25 per week for a maximum of 26 weeks.

If the trainee completed his work satisfactorily, he normally would remain on the job as a permament employee.

STAFF TRIES TO PROVE POINT

Knox and a staff of six, headed by Mrs. Pat Miller, project coordinator, tackled the program and set out to prove a point—that the hard core unemployed are not only employable, but trainable.

OJT opened shop Oct. 14 and immediately processed about 200 applicants. It had located 18 job slots for trainees and by Nov. 8 the first group went to work.

The first problem arose. Most of the available job slots were for men. Yet three-forths of the applicants were women.

Then another serious problem cropped up—absenteeism. After working for a few days or weeks, trainees failed to show up for work.

One was asked: "You were supposed to begin work today, why didn't you?"

"I just couldn't get out of bed on time," was the reply. "Besides, I don't think I want that kind of job anyhow."

Further complicating OJT efforts was the fact that starting in November and continuing through the first few months of 1966, full employment came to Wichita.

All but the hard core unemployed, the "disadvantaged individual" were finding jobs.

By August, the city's unemployment rate was only 2.9 per cent, compared to 4.4 per cent in June 1965.

In a project progress report written in August, Mrs. Miller said:

"This is a period of total employment, and yet the same group of individuals continually make the rounds from office to office of the various placement agencies in the city in search for work.

"If these disadvantaged individuals desiring work cannot be trained and placed in work situations during a period of total employment, what hope is there that this can be accomplished in a period when jobs are few and far between?" she asked.

CHALLENGE IS THERE

OJT personnel had their challenge.

"We tried to adopt the program to meet the needs of the community and started experimenting with prejob orientation," Knox said.

Mrs. Miller explained in her August report:

"Through this date . . . 21 women have been placed on the job, and of that number four have been terminated voluntarily and six have been terminated involuntarily.

"The vast majority of involuntary terminations result because women simply do not know how to perform on the job.

"Fifty-three men have been placed on the job since commencement of the program . . . 13 have terminated voluntarily and 7 have terminated involuntarily.

"The reasons for termination among male trainees is quite different from the female. The vast majority of males simply do not want to work.

"They take issue on petty points, cultivate a problem and then quit."

Continuing her report, Mrs. Miller said:

"Because the dropout rate is so great, an effort has been made to determine the reasons. It has been concluded that the vast majority of individuals simply do not know how to perform on the job or they have an attitudinal problem which restricts them from wanting to perform on the job," she said.

PREJOB ORIENTATION STARTED

Prejob orientation was thought to be the remedy and classes were organized on an experimental basis.

The curriculum included: how to fill out an application, the importance of an interview, what an employer owes an employee, what the employee owes the employer, on-the-job performance, administering and receiving criticism, business etiquette, personal grooming and even the proper ways to walk, sit and stand.

Students participated in mock interviews, in the application of makeup, in techniques of walking and in discussions of the other subjects covered.

Mrs. Miller said the classes were received enthusiastically and that the students went on to do exceptionally well in their job interviews and their training.

"This approach—development of the job for the individual, rather than attempting to match the individual to the job already developed—may prove to be the most realistic method of defeating the current high dropout rate," Mrs. Miller stated in her report.

"Only a trial on the job, of prejob orientation class graduates, will reveal the actual impact and results of the training; however, at this point it is felt that it will be a very vital part of any successful OJT program conducted in this area," she added.

LACK OF GUIDELINES

OJT personnel were struggling with another very difficult situation—a lack of federal guidelines.

"No written guidelines, instructions, manuals or directives of any kind have been received from the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, the Department of Labor or from Washington, D.C., relative to the Wichita OJT program," Mrs. Miller said.

When guidelines were requested from Taylor F. Custer, the bureau's regional director in Kansas City, he replied in a letter:

"This may come as a surprise to you, but we do not have an OJT operating manual, per se. We do, however, have a series of policy statements and directives for internal use of the bureau, but not for public distribution," he said.

Many decisions, he added, were handed down from Washington by telephone, many of which "I am not aware of.

"However, I can appreciate the embarrassing position in which this has placed the Human Relations Commission, as well as the City of Wichita," Custer said.

Mrs. Miller said it was much like being a football team, "but only the other team and the referee are cognizant of the rules.

"Headway and touchdowns are made only to be called back due to rule infractions never previously explained," she said.

PAPERWORK CONSUMING

Much of her time spent as project supervisor was "usurped" through paperwork. She explained:

"For example, one form is supplied and used, then instructions are received that the form is not valid and that reports appearing on the first forms are to be redone on the new ones supplied.

"This has been done, only to receive additional information stating that the original forms were the correct ones to be used, that the second forms are to be destroyed and that the reports are to be redone on the original forms once again.

"Very simply," Mrs. Miller said, "there is little or no consistency between information related by the local, state, regional, area and national representatives associated with the OJT program."

Mrs. Miller attempted to develop her own guidelines from the Manpower Training and Development Act, under which the program is authorized.

When she mentioned the fact to the local bureau representative, he "commented that it was a waste of time since the original law is no longer applicable due to the many interpretations issued by administrative officials since its passage in March 1962."

PROGRAM TURNING POINT

Turning point for the program came in June when the Human Relations Commission applied for a prejob orientation grant of $158,160.

The grant was to finance a program patterned after the one with which the OJT had experimented successfully.

The answer from Washington was "No." Knox explained that different agencies under the Manpower Training and Development Act had different functions.

The Employment Security Division of the state was in charge of recruitment; institutional training came under Vocational Education, and, the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training had charge of the OJT program.

"The rigidity of the thing was prohibitive We were unable to get the coordination necessary to implement such a program," Knox said.

"Some of the other agencies did not see their functions in this relationship. It's impossible to get coordination until such time as the basic concept of the program is accepted by all the agencies under the act," he added.

Knox was quick to point out that the other agencies did not say they would not go along. "They just didn't go."

PHASE OUT DECISION

The decision then came to phase out OJT. It was felt the program would not work in Wichita without prejob orientation, and that was out.

'We just weren't getting to the people—who's kidding who," Knox added.

In the final analysis, 230 persons had been placed into OJT slots—146 males and 84 females—of a total 1,111 applications that were processed.

Of the 230, only 90 completed their training or remained on the job.

The real crime, said Mrs. Miller, is that all the statistics and all the experience gained in the Wichita program will be placed in cold storage.

She had asked for more time to complete an in-depth analysis, but to this federal officials also said "No."

Federal government regulations or not, Mrs. Miller is preparing a final report on OJT and prejob orientation that she intends to submit—even though her name was taken off the payroll last week.

Constitution Week Essay Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as I have mentioned in the Record, the Frances Broward chapter, Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, have selected their Constitution Week essay contest winners for the current year. It is my pleasure to include the following essay by Barry Townsel, of Sanders Park Elementary School, at this point in the Appendix of the Record:

MY INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

Freedom under the Constitution to me means a chance for me to do the things that will make my life a happy and useful one.

I hope to get a good education in the field that I choose and to work in a location where I can do the most good for others and myself. The Constitution gives me the freedom to do these things.

Voting for persons or person that I feel are best to govern our country, state, county, or city is a freedom I plan to enjoy when I become twenty-one years of age.

To worship in the church of my choice, to listen to the type of music I enjoy, to look at the kind of art that is pleasing to my eyes, to join the clubs and other organizations that give me pleasure and to read the types of materials I choose are all my individual freedoms under the Constitution.

An Art Critic Praises the Hirshhorn Collection

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, this House now has under consideration H.R. 15121, which would establish the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington, D.C. This is an extremely important bill. The Hirshhorn collection is one of the great privately owned collections in the world today—a collection which has been given to our country by Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn of New York, and Greenwich, Conn., a gentleman I have been acquainted with for several years.

Recently there was some criticism of the collection, and I would like to read a letter from the very distinguished art critic of the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Henry J. Seldis, replying to this criticism.

TEXT OF LETTER FROM MR. SELDIS

As one who spent a great deal of time unsuccessfully persuading the powers that be in Southern California to accommodate Mr. Hirshhorn's matchless collection in this area, I might be expected to let my disappointment in this campaign stand in the way of fully endorsing the magnificient gift to the nation that Mr. Hirshhorn has offered to the Capital on the President's invitation.

On the contrary, I believe that the Hirshhorn Museum will be a major step in having the seat of our national power become the hub of cultural activities that distinguish the capital cities of other great nations. Both Americans and visitors from abroad will benefit from its establishment, which must not be allowed to be undermined by delaying congressional approval of the project as outlined in H.R. 15121 and related bills.

I am particularly surprised and dismayed by the objections brought forward by the distinguished director of the Cleveland Museum of Art, Mr. Sherman E. Lee, who seems to be the only notable figure in the American art world to oppose this much needed project.

Knowing Mr. Hirshhorn and understanding the content of his collection, I consider it to be 'a truly catholic and articulated' collection assembled by a man who not only knows but loves art. Any collection, including that of The Cleveland Museum, has variations in quality. But to call Mr. Hirshhorn's gift of a living and growing collection "quixotic" smacks of ingratitude and sour grapes. Perhaps Mr. Lee is unhappy that this collection was formed by a layman rather than by a professional, but it is more likely that his protest was written before the collection's amazing inventory was published.

I think that I speak for the majority of professionals in the art world, including hose who lost the chance to have the Hirshhorn Museum in their own community, when I respectfully urge . . . early passage of H.R. 15121.

Business as Usual

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, from coast to coast the American public is concerned with the business-as-usual philosophy the administration has used at home while we are engaged in war in southeast Asia.

The public's concern is slowly but increasingly reaching upward into some of the Federal departments and agencies.

On October 12 the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Logistics complained of the increasing difficulties, including higher prices, which confront the military in its attempts to place orders with industry for needed items.

On October 13 the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs spoke of the imbalances that plague the U.S. economy. He is reported as stating "There is instability in prices" and "there is a threat of increasing instability in the economy as a whole."

In his news column which appeared in the October 12, 1966, Los Angeles Times, Ernest Conine discusses some of the shortcomings and results of the business-as-usual approach and why it has not worked.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the Record a copy of the article:

BUSINESS AS USUAL—COSTLY WAY TO FIGHT VIET WAR

(By Ernest Conine)

Lyndon B. Johnson is the only President in American history who has tried to fight a large-scale war in a business-as-usual atmosphere at home, and there is ample evidence that it hasn't worked.

Yet, there is no sign that the man in the White House has learned the lesson. On the contrary, the current atmosphere is all too familiar.

There are persistent reports, on one hand, that U.S. combat troops are preparing to take a major role in the Viet Cong-infested Mekong delta.

The word is out, too, that the number of American GI's in South Vietnam will double within the next 18 months.

At the same time, President Johnson is packing his bags for the trip to Manila, where an Asian summit meeting will be held later this month. And, the diplomatic airwaves are cracking with reports of new peace feelers.

On the homefront, the White House is leaking word that the expected tax increase next year may not be necessary, after all—and that it may even be possible to give the old folk higher social security benefits.

In short, the President is still striving mightily to be simultaneously a "hawk" and a "dove" in Vietnam. And, he apparently remains convinced that the secret to public support for the war lies in persuading the people to think about it as little as possible—and to concentrate instead on the goodies that the American economy hath wrought.

This has been the pattern ever since Mr. Johnson entered the White House almost three years ago.

The record suggests that the deliberate cultivation of a business-as-usual atmosphere is neither good politics nor the best way to win a war.

All during the Presidential election year of 1964, the infiltration of North Vietnamese troops into the south increased; the military situation deteriorated, and the Saigon government was in a state of perpetual crisis.

Mr. Johnson, preoccupied with keeping his lease on the White House, postponed the hard decisions which had to be made until after the election.

Exploiting the national nervousness over Barry Goldwater's outspoken militancy, the President's own campaign oratory emphasized his restraint and desire to limit the war.

As the Republicans have properly reminded him, he hade one speech castigating those who "call upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do."

Mr. Johnson undoubtedly uttered these words in perfect sincerity at the time. Nevertheless, it is quite possible that the net effect was to lead Hanoi and Moscow into miscalculating that large-scale U.S. intervention would not be forthcoming.

In any event, it was sometime during the period that the Kremlin apparently decided it could safely step up its military aid to North Vietnam, and throw its own prestige behind an ultimate Hanoi victory.

By the time President Johnson decided in Feb., 1965, to bomb North Vietnam and to send in marine combat troops, the Soviets were too heavily committed to back out, even if they wanted to. They still are.

Even after the massive commitment of U.S. ground forces was begun the following summer, the President hung back from frankly telling the country what the effort was likely to cost in money and lives.

He resisted all suggestions that he ask Congress for a resolution specifically supporting the escalation, and he never sought to instill a spirit of self-sacrifice on the home front.

Instead, the administration hid the staggering costs of the escalation until the basic "Great Society" legislation was safely passed.

Last January's budget message was a euphoric hymn which seemed to say that the Vietnam war need not seriously inconvenience a nation as rich and powerful as ours. Despite recent inflationary problems, this is still the impression Mr. Johnson likes to leave.

Again, his motives undoubtedly have been good. He wanted to get his domestic program on the books while the getting was good.

However, the national mood of frustration, and his own faltering popularity, shows that the President has paid a heavy price.

By playing the cards so close to his vest, he has absolved everybody else of responsibility. As a result, Republican militants feel free to call this "Johnson's war" and the pacifists get a more respectful hearing than they deserve.

The Communists, viewing the continuing disunity in the country, keep on underestimating the basic American resolve. Russia gets more and more deeply involved.

In the end, business-as-usual may turn out to be a prohibitively expensive way to fight a war.

A Remedy for the Farmers?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, our farmers are becoming more and more lost in the shuffle of our national problems.

Because we have not found workable solutions to their problems, I do not feel that we should complicate the situation further by saying that times will be better for them. If the inflationary trend continues, and at the present time there seems to be no reason to believe it will suddenly halt or even slow down, we must devote our skills to helping our farmers and to protecting them from additional hardships.

The following editorial from the Bristol Virginia-Tennessean of October 12, 1966, is pertinent and of interest in this regard, and I include it in the Appendix of the Record:

Not the Remedy

Vice President Humphrey told a gathering of farmers, a short while ago, that: "Today the age of surpluses is all but gone. Next year will be a year for bringing a substantial part of our reserve acreage out of mothballs. The farmers of this nation will be called upon to expand production. This is . . . good news for our farmers, for our consumers, and for hungry people throughout the world."

Before becoming too sanguine about future production miracles that will be expected of American agriculture, it should be remembered that the productivity of agriculture in the United States, just as in all other lines of endeavor, has rested upon adherence to the free market, private enterprise system. As inflation progresses, there is talk of wage and price controls and all the other paraphernalia of regimented systems that have brought starvation and ruin to other nations. It does not take a very long memory to recall the disruptions in supply and demand, the black markets, and the scarcities that were the consequence of previous attempts to impose police state type regulations on the American economy.

Wage and price controls are no remedy for inflation. They are a guarantee of scarcity.

What Is Freedom?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion's Americanism and government program recently announced winners in their annual essay contest. I am pleased to advise the House that a bright young resident of my district, Mr. Thomas R. Aring, received Ohio's highest award in competition with sophomores throughout the State. I commend his thoughtful work, entitled "What Is Freedom," to the attention of my colleagues, as follows:

What Is Freedom?

(By Thomas A. Aring)

Freedom as we know it in America is a unique process. One is free to make a living as he pleases, refraining from infringing on the freedom of his fellow citizen, and keeping within the boundaries of law. One can write what he pleases, attend the church of his choice, petition his government, and vote as he pleases.

Freedom is a wonderful thing; Americans should take far more pride in their system instead of taking it for granted, as all too many do. The sleeping must be aroused, the awakened ones taught, to appreciate their valuable gift. Much more emphasis should be made in the schools; one year is not enough to fully understand the problems and advances our system of government has made in almost 200 years. For, to preserve freedom as it should be, the people must be educated.

Aemricans are fighting this very minute in Viet Nam to uphold the principles of freedom. But what do they read in the papers from home? Of fanatics trying to evade the draft, telling the world that they are not concerned with anyone but themselves, and certainly not with whether the cause of freedom is upheld throughout the world. These are shining examples of the uneducated; though they be in college, they have missed the point of freedom long ago.

Freedom must be kept alive. It must be strengthened. There are wrongs, but they can be made right. We Americans must show the world that our system is best, and that we know how it works.

The 1966 Issue Is Vietnam War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK T. BOW
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the conduct of the war in Vietnam is the subject of an important article by Henry J. Taylor which was nationally syndicated recently, and which I include with my remarks today.

The article was sent to me by the mother of a young man who entered the Army last fall, was in Vietnam about the first of the year, and has been almost continually in combat since that date except for four trips to the hospital occasioned by malaria, shrapnel wounds and jungle infections.

While the rest of the country goes blithely about its business, several thousand young Americans are enduring tremendous hardship under the most difficult conditions in constant danger of injury or death and the conduct of this war is a matter of serious concern to them, to their relatives and their families. It should be of concern to all of us:

The 1966 Issue Is Vietnam War

(By Henry J. Taylor)

On June 6, 1944, we crossed the English Channel. Germany was defeated 11 months later.

Fighting the enemy in an expanse of 65 million square miles, we defeated Japan four years after Pearl Harbor.

On Jan. 13, 1964, heavy Communist units stood 15 miles from Saigon. They are still there.

Our first big engagement was in Chu Lai in August 1965. This spread to bloody encounters in the Ia Drang Valley. Today we still hold securely neither Chu Lai nor the Ia Drang Valley.

In September 1965, our Central Intelligence Agency saw the Red Chinese deliver 5,000 transport loads of war materials to Tchepone, Laos, 100 miles east of Savannakhet on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The trail remains open and, by official statement, traffic is heavier than ever.

On August 5, 1965, we retaliated for attacks in the Gulf of Tonkin. We began bombing North Viet Nam. Thirteen months later we are still bombing.

What has been Defense Secretary McNamara's analysis?

On February 5, 1963, he announced: "By every quantitative measure, we are winning the war in Viet Nam." On October 3, 1964: "The major part of the U.S. military task can be completed by the end of 1965, although there may be a continuing requirement for a limited number of training personnel."

At a press conference March 2, 1966, after successively increasing his estimates of how many men we must send from 12,000 to 40,000, then to 75,000, then to 175,000, Mr. McNamara ticked off a figure of 235,000.

Today we have 305,000 men in Viet Nam, not including the Seventh Fleet, in an area smaller than the state of Michigan.

The cream of the crop of our Army, Marines, Navy and Air Force is there.

The Pentagon confirms that firepower is greater than at any time or place in World War II.

The First Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in the central zone is the most powerful (and expensive) force of its size ever assembled.

All this is backed up by such constructions as the $1 billion base at Cam Ranh Bay, the tremendous Sattahip complex in Thailand and airdromes at Udorn, Nakhon, Korat, Don Mang, etc.

Even our vast Strategic Air Force, based on Guam and not designed for such missions, is employed nearly around the clock.

High-altitude Navy planes designed to carry nuclear bombs are flown off carriers on treetop missions as if they were attached to the infantry.

We know we have lost 500 aircraft in Viet Nam, but, shockingly, the American people do not truthfully know our casualties.

The Defense Department misleads us about these. It gives out the number "killed in action" during each seven preceding days. This limited figure gets the headlines, but we are not shown the total number of dead, for the figure does not include those who have died as a result of wounds suffered previously, or from plane and helicopter accidents, or disease.

Few of our troops take their heaviest casualties in combat. Along with accidents, about 60 per cent have been caused by mines and booby traps. Less than 40 per cent of our GIs in Viet Nam hospitals are wounded; 60 per cent are down with tropical diseases.

It is outrageous to permit administration spokesmen to claim the Viet Nam war should not be an issue in congressional elections.

The issue is the conduct—the conduct—of this horrible unwon war.

If the Republicans fail to make it the issue, they will be utterly faithless to the American people.

The Briarpatch Gets Thornier

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

The Briarpatch Gets Thornier

(By Louis Stockstill)

After Congress wiped out the principle of recomputation for retired pay of the Armed Forces, I wrote that the result was going to "make B'rer Rabbit's briarpatch look like a putting green."

To show some of the complexities of substituting a new system (the Consumer Price Index formula) I projected the first, hypothetical CPI increases which would take place, and demonstrated the kind and type of inequities which would result. Subsequently—and before the system became fully operable—DoD went to Congress in the summer of 1965 and admitted that the CPI formula was turning out to be "unresponsive" and would have to be revamped. This was done and retirees, at the same time, were granted a pay boost.

Now, the revised CPI formula is about to produce the first pay increase for military retirees—and the result is going to be even more astounding than anyone had imagined.

Why? Because it is going to give some military retirees more money than they would get if they were required to recompute their paychecks on the basis of current active duty pay scales.

In addition to the examples cited on page one, here are others: At present, based on new pay rates which took effect on 1 July this year, an active duty lieutenant colonel or commander with 20 years' service receives $958.50 per month. If all retirees in that same rank and with the same length of service were required to recompute their retired pay on the basis of the active duty rate, they would receive $479.25 per month.

However, those who retired between 1 Oct. 1965 and 1 July 1966 currently are receiving $464.40 in retired pay. If a CPI increase of 4% goes into effect on 1 December (as is expected) these officers will receive a pay boost of about $18.50 per month which means that their total paycheck will be about $483—or about $4 more per month than if recomputation still existed.

Those who have retired since 1 July this year are now receiving $479.25 in retired pay. Their checks will be boosted to about $498 if the CPI increase is 4%. This means they will be receiving about $18 more per month than if recomputation still existed.

Some others of the same rank and length of service will be receiving approximately $476 per month in retired pay, or only slightly less than they would receive under recomputation. Still others will be getting lesser and lesser amounts. And those who benefit most (if they will forgive our saying so) are those who should benefit least, since they already are receiving the highest retirement checks.

But—as we predicted long ago—the briarpatch gets thornier and thornier, and those who planted and nurtured it must soon start harvesting the thorns.

Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, herewith a poem in prose concerning our most precious commodity—freedom. It is authored by Mr. A. W. Howland, of 1321 Ynez Place, Coronado, Calif., and is so erstwhile, appropriate and beautifully done that I wanted all Members to have an opportunity to read and savor this masterpiece. Appended to the poem was a note by the author:

In these times, isn't this a good thought to spread?

I certainly concur with A. W. Howland, and commend not only the beauty of the rhetoric, but the basic thoughts to all who would see, perceive, and act prudently.

The poem follows:

Freedom

Who try by force to manacle the mind
Are tyrants and could disunite mankind.
The ever "dead'ning hand of government"
Shackles the soul and warps it impotent.

To happiness there's one unfailing key
And that is Freedom. And our destiny
Clear calls us to be leaders in the van
Of fighters for the dignity of man.

God give us strength and wisdom in the fight
And understanding hearts to guide aright
The world wide surge to free the fettered
hands
Beseeching us from joyless captive lands.

Who stagger 'neath the cross of tyranny
Unceasing, changeless, struggle to be free.
Soon shall the slave reclaim his soul again,
Soon join the happy family of men.

United in dynamic, potent might
The Free keep lit their friendly beacon light
To guide men home to Truth and Dignity
For men in chains shall once again be free.

Views of Small Businessmen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. L. BARTLETT

OF ALASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record the text of a letter written by George Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, to Chairman Rand, of the Federal Trade Commission.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

National Federation of
Independent Business,
San Mateo, Calif., September 15, 1966.

Hon. Paul Rand Dixon,
Chairman, Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Chairman Rand: I noted in the Press recently that you will address the Tire Dealers Convention in Chicago early in October and I am taking the liberty of writing you offering some suggestions for you to explore in making your remarks before the tire dealer group.

When the Robinson-Patman Act became Law in the Summer of 1936, the writer and many others in independent tire dealer ranks believed that our day in court had arrived, in fact, it was the Magna Carta for the future of independents in the rubber tire industry. Their views were confirmed by the action in '36 of Goodyear cancelling the Sears contract and stating officially "couldn't justify the price under the law." This was followed some 30 to 60 days later by Goodrich cancelling the Atlas contract (Standard Oil of New Jersey). They also stated "couldn't justify the price under the law." Note from that point on the increasing numbers of private brand tires made by many tire manufacturers. The question has been "Is the quality equal to manufacturers advertised brands or inferior quality?" Another question in the minds of many has been "When will the Robinson-Patman Act ever be vigorously enforced?"

It was a matter of common information at the time the R-P Act become Law that the store managers of those tire manufacturing companies operating retail stores stated time and time again openly "How could the rubber companies justify the operation of these stores under the Robinson-Patman Act?" How often have I followed through on this with a request of the Commission to investigate the operation of these stores—if they were operating within the framework of the Robinson-Patman Act. Nothing was done.

It is significant to note that it took an Act of Congress after a 25 year fight instituted in the first instance by the writer and then followed through consistently by a majority vote of the members of the National Federation of Independent Business to correct this rank excise tax discrimination enjoyed by the tire manufacturers owning and operating retail stores where on the other hand, independent retailers' stock of tires and tubes were taxed the minute they became in possession of the stock. I am referring to H.R. 318, Public Law 89-523, August 1, 1966.

Then an important provision of the Act clear and to the point was the Quantity Discount Proviso. It was the writer's action in private capactiy and then followed by the National Federation of Independent Business through its nationwide membership, urging action on the Quantity Discount Proviso for the rubber tire industry.

Check the Record of the action within the Commission in the handling of that important Provision of the Law and it seems rather strange that during a Federal Court hearing, the Judge presiding stated openly in the Court that it would appear to him that the Commission never wanted to invoke the Rule. No action has ever been instituted by the Commissioner to revive the Quantity Discount Proviso.

It is interesting to note that in a staff report of the Senate Small Business Committee, 83rd Congress, First Session, July 27, 1953, page 4, "Manufacturer Owned Retail Stores and Other Selling Activities Poses Serious Threat to the Small Independent Dealers." In 1966, company-owned stores have increased and all other activities of the tire manufacturers in the retail field. Is it any wonder that an authoritative source in the tire manufacturing end of the industry remarked to the writer within the past two years, "That the independent dealer is through."

So, I believe the subject matter as outlined above might be of interest in your remarks before the tire dealers annual meeting.

Positive action by the Commission at this late date might save the life of the few remaining real independents in this major industry.

Sincerely,

GEORGE J. BURGER,
Vice President.

Republic Day—The Malagasy Republic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments today to commend the people of the Malagasy Republic on their observance of Republic Day; and extend warm greetings to His Excellency Philibert Tsiranana, President of the Republic; and His Excellency Louis Rakotomalala, Ambassador of the Malagasy Republic to the United States.

It was on October 14, 1958, that the Republic was proclaimed as an autonomous state within the French community. Shortly thereafter a constitution was adopted in April 1959 and her first President, Philibert Tsiranana, was elected in May 1959. An independent republic was proclaimed on June 26, 1960.

The Republic's principal component is Madagascar, an island almost the size of Texas. It is situated off the southern coast of Africa, but has still played an active role in matters relating to the African Continent. Its membership in the Organization of African Unity—OAU—and the Organization Commune Africaine et Malagache—OCAM—attests to the fact of its dedication to furtherance of good relations with its African neighbors.

The United States has attempted to assist the Malagasy people in their efforts at creating a more prosperous nation. To this end, our AID programs, though modest have concentrated on items such as agricultural development and extension work, and police communications.

I salute the people of the Malagasy Republic on their observance and wish them every success in their quest for a more prosperous country.

Friendship Message

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, the Philadelphia Inquirer enthusiastically, joins those who have applauded President Johnson's appeal to the Russian people for a new era of friendship and understanding.

The Inquirer bases its commendatory editorial on the President's recent message in the magazine Amerika, distributed in the Soviet Union.

We believe, say the newspaper editors, along with the President that "our people are more naturally friends than enemies." They comment that it may be a Utopian dream to hope that the two countries could exchange, as the President suggested, the means of achieving common friendship and prosperity. But the editors insist it is a good dream and the President has done well to try to give it practical meaning.

Building bridges of friendship with the Russian people, they add, is a laudable project.

For those of my colleagues who are similarly interested in improved relations among peoples of the world, I present this editorial for the RECORD:

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, Oct. 1, 1966]

FRIENDSHIP MESSAGE

We do not suppose that many ordinary Soviet citizens gained access to the magazine "Amerika" which carried President Johnson's appeal to the Russian people for a new era of friendship and understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is true that the few Moscow newsstands at which the publication was made available had long lines waiting before it went on sale and the issues were quickly snapped up. We may hope that the buyers were actual readers who took the periodical home and showed it to friends as well. It is possible that some of them may have been agents planted in line to enable the government to go through the motions of carrying out the provisions of its cultural exchange agreement with the United States without actually fulfilling them.

Large bundles of "Amerika" are returned every month to the United States Embassy with the explanation that they can't be sold because not enough Russians are interested. In light of the rush to buy the few available on the stands and the quick sellout claimed by newsstand operators that has to be a deception. Nevertheless, U.S. officials believe enough copies are honestly distributed to make it worthwhile.

We certainly hope so. We hope especially that President Johnson's proffer of friendship to the Russian people in the current issue has reached many of those for whom it was intended. We believe, along with the Presiednt, that "our people are more naturally friends than enemies." It would be of mutual benefit to both countries to "exchange goods and ideas and technology—all the means of achieving common friendship and prosperity." It might be immeasurably greater benefit to mankind as a whole if such a peaceful accommodation could be arranged.

Possibly that is only a Utopian dream. It is a good dream, nevertheless, and President Johnson has done well to try to give it practical meaning. No opportunity should be neglected to repeat, or find new ways to express, such assurances of friendly intentions.

Building bridges of friendship with the Russian people is a laudable project.

Obstruction of Armed Forces

SPEECH
OF
HON. BARRATT O'HARA
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12047) to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, this is an excursion in futility, a fact that is known to everyone on this floor, and with no effort to keep it secret. The distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], and others have stated in the debate, with no denial from any quarter, that there is no intention of pushing the bill to a vote in the other body. The 89th Congress is about to die.

If there were any serious thought of this bill becoming a law I am sure there would have been greater care in its drafting. I know of no better lawyer, and certainly no finer gentleman than our able colleague, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Tuck], who will go down in history as one of the outstanding Governors in the long and brilliant story of Virginia. I regard the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Ichord], a former speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, as a lawyer of the finest capacity, with a penetrating legal mind. There are others on the committee who could be depended upon to oversee a better job of legislative drafting if the product they were working on had any serious ambition of making the statute books.

I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, it is ever the part of wisdom, certainly not in the role of a statesman, to flirt with futility.

As I read the bill we have before us it could be interpreted to forbid the extension of medical aid through the International Red Cross to American prisoners of war. I would not want that on my conscience. It surely would make it a felony to give medicine to a dying enemy—and I do not know if any of us would want to go that far. After all, we do have some reservations.

The office of the Attorney General of the United States has assured us that our national security requires no further penal enactments to meet every demand of the present situation.

Peaceful Engagement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, in a major move of imaginative statesmanship President Johnson refashioned the limited goal of coexistence with Eastern Europe into the more positive objective of peaceful engagement.

Editorials in the Washington Evening Star and the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin award the President high marks on his awareness of the realities, the sensible character of his speech, his willingness to join deeds with words, and on his optimistic tone.

Surely we all share the President's hope that the Soviet Union and East European countries will respond to his bold challenge.

I commend these articles to the Members and submit them for publication in the Record:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Oct. 10, 1966]

His Goal—Peaceful Engagement

President Johnson's discussion last week of his objectives in Europe deserves high marks on at least three counts—its awareness of the realities, its sensible character and a tone that was hopeful despite an obvious recognition of the difficulties which lie ahead.

The address to the National Conference of Editorial Writers did not concern itself with Viet Nam, nor was it designed to do so. In fact, the President mentioned that war only once—when he said that we do not intend to let our differences with the Soviet Union on Viet Nam prevent us from exploring all opportunities for improving the political climate in Europe. If there is new hope with respect to the Vietnamese war, it will be found elsewhere—in such things as the recent interesting undertakings and cryptic comments of Indonesia's Adam Malik.

Of Europe, the President said: "We know the world is changing. Our policy must reflect the reality of today—not yesterday." Our objective, he went on to say, "is to end the bitter legacy of World War II"—to move on "from the narrow concept of peaceful coexistence to the broader vision of peaceful engagement."

The details, the initial steps, which the President believes are necessary to the attainment of his goal were spelled out in the address, and need not be repeated here, though perhaps one should be mentioned. This has to do with the strengthening, the unifying, of a Western Europe which includes the France of Charles de Gaulle as an essential pre-condition to achieving that balance of power which is needed to bridge the gulf that still divides East and West. But the President probably had De Gaulle in mind when he said that "in every part of the world, new forces are at the gates: New countries, new aspirations, new men. In this spirit, let us look ahead to the tasks that confront the Atlantic nations." In short, France will not always be the France of Charles de Gaulle; new men soon will be knocking at the gates of Paris.

The President is laboring under no illusion. "The building of true peace and reconciliation in Europe," he said, "will be a long process." Still, one may believe that this address marked a long step in that direction. Not so much, perhaps, because of any special devotion anywhere to peace merely for the sake of peace. But rather because peace and the material progress which would attend it, as long as national security is not threatened, serve the interests of all concerned. It has long been our view that the men who will make the choice between war and peace in Europe are rational men—and that rational men in the end will support that which is beneficial rather than ruinous to themselves and their countries.

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Evening Bulletin, Oct. 10, 1966]

Toward a "Restored Europe"

"Our purpose is not to overturn other governments but to help the people of Europe to achieve together a continent in which the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe work shoulder-to-shoulder together for the common good."—President Johnson, in address to the National Conference of Editorial Writers, New York City.

President Johnson's address Friday on Europe was notable in that it offered specific and concrete moves toward the easing of East-West tensions as well as a hopeful proposal for the cutback of Soviet and United States forces there.

Mr. Johnson thus, in addition to removing any fear that he is preoccupied with Asia and its problems to the exclusion of European affairs, has challenged the Kremlin and the nations linked to it to join now in this effort toward a "restored Europe" in which there is a real and not merely a "restless" peace.

As immediate proof of his sincerity in seeking "healthy economic and cultural relations with the Communist states," the President recommended the removal of hundreds of nonstrategic items from the list of goods now restricted from shipment to the Soviet bloc, further liberalization of the rules governing the travel of Americans in Eastern bloc nations and other moves which represent a dramatic lowering of the present barriers to American-Eastern European relations. It is doubtful that much of this will be implemented before the elections, however, despite the fact that Western Europe has moved ahead of us in this direction.

This address is one which Mr. Johnson himself wanted to make. It represents six months of study by his Administration of European affairs.

Mr. Johnson restated this country's determination to bring about a strengthened and modernized NATO. There was no criticism of France in this regard. The President restated, on the third anniversary of the ratification of the limited nuclear test ban treaty, the continuing desire to "banish all nuclear weapons and to banish war itself."

In an atmosphere of eased U.S.-Soviet relations President Johnson has offered deeds as well as words for a further advance toward real peace in Europe.

The next move is up to Moscow and the other Communist capitals in Europe.

"Black Genius," by Joseph Mason Andrew Cox

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Joseph Mason Andrew Cox, who is my constituent, is a writer and a poet.

One of his poems which interested me and which I commend to my colleagues, is entitled "Black Genius."

The poem follows:

Black Genius

Black Genius
Ignored by Who's who among his peers
Weakened by the International Color Line
Badly beaten, eyes blackened; but not blind
Enduring the termites born during anonymous years
Helping the helpless and unappreciative without a fee
Build a better world is the "Black Genius's" most vocal plea.

Black Genius
Ignored by praise, smiles and even a kindly phrase
His ego is not extremely vain
Refusing to postpone today until tomorrow breaks
The dam of custom like a deluging lake
Standing upright before the bar of pride
Unmoved by those who flatter and deride.

Black Genius
One in many; many in one
Hamlet, Garvey, Dubois, Solomon and Simpleton
Washington and Dunbar
Ascending above the painful color-line's scar
Identified with known and unknown and unimagined kin
Joining others who believe there is a better world to win

Black Genius
Standing upright before the bar of courage and pride
Refusing to join the "me too" side
Joining the courageous non-conformist knowing there is a world to inspire
The fulfillment is his fondest desire
While observing with an extensive view
Mankind from Nigeria to Peru.

—Joseph Mason Andrew Cox.

Manifesto of Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 13, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the observance of Captive Nations Week, which was proclaimed by President Johnson on July 8, 1966, the Committee for Hungarian Liberation issued a "Manifesto of Freedom" in Cleveland, Ohio. Under leave granted, I insert it in the RECORD:

COMMITTEE FOR HUNGARIAN LIBERATION'S MANIFESTO OF FREEDOM

The Committee for Hungarian Liberation's assembly authorized the Committee's executive council to address Hungarians suffering behind the Iron Curtain as well as Hungarians living in the free world. It is sadly fitting that we issue our Manifesto of Freedom during Captive Nations Week 1966, the tenth year of remembrance of Hungary's revolutionary freedom fight.

The Ides of March, 1966, has once again seen the raw sores of Hungarians everywhere behind the Iron Curtain painfully reopened. Hungary's Communist dictatorial rule is in a state of economic collapse and ideological enervation. Consequently, its political force has once again undertaken a policy of terror by Party courts. Communism has also grippingly thwarted the very evident stirrings of the intellectual circles. The dictatorship desperately fears fresh air because every draft of fresh air and ray of clear light could cause the downfall of a Marxism which belongs to the 19th century and which, until now, has been interred in a state of mummification. But the free, Western world has remained open to the reforms of progress and there are no traces left of the economic, social, and political conditions against which Marx launched battle in the 19th century. In absurd and painful irony, however, all these evils can be found in the lives of Hungarians "living" under Communist dictatorial rule today. Communism in Hungary and elsewhere has been forced to resort to state-capitalism and state-exploit because Communism can keep economic control in its hands only by these means. As a result, Communism in Hungary must desperately cling to a "vote"—which is one-party and one-list only. Under this system a man must vote but he must not elect.

In 1966, ten years after Hungary's revolutionary freedom fight, it is also obvious that the Great Race of the Atomic Age has pursued Communist dictatorship into a suicidal trap. The Rules of the Race force Communist dictatorships to utilize and strive for scientific and technical knowledge. The fact is, however, that modern knowledge and modern science cannot endure restraint—cannot therefore, endure the yoke of a dead ideology which, even as corpse, remains chained to the 19th century.

So that Communist dictatorships today incite and make it their program to overthrow an old Western World which is really nonexistent—a 19th century economic and political orthodoxy. At the same time, on the bilane highways of today's Western cities, the representatives of these same Communist dictatorships beg for food while spying for scientific secrets.

It is one of the most frightening developments of our day that in these troubled times of the Marxist Experiment, dictatorships impose their weight with fullest cruel force on Hungarians behind the Iron Curtain—including Hungarians in other Iron Curtain states. The dictatorships weight themselves with this force because they well know, as the Hungarian people know only too well, that Hungarians not only never favored the Marxist Experiment, but never had anything to do with it. Hungary was always allied to the Western World and it is allied today—in hope, in spirit, in intellect, and in literature. Hungary seeks and desires Western progress today, even if this tottering Eastern dictatorship inflicts a series of bruital blows upon it. Most serious retaliation and reprisal have been the result of this Hungarian attitude. It is for this reason that we view the fate of Hungarians behind the Iron Curtain—regardless of which Iron Curtain country they are in—with such a sense of increasing apprehension. We see the agony of the dictatorships, frustrated in the great trap of the Atomic Age Race. And we fear the expected blows. For these blows will be the blows of the mad, and they will be the blows of the blind.

The dictatorship can not admit failure. It believes that it will survive its latest trial. And, it believes that in the process, it will destroy and smash to minute particles the Hungarian people. Those who rise against the dictatorship, meanwhile, will meet all its fury and will simply dissappear; they will be broken into pieces of themselves. In that process of destruction, the dictatorship builds walls and prevents the masses from hugging their Western brothers. For walls are not only built in Berlin. The dictatorship strives to build a wall of hatred between us, too. A wall between the Hungarian people suffering behind the Iron Curtain and the Hungarian emigrant living his struggle in the free world. The Committee for Hungarian Liberation has, however, caught sight of their aims. Our program is simple: we will raze the wall, and we will bring about a meeting of Hungarian peoples—within a formula of a free, New Hungary. We conceive this formula for the formation of a free New Hungary. And New Hungary will be born in the latter half of the 20th century as a natural development of Western Christianity's spirit of humanitarianism, and the Hungarian people's historic life dating back a full one thousand years to political existence. For one thousand years, Hungarian people have preached Christian, Western humanitarianism to the East. We have done our preaching not only in stale political slogans, but with action—intellectual, political, exemplary. We have preached through books, and we have preached through freedom fights. And we preached not only for the best interest of the Hungarian people, but for the best interests of the entire Carpathian Basin. In the same way, of course, ten years ago, with the blood of teenage men and women we preached with a freedom fight. It was in our best interest, but that is not all. It was in the best interest of every captive people. And it demanded and brought forth a mellowing from the dictatorships in all the Central and Eastern European nations of the Soviet Bloc, deeply affecting all the states of the Soviet Bloc. So let us admit and let us be assured: there is little need for despair. The 40, the 20, and the 10 years of forced separation have mutilated Hungary with painful experiences of varying degree. But that is not all. In a way, the separation and the pain have also enriched the Hungarians. And if we remain faithful to and have full knowledge of the existence and meaning of the Hungarian Task, then the 40, the 20, and the 10 years of separated Hungarian existences can redeem each other. Together in Christian fellowship and in the propagation of Western Freedom, they can suddenly bridge and unite the Carpathian Basin. It is exactly for this reason that we must face and speak to each other. It is for this reason that we must make our voices audible to each other above the various Iron Curtain border barriers. Our voices must climb in belief, our voices must scale above the various walls of hate which Communism has built with such diligence.

We must make it our duty to propagate our Manifesto of Freedom to every Hungarian group in no matter what country that group has its home. We must send messages saying that emigrant Hungarians living in the free world are faithful to the Hungarian people. They are the loyal, and not the prodigal sons and daughters of Hungary. The people of Hungary may have felt it, but now they must reach the realization: There never have been emigrants more willing to sacrifice and wage a battle for the independence of Hungary and for the freedom of the Hungarian people. And, remember, then, that these emigrants, unjustly libeled and slandered, have fought in the direst circumstances when it would have been easier to rest and attempt to solidify their own personal and fragile existences. And, remember, then, these emigrants are willing to oppose the greatest odds: a well muscled and ruthless dictatorship with the punishing stick of worldwide organization. And yet the fight for Hungarian independence and for the Hungarian people has never let up. The Hungarian people must have faith in their emigrants living in the free world—because their emigrants living in the free world have the greatest faith in the people of Hungary.

The people of Hungary must not permit themselves to judge all the emigrants in the free world by isolated examples of those who return as tourists there. Return behind the Iron Curtain is the shrewdest favor of shrewd dictators, and return must be viewed in that light. We have seen relatives go back so that they could visit their loved ones behind the Iron Curtain one last time. Those who return for this reason are like the man who visits his imprisoned brother to sustain the other's courage and faith in brotherhood. We must view this action with the greatest compassion; it is an act of undeniable nobility born of the deepest human motives. But then, there are others. There are those who return to Hungary to barter business deals with the prison guards. There are those who return to Hungary to enjoy the spectacle of the prison world's grotesque political circus. There are those who return to Hungary to wallow in the generosity of the merciless. But, then, these people are not of our character. Make no mistake. Do not judge by their actions. Our thinking is clear: there can be no agreement with tyranny, but there must always be communion with the Hungarian people.

We receive visitors from behind the Iron Curtain too. Some also are relatives. They come with hearts broken into little pieces, and when they leave, the pain of leaving has made the pieces smaller. But we will not speak of them now. We speak of the other visitors. We speak of the emissaries of tyranny. We speak of those who dress themselves in a masquerade of Hungarian affairs and Hungarian folk culture when they reach the free world. We don't believe they represent the Hungarian people. They aim to pick apart deviously and with great cunning the emigre world of Hungarians. They aim to silence those whom they can not influence otherwise. Or they simply aim to wait out the time—the time til, as Khrushchev said after the Hungarian revolution, they will bury us. Their weapons are unsubtle: the slipperiness of politicking, the solidity of money.

This is why it is imperative we meet all Hungarians within New Hungary's political formula. Because if that meeting takes place, then the machinations of the dictatorship will become insignificant and meaningless.

And this is why during Captive Nations Week 1966, the tenth year remembrance of Hungary's revolutionary freedom fight, we speak of the political formula of New Hungary.

1. We demand and struggle for a New Hungary where every man will enjoy liberties his fellow man in any other nation enjoys; a New Hungary where every man will be able to hold common, human and national rights as his own. A New Hungary where these rights will be his without differences of party, class, race, religion or geographical boundaries. The Hungarian people are like other people of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. And the Hungarian people must be affected by the same rights which affect the people of Europe, America, Asia and Africa.

2. We demand and struggle for the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet military, economic, cultural, and police detachments from Hungary; and the simultaneous return of Hungarians detained within the Soviet Union.

3. We demand and struggle for the immediate cessation of the Soviet Union's colonial system of "he must vote," but he must not elect." We demand the end of the one-part, one-list vote. We demand the immediate initiation of a system of election by which general, free, and secret ballot elections can be held. If needed, we ask that this free election be supervised by international authority. Everyone must be able to vote freely and everyone must be able to be elected freely. His party, his political allegiance, must be irrelevant.

4. We demand and struggle for the political, cultural and economic independence of New Hungary. And we demand that this independence be insured. We demand that all military, political, cultural and economic pacts and obligations incurred by the dictatorship must be immediately abrogated by New Hungary's parliament. The party functionaries, never elected, betrayed the military, economic, and intellectual strength of the Hungarian people—in essence, the fibre of the Hungarian nation itself—to the Kremlin dictatorship. This Kremlin dictatorship, let it be remembered, was itself never freely elected and did not have the power to accept or make these treaties in the name of the Russian people. Just as the Hungarian dictatorship never received elected sanction or authorization from the Hungarian people.

5. We demand and struggle for a New Hungary which can accept and fulfill its responsibility as head of the separated Hungarian family. New Hungary must deny the validity of the peace treaties committed against humanity and against nature in the name of the "self-determination" which negated self-determination. We demand that New Hungary never accept the results of the genocidal assassinations, the international sins committed against the Hungarian people. We demand that New Hungary not be forced to partake in any regional alignment or federation which could widen the distance between separated Hungarian peoples and today's Hungary; making impossible the Hungarian task in the Carpathian Basin. The task: New Hungary must build bridges in the Carpathian Basin, bridges of humanitarianism, understanding and justice. And the bridges must be built, as they were built for a thousand years, to reach toward all the peoples of the Carpathian Basin.

6. We demand and struggle for a New Hungary which would grant totally unrestrained fredom of speech, opinion, religion, teaching, thought, press, radio, television, and screen for all men. We demand that all the remnants of dictatorial rule in these areas be swept away. Thereby, the infamous experiment which attempted to "de-Magyarize" Hungarian youth and attempted to turn it away from Christian and national traditions, must be finally and irrevocably ended. We have the history of a thousand years' cause in the Carpathian Basin, and our youth must be given the opportunity of remembering and realizing that.

7. We demand and struggle for a New Hungary which would take the state's economic handcuffs from industry, commerce and kolkhozized agriculture. Exploiting state-capitalism must cease. The state must not be the recipient of rights in New Hungary. Individual workers, peasants, intellectuals, and merchants must be the recipients of rights. They should be entitled to free union, entitled to representation of their rights, and, if they please, entitled to free collectivization. We demand the immediate cessation of state feudalism, of party feudalism, of kolkhozization. We demand the freedom to farm in Hungary again, if only because the kolkhozization and the abortion law are the two forceptips whereby Hungary's children are systematically murdered by the state in embryo status. Care for each other's welfare, a neighborly social responsibility, must be allowed to develop in New Hungary.

8. We demand and struggle for a New Hungary which will take its place in the free world and its organic place in the European Community—a place which has been earned by a thousand years of creativity, labor, and battle. The Iron Curtain must disappear with all its political, economic, and psychological remnants. Only this will insure the unimpeded development of Hungary's intellectual, political, and economic life. The free spiritual, political and economic communication of New Hungary with the free world will make it possible for those persecuted from their homeland—the Hungarian emigrants of today—to resume filial ties with their homeland. Hungarian emigrants today are the largest and the strongest exile group in the free world. This will make it possible for our experiences, our knowledge, our contacts, our finances, to be of service in the founding of New Hungary. Even if we ourselves could no longer be the direct recipients of the benefits of New Hungary.

9. We demand and struggle for a New Hungary which will initiate a system of universal law where the appeal of all civil and public suits would be made possible. The fits of vengeance acted out by the dictatorship must be eradicated by law. Justice and rehabilitation must be granted everyone, beginning with Cardinal Mindszenty. Rehabilitation must not be reserved for party members alone. Only with the initiation of such a system of justice will everyone who fell victim to Communist injustice be justified.

10. We demand and struggle for a New Hungary where the law of abortion sapping Hungary of new life will be immediately abolished. We demand that New Hungary reinstitute the Hungarian family's ancient and time proven role: the family circle around the cradle. We demand that New Hungary take measures to see that no Hungarian families be exposed to financial stress, that no mother need search for breadwinning labor, that no mother be compelled to step outside the family circle. We demand through these means that New Hungary return the Hungarian people's birthright and take measures to insure that birthright by a system of humane wages.

We demand that Hungary be returned to the Hungarian people.

We struggle for the birth of a free New Hungary.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK,
1966, CLEVELAND OHIO,
ISTVAN ESZTERHAS,
President.
ELEMER HOMONNAY,
Vice President.
ANTAL LELBACH,
Vice President.
LASZLO SIRCHICH,
Vice President.
ERNO GODANY,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Press Failure in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUGH SCOTT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article by S. L. A. Marshall, distinguished military editor of the Detroit News, which appeared in the October 10 issue of the New Leader magazine, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD. General Marshall explains why, in his opinion, most American correspondents in Vietnam are not reporting the full story of U.S. combat operations.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICA'S SEDENTARY WAR CORRESPONDENTS: PRESS FAILURE IN VIETNAM

(By S. L. A. Marshall)

Two months ago, following my return to the United States from Vietnam, Major General John Norton and the main body of his First Cavalry Division Air Mobile fought an important battle in the extreme west of the Central Highlands of South Vietnam. The battle was remarkable for many reasons, including the fact that it did not make one lead headline in this country.

The Division had been campaigning for months on ground much closer to its large fortified perimeter next to An Khe, inland from the east coast about 30 miles. On the Bon Song plain next to the sea, in the hills inland from the port of Tuy Hoa and among the high mountains directly northeast of its own base, its brigades had taken on major enemy forces, exterminated most of them and driven the others from the field.

Then as August opened, the great body of the First Cavalry was lifted and committed more than 60 miles westward, beyond Plei Me near the Cambodian border, in a countryside dominated by rugged peaks, covered with dense jungle and rain forest, and permeated by numerous streams. The radical switch of scene and action took less than 12 hours. For speed and distance, there is no mass movement of troops to compare with it in military history.

Thus began Operation Paul Revere II, the euphemism chosen by the political authorities to cloak this main trial-at-arms in Vietnam. It ended on August 25, and by that time Norton had committed 14 Battalions, six of them his own, to the battle line. The statistics of this battle are eye-opening; it was the real whopper of the summer. The actual body count of enemy dead was 861, which under the conditions of jungle warfare, with the enemy risking fanatically to extract his slain, indicates destruction of twice that number. Two hundred-and-two prisoners were captured, along with more than 300 weapons, many of them crew-served. Confirmed as engaging on the other side were nine specific North Vietnamese Battalions.

So here in aggregate was a battle of forces far larger than those at San Juan Hill and El Caney combined, bigger and more impressive than Pork Chop Hill by any measure, bloodier than Cantigny, and lasting as long as Belleau Wood. But no understanding of its proportions—indeed, scarcely any awareness of its existence, though it involved many of their sons—was conveyed to the people of the United States. Those who noted the press reports at all were entitled to the impression that the cavalrymen were off on another wild goose chase which might incidentally result in some slight drawing of blood.

Why is this so? The Army procedure of playing down the sanguinary character of operations in the Central Highlands by labeling each engagement with some prominent but long-dead American's name is not to be blamed (though this gentility seems naive and definitely confuses history). It is not the duty of the Army to function as war reporter to the nation, conducting interviews and writing feature stories; and in any event official communiqués seem to have passed out of style.

The deployed Army is there, ready and anxious to serve representatives of all information media. Its people are eager to talk. They feel strongly that public recognition of the fighting performánce of the troops is good for morale. Nor does the Army hesitate to talk of the grimmer aspects of the ordeal—losses, privations, shortages, and heartbreaking incidents—because officers know these are part of the story.

Individual battles, ever the mainstream of the fighting story in Vietnam as in any other war, continue to be ignored solely because the majority of U.S. correspondents in Saigon don't give a damn about them. Perhaps the reporters are ignorant of war and do not wish to expose their innocence, or so fearful of the front that they cannot endure the thought of staying with it. Or perhaps they stay chained to their desks in the wretched and rapidly-deteriorating city because of managing editors who deem any other kinds of "war" stories more sensational, more worth having, than what happens to troops.

In any case, the overwhelming majority of correspondents do not get to the front; and in that regard at least, the American press continues to be derelict in its main responsibility. The story of the war is not being told in its daily columns; there we find only the tangents and sidebars.

To put it another way, there is a cynical faddishness to war reporting out of Vietnam that contrasts diametrically with every prior performance, including Korea and Lebanon. Today's average correspondent prefers a piece that will make people on the home front squirm and agonize. Never before, in any war, has there been so much concentration on the off-beat yarn to the exclusion of a balanced accounting of how operations are being conducted.

Even the television crews are guilty of this attitude, though as a group, they are quite ready to cope with battle risks off and on, and go forward more than others. Their trouble is they want blood on the moon every night. It has to be a picture of a stricken field or of some poor wounded man mumbling unintelligibly as he is littered to the waiting chopper.

The off-beat yarns fall into several familar patterns, none of which promises a beat any longer, though collectively they are beaten to death. Any demonstration or riot, and especially a Buddhist demonstration-riot, is sure-fire copy. So is the terrorist incident within the city, even though it merely scuttles a worn-out barge and may have been an act of private vengeance.

Then there is the thing-that-went-wrong story. Hapless civilians have been killed in every war fought by the United States, but only in Vietnam, where they are far less common than in France during the invasion or in Korea, do they command first-page treatment every time.

The same goes for the story about soldiers dying from their own air bombs, mortar fire or artillery shells. Though it was never the case in previous wars when such incidents were more frequent and with less reason, this, too, is now a dependable bell-ringer. If one correspondent could compile a large enough file of writings about these accidents, he might cop the Pulitzer prize for war reporting.

The war is being covered primarily for all bleeding hearts and for Senator FULBRIGHT, who casts about for a way to stop it by frightening and shocking the citizenry. It is not being reported for simple souls who would like to know how it is being fought and how good are the chances that the South Vietnamese and American forces and their allies can bring off a military victory.

Jack Norton's good battle of August in and around the Ia Drang valley was not exceptional in being overlooked. The same has to be said of Operations Austin II, Crazy Horse, Hawthorne II, and Nathan Hale, fought while I was forward with troops in the weeks of May, June and early July. Each of these was a major battle in terms of the numbers of troops engaged and blows dealt the enemy. (Paul Revere I was minor). None was fully reported to the American people.

There was one flash of press interest during Hawthorne II (the Battle of Toumorong) when Captain Carpenter called down napalm on his own company. Flocks of correspondents winged north from Saigon after the President mentioned the incident and stayed forward almost one day to interview Carpenter on his life and loves—to the complete disgust of West Point's one-time Lonesome End. The episode stays dear in my memory because among the visitors was a 30-year-old "war reporter" for a national news weekly who, on hearing from Colonel Ted Mataxis that I was doing a book on the battles during the southwest monsoon, said to me: General, if you want to know how the fighting here is working out, you must go to Hong Kong and talk to my bureau chief; he's the only man who understands that side of the war." I needed a double take to be sure that he wasn't pulling my leg.

There are a few who stay with it, who recognize that the name of the game is Being With Troops, and requires sharing their risks part of the time. The story of Sam Castan of *Look* magazine needs no one to point up its moral. He accepted the risks in Operation Crazy Horse and because his luck ran out, paid the supreme sacrifice, though I am sure he would not have had it any other way. Possibly some feeling for what is right and what is not is necessary.

I would also mention Charley Black of Columbus, Georgia, Bob Boos of the Associated Press and good old Jim Lucas of Scripps Howard. Jim has a new book of war stories out on Vietnam; time will put him in the company of Ernie Pyle and R. H. D. There are other stickers with the Marines and in III Corps zone; I apologize to them that I do not list their names. In eight weeks in the field I saw but three newsmen. My time was spent in II Corps zone, since it is self-defeating to attempt covering too much.

But I would still risk one generalization: The only ones who are willing to stay with it, and who believe that the man-against-man play on the fire line is the thing, are correspondents like Black, Boos and Lucas who served the United States under fire in earlier wars. Past service has made them incapable of trying for the name without having the game.

There are said to be 350 "war correspondents" in Saigon. That is more than were in Korea and as many as we had in European Theater in World War II. They are legion, compared to what the national press sent forth to cover the deployments on the American Expeditionary Force under General Pershing in 1917. Any scolding of them would be invidious, since I have no awareness of their personal problems—how their wives feel about danger and urge them to play it safe, what orders and rockets shower on them from the boss' desk, or how their uninformed imaginations exaggerate one man's dangers in war.

It is enough to say to them that they may be defaulting on their one great opportunity to achieve a journalistic success that will make life more pleasant for them and their families in the future. The war in Vietnam is the most fascinating, protean and story-filled conflict in which the U.S. forces have ever engaged. Its action is kaleidoscopic, its small-picture dramas and human interest angles are infinite in number, and its surprises are unending. Hundreds of outstanding stories are missed. The writer who cannot get a book and a larger reputation out of Vietnam within a brief span should quit the business.

Any reporter can make a clean break from the sit-in posture simply by insisting that his post is forward and his professional integrity is at stake. American dailies do not really throw away the initial $3,500 investment required to set up a correspondent in Vietnam. In any case, the man has a choice to make, for his main chance to mature as a writer is certainly not in the noxious atmosphere of Saigon. It is not that the official briefings are bad; on the contrary, they have a high level of competence. The deplorable thing is that young writers too lazy to gather the facts themselves sit around and sneer at all that is said. With the conference reeking of pseudo sophistication and half-baked cynicism, perspective inevitably becomes blurred. The result is an accenting of the negative and trivial story that obscures the truly important.

For some part of the failure of the press corps in Vietnam in earlier years, the Government bureaucracy, including the military, was indeed responsible. But that is an old story and is no longer true. Today American correspondents are given freer access to battle fronts and bases, with readier and more agreeable facilities for moving about than they were ever accorded in any war. The commanders give them a warmer welcome and take them into confidence more fully than in times past. When they travel, they are freeloaders and some of them, even on short hauls for brief stays, have the nerve to take a trunk along. Still, the field Public Information Officers often have to journey to Saigon and convince the reporters that something very special is brewing before they will get off their duffs for a few days.

I have refrained from saying anything about how this failure of the press contributes to the blighting and confusing of American public opinion regarding the war and the national prospects in it. Indeed, the topic is best dropped; there is no way to prove that the press failure is more baneful than the deliberate effort of a few statesmen in Washington—and of some speakers before the UN General Assembly—to mislead public opinion by newly raising false issues and aggravating old fears. Our time is the heyday of the fogmakers, and there seems to be no choice but to suffer them.

Far removed from all of this wavering and doubt, our Army in Vietnam hews to the line. Troops understand their mission, know what they are doing, and do it splendidly. Men like General Norton and his soldiers are above feeling hurt that their deeds go unsung and will be little noted in the future. The pity is that a national will might polarize around this solid, shining and reassuring performance, if we were but permitted to view it.

The United Nations—The Graveyard of American Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to insert my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I wish to include a speech which I delivered in Evanston, Ill., at a United States Day rally, on October 24, 1963:

THE UNITED NATIONS—THE GRAVEYARD OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

My fellow members of the constitutional underground, it would appear to me to be highly fitting and proper to examine the fabric and structure of the American system and the American way of life before we toss it overboard and follow the weird music of the Pied Piper as he leads us to destruction and oblivion. This Republic is something special, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the preservation of the God-given rights of man. Government is the natural enemy of man, and the tendency of all governments is to extend control and dominion over the life of the individual. Our forefathers recognized this tenet, and provided a limited government which would provide freedom and liberty without license. It was conceived with the idea that God was the High Sovereign, and we placed our dependence on Him to preserve this a nation of free men.

It is a known fact that the seeds of death are implanted in every individual before he draws his first breath. So also are the seeds of destruction planted in every nation at its birth. But, as the life of man can be extended beyond the threescore years and ten, by prudent living, self-discipline and eternal vigilance, so also can the life of a nation be extended beyond the normal cycle of great civilizations. But this can only be done by following the precepts laid down for us by the founding fathers. Under these precepts America has grown strong economically, militarily and spiritually, far beyond the fondest hopes of those who instituted our Government.

We have ignored the precepts of and reliance upon a divine providence, as set forth by Benjamin Franklin. We have ignored the precepts of fiscal responsibility set forth so clearly by Thomas Jefferson. We have ignored many of the precepts laid down by George Washington in his farewell address, including his admonition that we should beware of foreign entanglements. We have shifted our reliance from God to man and from spiritual values to material values. These are the seeds of destruction to which I have referred.

The worst entangling alliance, ever entered into by a free country, was the United Nations Treaty, designed and promulgated to reduce this country to the lowest common denominator among the nations of the world. It is the vehicle by which this Nation surrenders its sovereignty to an alien government and will subject every American citizen to the oppressive will of evil men. I would like to quote from 2 Corinthians 6:14 "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? And what communion hath light with darkness?"

We have not only failed to give heed to the admonitions of our Founding Fathers, but also to the admonition of the Lord which I have just quoted.

Many years before the United Nations Charter was signed, Dimitry Manuilsky, speaking at the Lenin School of Political Warfare in 1930, said, "War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 to 30 years. To win, we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard-of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. The will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist." This was more than thirty years ago, and his prophecy is coming true today.

Khrushchev said he would bury us, but he neglected to say that the United Nations would be the graveyard. When he made that statement, little did he expect or hope that he would find so much cooperation from his intended victim. By means of peaceful coexistence, Soviet Russia and the international Communist conspiracy have been able to subvert the mental and moral integrity of a great portion of our globe, and the march continues unabated.

The President of the United States has either forgotten his oath of office, or fails to understand the pledge of allegiance to this country. This was evident in a speech he made on the Fourth of July at Independence Hall last year. In one brief minute, he turned his back on independence and turned the American clock back 186 years. Interdependence is one step away from abject slavery, both in the rise and fall of every civilization. Is that what America wants? Political ties with Europe? We fought the Revolutionary War to break these bonds asunder. Is President Kennedy saying that America must be interdependent to survive? Is he saying that our economic structure has become so weakened since he took office that we must depend upon England, Germany and Japan to bail us out? Unless Congress puts a halter on him, President John F. Kennedy will commit the lives, the fortunes, and the sacred honor of the citizens of the United States to the formation of a world government in which we will be outnumbered, outgunned, and outvoted.

The administration is surfeited with men of that same persuasion. One of the chief architects of this plan, Walt W. Rostow, chief policy planner of the State Department, has spelled out the outcome of all this in his volume, "The United States in the World Arena":

"It is the legitimate American national objective to see removed from all nations including the United States . . . the right to use substantial military force to pursue their own interests. Since this residual right is the right of national sovereignty and the basis for the existence of an international arena of power, it is, therefore, an American interest to see an end of nationhood as it has been historically defined."

That, ladies and gentlemen, is nothing short of treason, and should be dealt with accordingly.

At a military conference held in California in 1960, Mr. Paul Nitze, now Acting Secretary of the Navy, made the following statement:

"In brief, my proposal is . . . that we accept the improbability that we can achieve a true class 'A' nuclear capability . . . that . . . the aim of our foreign policy is to construct a world system compatible with the survival and development of nations with purposes like ours, and . . . that a possible route toward the aim is a series of unilateral actions designed to produce reciprocal action on the part of our allies and also on the part of our enemies.

"The actions I propose are the following: (1) That we concentrate on building a variety of secure, purely retaliatory systems, (2) That . . . we scrap the fixed-base vulnerable systems that have their principal utility as components of a class 'A' capability, (3) That we multilateralize the command of our retaliatory systems by making SAC (the U.S. Strategic Air Command) a NATO command, and (4) That we inform the United Nations that NATO will turn over ultimate power of decision on the use of these systems to the General Assembly of the United Nations, subject to the following conditions:

(a) That we and our allies will assume continuing responsibility for manning, maintaining, and improving these systems.

(b) That U.N. inspectors would be invited to inspect and satisfy themselves that these are the only nuclear systems we are maintaining.

(c) That a U.N. order to use them will be honored only in the event some nation has initiated the use of nuclear weapons other than on or over its own territory in self-defense against military aggression."

You will note that Mr. Nitze spoke about U.N. inspectors who would be invited to inspect and satisfy themselves that these are the only nuclear systems we are maintaining. Just why did Mr. Nitze invite the U.N. inspectors to satisfy themselves as to the nuclear systems which we are maintaining—why did he limit it to "we"?

He recommended that the Strategic Air Command be made a NATO command and that NATO would turn over the final power of decision on the use of these systems to the United Nations. I must point out that Great Britain is one of our NATO allies and has just discovered a gigantic Communist infiltration into its civil service system. Thus, Great Britain would become a stopping place for the transmission of military intelligence on its way to Moscow. It should be noted here that we have about as many security leaks in our own State Department.

When the State Department was asked about these statements of Mr. Nitze, the replies came back with the normal double-talk and gobbledygook to the effect that Mr. Nitze was not a member of the administration in 1960, and that he didn't really mean what he said. However, Mr. Nitze was one of the early appointments of the President to a sensitive spot in the Defense Department, and is now Acting Secretary of the Navy. I assume he was brought into the administration to implement his proposal. Again, the State Department denied this, mind you, even after the State Department had prepared the now-famous Document 7277 entitled "Freedom From War, the U.S. Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World," which outlines in full the proposals of Acting Secretary of the Navy Nitze, made at the California conference. And the U.N. Secretary General can hardly wait to take over control of our Military Establishment.

Benedict Arnold was a piker!

Let us never forget that Alger Hiss was the moving force in drafting the United Nations Charter. The State Department will deny this, but I have in my office a photostatic copy of a picture of Alger Hiss, which appeared on the front cover of Life magazine, showing him as Secretary-General of the United Nations conference in San Francisco, leaving that city with the charter in a locked briefcase held in his hands. He was returning to Washington to deliver this document of disaster to the United States Senate for ratification.

The U.S. Senate ratified the treaty, believing it to be nothing more than a public forum dealing with international problems, and relying heavily upon article 2, subparagraph 7, which states: "Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter."

Under our Constitution, a treaty shares the same dignity with the Constitution and, when these treaties are in conflict with the Constitution most cases have been resolved in favor of the treaty. John Foster Dulles, former Secretary of State, in a speech before the American Bar Association in Louisville, Kentucky, April 12, 1952, said: "Treaty law can override the Constitution . . . they (treaties) can cut across the rights given the people by the constitutional Bill of Rights." This conversion of our limited Republic to an unlimited democracy is a death blow to this Nation.

It was not long before it was evident that the jurisdiction of the United Nations was expanded to include domestic matters. Mr. Moses Moskowitz, a noted internationalist, made the following statement in the American Bar Association Journal of April 1949 (35 A.B.A.J. 283, 285):

"Once a matter has become, in one way or another, the subject of regulation by the United Nations, be it by resolution of the General Assembly or by convention between member states at the instance of the United Nations, that subject ceases to be a matter being 'essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the member states.' As a matter of fact, such a position represents the official view of the United Nations, as well as of the member states that have voted in favor of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Hence, neither the declaration nor the projected covenant, nor any agreement that may be reached in the future on the machinery of implementation of human rights, can in any way be considered as violative of the letter or spirit of Article 2 of the Charter."

Following this, the Acheson State Department made this official declaration: "There is now no longer any real difference between domestic and foreign affairs."

Now let us examine the proof of the pudding. Just recently the United Nations General Assembly voted 106 to 1 against some internal affairs of South Africa, condemning it for its policy of "apartheid." The resolution went further, and demanded that the South African Government cancel the trial of and set free several persons accused of sabotage and conspiracy aimed at the violent overthrow of Prime Minister Verwoerd and his white regime. By the same token, the General Assembly could vote 106 to 1 demanding that the United States free all of its convicted Communists and spies. By the same vote it could demand that we nationalize all of our industries, that we recognize Cuba and Red China and that we surrender the Panama Canal to the jurisdiction of the U.N., as recommended in 1946 by Alger Hiss. These are dangerous precedents.

The United Nations General Assembly has condemned our allies, Portugal, Holland and France. It has demanded that Portugal surrender Angola and Mozambigue, which are as much an integral part of Portugal as are the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

It passed no resolution of condemnation of India for taking Portuguese Goa by military force. It has passed no resolution of condemnation of Russia for its military invasion of Hungary. On September 9th of this year, Ceylon, Cambodia, India and Indonesia joined sixteen other Afro-Asian nations in the formal demand that "the violation of human rights in South Vietnam" (i.e., the alleged persecution of Buddhists by the Diem regime) be placed on the General Assembly's agenda with a high priority suited to "the urgency and importance of the subject."

Six weeks later, Cambodia, India and Indonesia abstained from voting on a motion to condemn Communist China for its denial of human rights to the Buddhists in Tibet, after hearing a report from the International Commission of Justice that 50,000 Buddhist Tibetans had been killed in the Red Chinese invasion and that China had engaged in a campaign of kidnaping, murder and other outrages against Buddhist "religious figures because of their religious beliefs and practices."

The United Nations met its first major militay defeat in the so-called Korean police action, fought under the restraining hand of the United Nations. The peace-keeping activities of the U.N. in the Congo which you have just viewed in the film preceding this meeting, present living evidence of the fact that the U.N. is not interested in peace, but rather in a power play supported by military might to subdue a free people who are entitled to self-determination, and bring them under the control of the Central Congo Government. This action cost the American taxpayers many millions of dollars, and peace has not yet come to the Congo. The U.N. is badly in need of $16 million to give military support to the Central Congo Government which has evolved into a complete dictatorship, having abolished all parliamentary procedures, and there is internal revolt by the people in Leopoldville, who were promised so much and given so little by Adoula. No one knows how much of this money is going to support the so-called Angola government in exile, headed by Holden Roberto, to conduct his Congo-based raids of rape, murder and arson, on the people of northern Angola, with the tacit consent of the U.N.

The failure at the Bay of Pigs can be laid at the door of the United Nations, and the Berlin Wall is one of the fruits of that failure. Our foreign policy seems to consist of four points: appeasement, accommodation, co-existence, and surrender. We are now in the third stage of this policy, namely coexistence.

From the inception of the United Nations, by tacit agreement, there has always been a Communist named to the post of Undersecretary for Political and Security Council Affairs, the latest one being Vladimir Suslov. He, together with Secretary General, U Thant, and Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs, Dr. Ralph Bunche, are the troika, who rule the United Nations, and since the power in the U.N. has shifted from the Security Council to the General Assembly, this poses a threat to the security of this Republic.

U Thant is an admitted Marxist, who advances the concept of co-existence. Speaking before the American Academy of Political Science in Philadelphia, on April 11, 1958, among other things, he said: "Fear and suspicion are very undesirable states of mind. They breed hatred, and hatred in turn breeds cruelty and intolerance. Fear of Soviet communism has led the United States, and those who follow her lead, to take a distorted view of the world situation, and of the forces that are at work in modern society. When I say (this), I think I reflect the views of most thinking Asians. The weapons of the Soviet are in the first instance economic, social, and ideological: only secondarily military. If she relied primarily upon military action, why has she not resorted to it before now?"

The answer to that is simple. Russia has not had to resort to its military power, winning every point by appeasement and accommodation on our part.

Khrushchev's strategy is also co-existence. "Peace," he said, "is inevitable. War will not help us reach our goal—it will spoil it. We must rest on the position of coexistence and nonintervention, and eventually communism will be in force all over the earth." These were the words of Khrushchev, spoken on November 21, 1960 at the departure of the Red Chinese Vice-Premier. He further said, "We stand for noninterference by states in the domestic affairs of other states. That precisely is peaceful coexistence." * * * "In conditions of peaceful coexistence favorable opportunities are provided for the development of the class struggle in the capitalist countries * * * in their turn, the successes of the revolutionary class and national-liberation struggle promote peaceful coexistence."

Vladimir Suslov, of course, is a confirmed Communist. The third member of this ruling troika is Dr. Ralph Bunche. There are many dedicated, patriotic and qualified Negroes in America who could be assigned to this sensitive position, but Dr. Bunche does not have these qualities. His writings, over the years, have promoted race and class hatred, with disparaging remarks about the imperialistic capital system. In an article written for the Journal of Negro Education in 1936, volume 5, No. 3, page 356, he wrote as follows:

"We are now witnessing an unusual era of academic repression, but the controls are always present, in good times or bad. The repressive measures, Red riders, gag laws, and oath clauses of the present period of hysteria are merely forceful reminders of the fundamental bias of our educational system."

Dr. Bunche organized the national Negro congress, and was closely associated with W. E. Du Bois, R. A. Carter, John P. Davis, James W. Ford, and other leading members of the American Communist Party. The National Negro Congress was first cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark.

A special committee on un-American activities reported, January 3, 1939, and again in 1942, as follows: "The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. The officers of the National Negro Congress are outspoken Communist sympathizers, and a majority of those on the executive board are out-right Communists."

It is to the credit of A. Philip Randolph, one of the present Negro leaders, that he refused to run again for president of the National Negro Congress in 1940, on the ground that it was deliberately packed with Communists.

Dr. Bunche was a contributing editor of Science and Society, a Marxian quarterly. He was an active participant in the Institute of Pacific Relations, along with Alger Hiss, Laughlin Currie, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, and Harry Dexter White.

Surely, this Republic can find a more qualified American to hold this sensitive position, as undersecretary for special political affairs.

Time does not permit me to deal with the subversive activities of the United Nations' related agencies, but I cannot close without referring to the dangers of the International Court of Justice. The Connally reservation has preserved us from disaster on this score. The Connally reservation has been under attack by the internationalists for many years, but the attack has always been beaten off.

Less than two-fifths of the members of the United Nations have subjected themselves to the jurisdiction of the World Court. Eleven nations can withdraw any time without reason. Seven nations have Connally-type reservations. A dozen or more can withdraw on short notice. More than 63 members of the United Nations have never accepted the jurisdiction of the Court, including Russia, and its satellites, but even though not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, any of these 63 nations can select a judge to be on the Court.

There is now pending in the United States Senate a resolution by Senator LONG of Louisiana to revamp the International Court of Justice, which, if adopted by two-thirds of the members of the U.N., all members of the U.N. would then be bound. This bit of hocus-pocus would scrap the Connally amendment and America would then be faced with an absolute alternative of withdrawing immediately our membership in the U.N. or to submit to complete legal disarmament, the consequences of which would be equivalent to military disarmament. Otherwise, our entire domestic judicial system would be subjected to the International Court of Justice because, by a vote of 10 of the 15 members of the Court, any subject would be considered appropriate to the jurisdiction of the World Court.

Under this new setup the judges of the World Court would be appointed for life, and would become citizens of the United Nations, renouncing their allegiance to the country from which they came. I would here like to state that it is my belief that any American who takes the oath of allegiance to an alien government should lose his American citizenship forthwith, and that it is unconstitutional and morally wrong to draft a young man into the Armed Forces of the United States and then assign him to serve in a foreign army, and the U.N. armed forces constitute an alien armed force.

The Advertising Council of America is just concluding a five million dollar propaganda program favoring the United Nations, and one of their first advertisements made the statement that the only alternative to the United Nations was nuclear annihilation. I say that there is another alternative, and that is a free, strong, courageous America, under the Stars and Stripes. Peace is maintained from a posture of strength and is only lost through fear and lack of courage. I agree with Winston Churchill when he said, 'If you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed: If you will not fight when your victory will be sure and not too costly: You may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all the odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival . . . There may even be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than live as slaves."

Someone has been tampering with the soul of America, and it is not only the Communists, but far, far too many Americans who have lost their faith in the destiny of this Republic.

> "Our fathers' God, to Thee
> Author of liberty,
> To Thee we sing.
> Long may our land be bright
> With freedom's holy light.
> Protect us by Thy might,
> Great God, our King!"

Federal Funds, Projects, and Programs for Seventh Congressional District of Iowa

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I have had the honor and pleasure of representing the Seventh Congressional District of Iowa in Congress for the past 2 years. As this historic session draws to a close, I believe that it is only fitting and proper that I express my appreciation to my colleagues in the House of Representatives and the Senate and in the many Government agencies in Washington, who have cooperated with me in obtaining unprecedented benefits for the people of my district.

It has been a great satisfaction for me to have been responsible for securing a full measure of Federal funds, projects, and programs for the benefit and advancement of southwest and western Iowa. With your assistance, and that of others here in our Nation's Capital, our Seventh Congressional District of Iowa has experienced progress and economic growth that has not been achieved for years.

For the sake of the RECORD and as an expression of my appreciation, I desire at this point to set forth both the projects and the funds that have been allocated to our district:

ADAIR COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Adair—New post office: pending.

Orient—New sewer system: $69,000 grant, $87,000 loan.

Fontanelle—New post office: pending.

Greenfield—Urban planning: $7,738.

County—Library grant: $200.

County—3-mile creek watershed: $1,364,490.

County—12-mile creek watershed: pending.

County—Agricultural research: $28,663.

County—Extension service: $20,000.

County—SCS: $44,764.

County—Consumer service: $69,841.

County—ASCS: $604,319.

County—C.C.C.: $4,763,991.

County—F.C.I.C.: $3,715.

County—FHA: $1,480,410.

County—Medicare: $106,000.

County—Added social security: $134,000.

ADAMS COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Nodaway—New Water system: $10,000 grant, $55,000 loan.

County—Library grant: $400.

County—W. Douglas watershed: $243,170.

County—Walters Creek watershed: $1,074,920.

County—Agricultural research: $14,332.

County—Extension service: $27,300.

County—SCS: $59,866.

County—Consumer service: $37,990.

County—ASCS: $375,819.

County—C.C.C.: $2,977,569.

County—F.C.I.C.: $7,588.

County—FHA: $778,323.

County—Medicare: $72,000.

County—Added social security: $100,000.

AUDUBON COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Exira—New post office: $47,018.

Exira—Davids Creek Dam: Pending.

County—Blue Grass Reservoir: Planning stage.

County—Library grant: $900.

County—Blue Grass Creek watershed: Under study.

County—Agricultural research: $28,663.

County—Extension service: $20,000.

County—SCS: $196,545.

County—Consumer service: $118,301.

County—ASCS: $517,219.

County—CCC: $4,616,745.

County—FCIC: $4,920.

County—FHA: $1,021,130.

County—Medicare: $95,000.

County—Added society security: $147,000.

CARROLL COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Arcadia—REA telephone: $165,000.

Templeton—New sewer system: $88,000.

Carroll—Urban renewal: $89,500.

Carroll—Civil defense radio: $11,305.

Carroll—Civil defense center; $6,500.

Carroll—New post office: Pending.

Carroll—Greenspan progress: $4,682.

County—Library grant: $6,300.

County—Agricultural research: $33,440.

County—Extension service: $48,650.

County—SCS: $46,207.

County—Consumer service: $354,784.

County—ASCS: $511,175.

County—CCC: $6,948,032.

County—FCIC: $1,862.

County—REA: $165,000.

County—FHA: $285,740.

County—Medicare: $180,000.

County—Added society security: $297,000.

CASS COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Anita—New post office: $23,892.

Atlantic—Remodel post office: $38,000.

Cumberland senior citizen housing: $50,000.

Massena—REA telephone: $165,000.

Massena—Senior citizen: $36,000.

Atlantic—Remodel hospital: $610,000.

County—Library grant: $950.

County—Agricultural research: $23,865.

County—Extension service: $54,350.

County—SCS: $89,169.

County—Consumer service: $171,735.

County—ASCS: $571,397.

County—C.C.C.: $4,896,752.

County—F.C.I.C.: $36,618.

County—REA: $165,000.

County—FHA: $1,114,700.

County—Medicare: $174,000.

County—Added social security: $293,000.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Deloit—New sewer system: $42,000 grant, $88,000 loan.

Denison—Midwestern College library: $5,000.

Denison—Midwestern work study progress: $30,000.

Denison—Hospital expansion: $106,000.

Denison—Sewer system: $7,500.

Denison—Urban planning: $6,894.

Denison—Eventide expansion HHFA loan.

Dow City—Dane Ridge watershed: $900,000.

Dow City—Sewage treatment: $14,742.

Manilla—Sewage treatment: $17,070.

County—Urban planning: $39,000.

County—Agricultural research: $33,440.

County—Extension service: $53,000.

County—SCS: $146,191.

County—Consumer service: $527,526.

County—ASCS: $557,241.

County—C.C.C.: $9,151,001.

County—F.C.I.C.: $4,931.

County—FHA: $1,609,461.

County—Medicare: $155,000.

County—Added social security: $239,000.

DALLAS COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Adel—Flood control: $50,000.

Granger—Remodel post office: $5,000.

Van Meter—Urban planning: $1,034.

County—Saylorville Reservoir planning stage.

County—Urban planning: $12,000.

County—Library grant: $2,800.

County—Agricultural research: $33,540.

County—Extension service: $20,000.

County—SCS: $45,308.

County—Consumer service: $473,205.

County—ASCS: $641,191.

County—C.C.C.: $10,067,080.

County—F.C.I.C.: $4,857.

County—FHA: $516,090.

County—Medicare: $230,000.

County—Added social security: $410,000.

FREMONT COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Hamburg—Senior citizen housing: $405,000.

Hamburg—River barge lock: $25,000.

Hamburg—Remodel Federal building: $283,000.

Hamburg—New hospital: $435,000.

Hamburg vicinity—River bank: $781,364.

Sidney—Low rent housing: $345,000.

Bartlett—Farm levee: $967,517.

Bartlett vicinity—River bank: $862,991.

Thurman—Levee repairs: $130,000.

Farragut: Housing development: $4,000.

County—Library grant: $700.

County—Ledgewood Creek watershed: Pending.

County—Agricultural research: $14,332.

County—Extension service: $15,100.

County—SCS: $94,333.

County—Consumer service: $147,848.

County—ASCS: $590,292.

County—C.C.C.: $10,728,211.

County—F.C.I.C.: $5,023.

County—FHA: $290,370.

County—Medicare: $100,000.

County—Social security added: $155,000.

GREENE COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Jefferson—Semen barn and laboratory: $37,411.

Jefferson—REC loan: $442,000.

Jefferson—Urban planning: $6,656.

Jefferson—Adult education: $5,960.

Jefferson—Public library: $187,880.

Rippey—New post office: Pending.

County—Jefferson dam: Under review.

County—Agricultural research: $40,701.

County—Extension service: $26,050.

County—SCS: $37,123.

County—Consumer service: $173,395.

County—ASCS: $406,165.

County—C.C.C.: $11,249,130.

County—F.C.I.C.: $466.

County—REA: $422,000.

County—FHA: $406,367.

County—Library grant: $6,800.

County—Medicare: $134,000.

County—Social security added: $217,000.

GUTHRIE COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Casey—New sewer system: $10,500.

Casey—Remodel post office: $8,500.

Bayard—Senior citizens housing: $48,000.

Guthrie center—New post office: Approved, funds pending.

Panora—New post office: Funds pending.

County—Library grant: $7,900.

County—Bear Creek watershed: Pending.

County—Agricultural research: $72,980.

County—Extension service: $18,500.

County—SCS: $93,707.

County—Consumer service: $199,208.

County—ASCS: $785,110.

County—C.C.C.: $6,660,812.

County—F.C.I.C.: $2,335.

County—FHA: $743,511.

County—Medicare: $142,000.

County—Social security added: $228,000.

HARRISON COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Logan-Magnolia—Headstart project: $4,527.

Missouri Valley—Youth Corps: $21,740.

River Sioux—River bank work: $665,469.

Missouri Valley—River bank work: $481,959.

Missouri Valley—Sewage treatment: $81,600.

Mondamin—New post office: Pending.

Woodbine—Sewage treatment: $25,590.

Dunlap—Sewage treatment: $33,900.

County—Erosion control: $101,625.

County—DeSoto recreation: $45,144.

County—DeSoto wildlife: $85,000.

County—DeSoto roads: $54,629.

County—Home mortgage loans: $74,000.

County—Urban planning: $15,000.

County—Library grant: $1,500.

County—Agricultural research: $30,885.

County—Extension service: $27,500.

County—SCS: $245,587.

County—Consumer service: $221,286.

County—ASCS: $897,585.

County—C.C.C.: $13,250,945.

County—REA: $360,000.

County—FHA: $1,137,890.

County—Medicare: $164,000.

County—Social security added: $262,000.

MADISON COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECTS, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Truro—Senior citizen housing: $36,000.

Earlham—Senior citizen housing: $36,000.

Earlham—Nursing home: $108,600.

Earlham—Manpower training: $83,086.

Winterset—Neighborhood center: $18,648.

County—Home mortgage loans: $115,000.

County—Library grant, $400.

County—Agricultural research: $33,440.

County—Extension service: $20,250.

County—SCS: $205,090.

County—Consumer service: $144,184.

County—ASCS: $547,448.

County—C.C.C.: $5,205,154.

County—F.I.C.A.: $18,649.

County—FHA: $415,720.

County—Medicare: $127,000.

County—Added social security: $194,000.

MILLS COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Glenwood—New post office: pending.

Glenwood—Headstart program: $2.490.

Glenwood—Hospital work program: $18,155.

Glenwood—Manpower training: $242,679.

Glenwood—School training grant: $25,000.

Malvern—Headstart program: $3,656.

Malvern—Senior citizen housing: $4,000.

County—Adult education: $11,500.

County—Community planning: $16,452.

County—Home mortgage loan: $536,000.

County—Library grant: $1,000.

County—Agricultural research: $14,332.

County—Extension service: $30,650.

County—SCS: $251,893.

County—Consumer service: $126,170.

County—ASCS: $406,863.

County—C.C.C.: $7,407,708.

County—F.C.I.C.: $4,876

County—FHA: $373,630.

County—Medicare: $99,000.

County—Social Security added: $172,000.

MONONA COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Blencoe—Sewer treatment plant: $13,000.

Blencoe—New water and sewer system: $35,000 grant, $72,000 loan.

Onawa—River erosion repairs: $67,810.

Onawa—REC loan: $254,000.

Mapleton—Senior citizen housing: $186,000.

Mapleton—Airport development: $105,808.

Onawa—Industrial railroad spur: $75,000.

County—Nagel drainage improvements: $15,000.

County—Home mortgage: $153,000.

County—Library grant: $650.

County—Agricultural research: $33,440.

County—Extension service: $30,440.

County—SCS: $4,869,994.

County—Consumer service: $194,197.

County—ASCS: $765,681.

County—C.C.C.: $10,293,195.

County—REA: $254,000.

County—FHA: $293,310.

County—Medicare: $126,000.

County—Added social security: $189,000.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Red Oak—Airport development: $64,065.

Red Oak—SBIC license: $153,000.

Red Oak—Learning resource center: $258,000.

Stanton—Community planning: $3,300.

Stanton—Senior citizen housing: $310,324.

Villisca—Headstart program: $2,610.

Elliot—New sewer system: $20,100.

County—Home mortgage loans: $295,000.

County—Urban planning: $43,000.

County—Library grant: $400.

County—Agricultural research: $16,719.

County—Extension service: $27,950.

County—SCS: $106,144.

County—Consumer service: $90,665.

County—ASCS: $414,509.

County—C.C.C.: $4,614,846.

County—F.C.I.C.: $7,658.

County—FHA: $430,820.

County—Medicare: $156,000.

County—Added social security: $237,000.

PAGE COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Braddyvle—Water sewer system: $23,000 grant, $55,000 loan.

Braddyvle—Post office improvements: Pending.

Clarinda—College library grants: $62,876.

Clarinda—College work study program: $28,160.

Clarinda—Mental health training: $25,000.

Clarinda—New post office: Pending.

Clarinda—Headstart program: $2,791.

Shenandoah—Headstart program: $3,656.

County—Home mortgage loans: $621,000.

County—Library grant: $1,200.

County—Mill and Longbranch Creek watershed: Pending.

County—Agricultural research: $14,332.

County—Extension service: $37,950.

County—SCS: $117,112.

County—Consumer service: $127,178.

County—ASCS: $505,523.

County—C.C.C.: $5,103,615.

County—F.C.I.C.: $6,997.

County—FHA: $736,596.

County—Medicare: $229,000.

County—Added social security: $351,000.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS OR STATUS

Council Bluffs—Storm sewers: $948,000.

Council Bluffs—Urban renewal: $93,058.

Council Bluffs—School grant for military children: $52,876.

Council Bluffs—Urban Plan: $70,746.

Council Bluffs—Nursing student loans: $4,180.

Council Bluffs—Levy repairs: $56,960.

Council Bluffs—River bank work: $811,223.

Council Bluffs—Federal building expansion: Estimated $58,000, pending.

Council Bluffs—Youth Corps programs: $72,510.

Council Bluffs—Urban renewal: $4,910,000.

Council Bluffs—Swimming pool grant: $45,000.

Carter Lake—School grant for military children: $14,350.

Carter Lake—Postal Branch Established.

Walnut—Post office expansion: $11,800.

Oakland—New Post office expansion: $11,800.

Neola—Headstard program: $2,304.

Macedonia—Remodel post office: $5,805.

Treynor—Treynor recreation area.

County—Adult education: $8,270.

County—Other Headstart programs: $70,465.

County—Training unemployed: $201,111.

County—North Pidgeon Watershed: Pending.

County—Home mortgage loans: $5,617,000.

County—Indian Creek project: $300,000.

County—Library grant: $850.

County—North Pigeon Watershed: Under Study.

County—Simon Run Watershed: Pending.

County—Agricultural Research: $19,112.

County—Extension Service: $67,900.

County—SCS: $462,818.

County—Consumer Service: $657,113.

County—ASCS: $709,409.

County—C.C.C.: $13,000,258.

County—F.C.I.C.: $19,218.

County—FHA: $852,760.

County—Medicare: $540,000.

County—Added social security: $895,000.

SHELBY COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Harlan—New post office: Pending.

Harlan—Medicare alert: $12,732.

Irwin—Youth Corps: $4,400.

Defiance—Water sewer: $13,000 grant, system: $100,000 loan.

Earling—New post office: Pending.

Elk Horn—Remodel post office: $80,000.

Elk Horn—Greenspan project: $700.

County—Home mortgage loans: $123,000.

County—Agricultural research: $28,885.

County—Extension service: $33,950.
County—SCS: $83,773.
County—Consumer service: $263,993.
County—ASCS: $545,312.
County—C.C.C.: $8,588,413.
County—F.C.I.C.: $4,922.
County—FHA: $1,179,387.
County—Medicare: $132,000.
County—Added social security: $207,000.

TAYLOR COUNTY

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Bedford—Flood control: $264,500.
Clearfield—New water system: $15,000 grant, $160,000 loan.
Gravity—Water system: $11,000 grant, $65,000 loan.
Gravity—Remodel post office: $500.
Lenox—Greenspan program: Pending.
County—Library grant: $1,000.
County—Agricultural research: $14,332.
County—Extension service: $23,450.
County—SCS: $226,860.
County—Consumer service: $91,698.
County—ASCS: $560,134.
County—C.C.C.: $3,841,377.
County—FHA: $445,400.
County—Medicare: $125,000.
County—Added social security: $181,000.

MULTICOUNTY PROJECTS

LOCATION, PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Page, Montgomery, Cass, Mills, Fremont—Program development: $26,869.
Crawford, Harrison, Monona, Shelby—Farm training program: $60,642.
Harrison, Shelby—Mosquito Creek levee repairs: $1,117,900.
Audubon, Dallas, Guthrie—Study grant: $25,624.
Madison, Adair, Taylor, Union, Ringgold, Adams—Study grant: $40,994.
Carroll, Greene, Calhoun, Sac—Development project improve economic level: $36,516.
Harrison, Shelby—Mosquito watershed: Approval.
Fremont, Harrison—Headstart program: $13,191.
Pottawattamie, Harrison, Mills, Page—Headstart program: $79,583.
Audubon, Cass, Adair, Guthrie—Turkey Creek watershed: $2,632,120.
Crawford, Delaware, Des Moines, Polk, Washington—Assoc. Retarded Children: $35,570.
Adair, Adams, Guthrie—5 x 80 Recreation.
Mills, Fremont—Urban planning: $45,000.
Greene, Madison—Urban planning: $11,000.
Harrison, Pottawattamie—Allen Steer Watershed: Pending.
Guthrie, Audubon, Cass—Troublesome Creek Watershed: Pending.
Mills, Freemont—Waubonsie Creek, watershed: Pending.
Pottawattamie, Mills—Ponies Watershed: Pending.
Page, Fremont, Montgomery—West Tarkio Creek Watershed: Pending.
Crawford, Harrison, Monona, Shelby—Visitation Service Shut-ins: $64,856.
Crawford, Harrison, Monona, Shelby—Headstart Project: $29,032.
Calhoun, Carroll, Sac, Greene—Headstart project: $3,106.
Boone, Dallas, Guthrie, Madison—Work experience and training: $229,040.
Harrison, Monona—Ox-Box Lakes Recreation: $2,500,000.
Harrison, Adair and 28 other counties—Emergency flood repair: $500,000.
Dallas, Madison—Ext. Badger Creek: $213,000.
Greene, Crawford—Scranton, Schleswig Jefferson Plan. assistance: $25,000.

DISTRICTWIDE PROJECTS

PROJECT, FUNDS, OR STATUS

Rehabilitation of Blind: $110,000.
Allocation Disaster relief: $5,000,000.
Outdoor recreational area: $1,283,894.
Rehabilitation flood property: $2,000,000.
Aid elementary and secondary schools: $2,800,000.

Recent Trip to Russia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present the last several articles in the series by Bob White, editor of the Mexico, Mo., Evening Ledger, on his recent trip to the Soviet Union.

These articles indicate that Russians, too, enjoy going to the beach, the Black Sea, and a trip to the mountains.

SCIENTIST TOOK NEXT PLANE

(By Robert M. White II)

We met the young scientist and his wife at breakfast in Leningrad.

It isn't unusual to be seated at a table with strangers.

These strangers turned out to be Americans which was unusual.

He was a crystallographer.

We had heard, before leaving Moscow, that the Russians were staging an international convention for crystallographers. Also, that the American Ambassador was having a reception for them.

I asked, "What are crystallographers?"

They study crystals. They have for years. But they are no longer shoved off in dark corners of laboratories.

Instead, they're invited to Russia, wined and dined by the Russians, and the American ambassador—and every other ambassador—is keenly interested in them and wants to entertain them.

Why?

Because crystals have everything—well, almost everything—to do with the hardness of metal . . . as in nose cones.

The young scientist and his wife at breakfast were having trouble ordering.

We had an interpreter with us, so he helped them.

Then we chatted about Russia.

The young scientist was also on his first trip. He was very matter of fact and objective and scientific about seeing the Soviet Union. He had read much but was going to let his own research as a tourist help him make up his own mind about the USSR.

He and his wife had just arrived in Leningrad and were on their way to Moscow. They both felt Russia was interesting and in some ways enlightened. Certainly, Russia did appreciate scientists. . .

That was the first time we saw them.

The second time was later in Moscow at the Ambassador's reception for the crystallographers.

The young scientist was somewhat tight-lipped about Russia but was still being "objective." He was not going to be "victimized" by any "far right or far left" propaganda about the Russians. Certainly, individually the Russians were friendly and charming (which they are).

I did not see the young scientist again.

But a friend did.

A friend saw him and his wife at the Moscow airport. They were waiting for the next plane. They had suddenly been granted a reservation leaving that day.

"I have never seen a more frightened man in my life," the friend told me. "I asked him what happened and he told me that. . ."

Apparently he had said the wrong thing at one of the crystallographers meetings. Or maybe to the wrong person. Or maybe out loud in his room at night.

Anyway, the night before when they turned in, the telephone in their hotel room rang.

He answered.

No one was there. . . "Just breathing."

Wrong numbers are not unusual. He turned in.

The phone rang again.

He answered. A male voice said something in Russian. He didn't understand and said so. Click.

He climped back in bed.

The phone rang again. No one there.

He turned in . . . phone rang . . . voice, click . . . turned in . . . phone rang again . . .

His wife, for some reason, counted the calls.

When they reached 50, the young couple called the embassy, packed . . . and were waiting for the next plane.

What had happened?

Nothing.

Their phone rang 50 times. Maybe it was out of order, maybe their count was wrong, maybe some nut was harassing them, maybe. . .

I asked an experienced Rusian traveler—an American—about 50 phone calls.

"Four or five wouldn't mean anything," he said. "Calls from wrong dialing, call girls, wrong numbers can be that many anytime. However, I always assume that nothing happens by accident in Russia. I think the young man and his wife did exactly the right thing—they left at once."

THE BLACK SEA ISN'T BLACK

(By Robert M. White II)

The Black Sea isn't black.

To get there we flew on a Russian plane for the first time—an IL–18 which is a prop-jet.

The flight was 1500 miles from Leningrad to the Sochi airport which is in the town of Adler—a 50 minute drive from Sochi.

Leningrad was having the last of its "White Nights" while we were there.

Being so far north, the sun barely drops below the edge of the earth during June and early July.

On a clear night you can read a newspaper without a light. Tennis is played past midnight. Again, Leningrad is as far north as half way up Hudson Bay in Canada.

On the morning we left Leningrad I finally hit on a solution to my breakfast problem.

The problem was explaining to the waitress in Moscow and in Leningrad up until then, what I wanted for breakfast: Tomato juice, two fried eggs up, toast and hot tea (coffee isn't good but the tea is excellent).

Every morning I would try to explain to the waitress what I wanted and every morning after a long wait I would get something different.

So I asked Ed Mainland, our Russian-speaking Second Secretary from the American Embassy who was traveling with us, to write for me a note, in Russian ordering my breakfast. He did.

From that time on, I would simply hand the waitress the note, she would read it, say, "Da-da-da" which means yes-yes-yes and. . .

. . . And every morning I still would get something different.

Maybe grape juice, or hard-boiled eggs, or coffee. But the point is I would get breakfast and, of equal importance, I finally learned to be grateful for whatever I'd get.

Incidentally, my experience was usual. We constantly ordered one meal and would get another. What's more, you don't send it back because the waitress just won't take it back.

She has a reason.

Under the system used in Russian hotel dining rooms, the waitress writes out your order, gives it to the kitchen. The kitchen prepares the food, the waitress comes to get it. She pays for it in advance then brings it to you. Then you pay her.

Long waits are built into the system. And the waitress isn't permitted to take back a dish she has already paid for and exchange it.

Why don't more waitresses get the order straight more of the time?

I don't really know. But I found myself sitting at a table with an Englishman one morning. His breakfast arrived and wasn't at all what he ordered. He shrugged, started eating, and said between bites:

"Actually, when you think about their background—parents uneducated peasants, themselves with little education, perhaps they do rather well all things considered."

Maybe so.

It was cool and raining that morning when we checked out of the "Comrade Hilton."

The Leningrad airport was unimpressive. We arrived there about 11:11 a.m. It reminded me of the old Lambert Field terminal in St. Louis.

Our flight was finally called about 1:30 p.m. We took the usual small, open bus across the field to the IL-18—a handsome prop-jet bearing the name of Russia's air line, Aeroflot, pronounced "arrow-float." Like everything else, Aeroflot is owned by the state.

Inside the plane were two rows of seats—three on one side, two on the other. The seats were narrow and close together—everything in Russia seems built for shorter people.

The door was closed, the steps pulled back, my notes read:

"At 2:21 p.m. motors started . . . smooth take-off . . . good plane . . . beautiful day . . . stewardess served lunch; caviar, apple juice, roll, meat—tough, piece of tomato, good black bread, slice of cake, tea . . . overcast below . . . 5 p.m., dropping down. Black Sea—it's dark blue . . . off to the east, snow capped Caucasus Mountains—beautiful . . . touched down 6:10 p.m. . . . strong braking, stopped, towed backwards to the terminal . . . rush of hot air as doors open . . . bright sunshine . . . people with flowers . . . flowers everywhere. . . ."

Sochi Beach: Wall of Flesh

(By Robert M. White II)

In Sochi there are more square inches of exposed human flesh than about anywhere else in the world.

Traditionally the Russians are a modest people.

Well, all that modesty goes out the windows of Sochi.

There the women from girls to grandmothers—weighing in by the ton—wear the smallest possible bikinis. The men, meanwhile, wear bathing trunks which are black and very similar to jockey-shorts.

The Russians wear their clothes to the beach. Arriving at the beach, men strip off—they had their bathing trunks on all the time—and waddle into the water. The ladies do the same—their suits were on under their dresses.

Later, when they're ready to go in, the men take a towel and wrap it around their waist. They wiggle out of their shorts while holding the towel around them, and put on their trousers.

The ladies merely put on their dresses, then wiggle around under the dress pulling off their wet bikini.

We went swimming. We never could master the towel technique, so put on our swimming shorts at the hotel and put on raincoats. Then we walked out of the hotel and down to the beach in our raincoats. People actually stopped and stared. We felt indecent—"uncultured" as the Russians say.

The beaches at Sochi and that area of the Black Sea are gorgeous. The sand isn't very good, mostly small pebbles. But the water is wonderful, the beaches beautiful and the sun great.

The number of people swimming is a negative—you are surrounded by a wall of human flesh. Why, you could walk from Sochi to Yalta and never step on the sand—just bodies.

Sochi is the Miami Beach of Russia.

But the differences are great.

Probably the sun and water and extent of the beach are better at Sochi.

But Sochi is Russia—Soviet all the way.

Signs on the beach tell you when to sun bathe and when not to. And nobody is on the beach at, say, noon, because the signs put up by the Ministry of Health say sunbathing at noon isn't good for you.

There are small, canvas-walled one-man or woman dressing places. Long lines are at each which is probably why, most people dress on the beach. There are long lines at the ice cream stands, the souvenir stands.

We walked along the concrete walk bordering the beach. I tried to get pictures of some of the two-ton bikini girls but none came out very well—the pictures, I mean.

We took many pictures. The one in The Ledger now was taken from a high wharf. Only after I had taken it did I realize I had broken the law—it is forbidden to take pictures in port areas. And this was a part of the harbor.

We had seen pictures of water skiing at Sochi. There were two motor boats taking out skiers for a fee. People in Russia don't have boats the way Americans do.

The hotels along the beaches at Sochi were magnificent to look at. Far prettier than Miami Beach. But inside our hotel, our rooms were hard to believe. Once beautiful, now dirty, plaster stained from water leaking in bathrooms above, water constantly leaking in our own bathrooms.

On the other hand, the dining room was handsome in a modest way.

And the food was excellent.

We were entertained at dinner on our first night there.

The local newspaper people were gracious to a fault. And on the table they had an American flag flying beside their Russian flag.

We liked having our flag on public display and it was on our table for every meal while we were there.

One night we dined by ourselves—six of us, all Americans, five newspapermen and Ed Mainland from the Embassy.

At an adjoining table were the players in an "International Chess tournament" being held in Sochi. The players actually were from Iron Curtain countries plus Cuba.

The Russians had brought in a television set because it was the night of the first game of the World Cup tournament in England. The opening ceremonies and the game were to be televised by BBC over one of our satellites.

The program came on. The Russians had been gaily toasting and feasting and making speeches about chess. But now all got quiet. The queen declared the games on, the players took to the field to warm up and the Russians there in the dining room moved their chairs down by the set. They love their football—soccer we call it.

One of them stood up and—Ed Mainland interpreted—help up his glass:

"Since we cannot toast the queen for bringing us these wonderful games, I give you the Russian team . . ."

They toasted all the Iron Curtain teams and cheered each.

When they finished I held up my glass to my American friends and we toasted the queen.

We didn't make any stir about it. Nor were we secretive.

We just toasted the good lady because we could, because we liked her games too, because under our form of Freedom, no secret policeman or agitator or hard core Communist was going to report us to the attorney general for "attempting to institute sedition."

". . . Attempting to institute sedition" is an actual charge used behind the Iron Curtain. Recently two Americans were sentenced to three months in prison on the charge.

They were guilty of taking a pencil and altering a poster showing US planes bombing "innocent North Vietnamese." They changed the "US" on the bombers to "USSR."

Different Kind of Vacation

(By Robert M. White II)

Sochi is difficult for an American to understand.

Certainly, I don't understand it.

First, there is what you see and, then, there is what you don't see or know until you look closer.

What you see is marvelous. Sochi is beautiful. Magnificent, tropical sunshine cooled by sea breezes.

In front of you is the deep blue of the Black Sea, behind you the green glory of the Caucasus Mountains.

The beaches run for miles up and down the coast, broken only by sudden, dramatic cliffs which lend added character to the area.

The buildings are among the most beautiful I have ever seen anywhere. Stately columns on handsome hotels, villas, sanitoriums.

Shirt-sleeved tourists, smiling and gay, are everywhere. Bus loads of them are on the avenues, along the nearby winding, country roads.

The beaches are jammed—almost a solid wall of flesh—with bikini-clad women of all ages, and men in tight, meager black trunks.

Out at sea are water skiers—as many as two, sometimes.

And now and then a stately, white cruise ship passes—a handsome lady of the sea in the daytime, a mystery of sparkling lights against the dark waves at night.

The Sochi you see is lovely.

Sure, Sochi, is one of the most beautiful places on earth . . .

. . . Except, it isn't.

It isn't yet.

Maybe someday it will be. Certainly, the weather and the sea and the mountains and the beaches are magnificent.

What isn't magnificent, is the insides of Sochi.

Inside our hotel—a really magnificent building from the outside, the toilet floor was constantly awash from leaking pipes.

The plaster above was stained by long-standing leaks.

The carpets were not clean, the furniture wasn't clean.

The lighting was by dangling yellow light bulbs, broken-shaded lamps, some of which worked.

The decor of the rooms we saw was more "army barracks" when, again, the building itself was graceful, dignified, so striking it could be a matter of pride for any resort. But it needed paint.

We toured the town.

Our cars would pause by a handsome villa. Our hosts would explain that it was the "rest home" of the sewer workers union, or the athletic union, or the young Pioneers, or the Pravda (newspaper) staff. . .

There are a few hotels (or "rest homes") for the public, there is at least one ultramodern type "Comrade Hilton" for American and Western European tourists only, but most of the buildings have been assigned to various unions, big industries, large organized groups.

Is this good? Sure, in its way.

Here is the way it works:

If you are a good worker at Pravda, if you are in good odor with the Communist Party people there (and don't do anything evil like going to church or showing religious tendencies), and if you have enough seniority, etc., you may be assigned to a party going on vacation to Sochi.

Other members of the party are selected fellow workers at Pravda—workers also rated high by the high officials of the paper and the party.

Thus, you vacation with your fellow workers, use assigned transportation, stay in assigned rooms, all supervised by your foreman, or union representative or the Pravda party representative with you.

While in Sochi, you can do some things on your own but, probably, it is well to be cooperative with the leaders of your workers group and stay close, as it were.

Again, is this good—is this a wonderful vacation?

Americans would denounce it. They want to do as they please.

But if you had never had vacations. If you had never been able or permitted to go to, say, Florida, it would be great.

Our guess is that most Russians really like, really appreciate a Sochi vacation.

Ceremonial Tree Graft

(By Robert M. White II)

In Sochi a Russian give us a knife.

A very small knife it was. And it was for grafting on a tree.

You see located in Sochi is an agricultural experimental station specializing in subtropical fruit trees.

Working at the station is a Will Rogers-like Russian who creases his friendly face with a grin . . . and you like him.

Because he made so many friends taking visitors through the experimental station—really, the station didn't seem very special—A local newspaperman got an idea.

He suggested that a "Tree of Friendship" be designated and that Will Rogerski—I'm sorry we didn't get his actual name—have important visitors make a graft on the tree.

In turn, the newspaper took pictures of the grafting and got a lot of publicity for Sochi.

Today, visitors from more than 125 countries have made grafts on "The Tree of Friendship." They include people like Van Cliburn—The Texas concert pianist—and Ho Chi Minh of North Viet Nam.

We were taken to the station, and I must confess, were complimented to be asked to make a graft on the tree. Will Rogerski was spell-binding, even through an interpreter. He sat in the shade and chatted and asked us to send him American stamps—they've been sent—and showed us how to make a graft.

You cut off a bud sideways and then . . . well, you put it against a freshly skinned place on a tree limb and wrap it with plastic. I think that's right. Anyway, for the "diploma" from the lesson, Will Rogerski gave each of us a tiny knife.

He explained that beside "The Tree of Friendship" the station also has a "Cosmonaut Tree."

It is for special grafts by Cosmonauts and space officials and, he said, hopefully for astronauts and their associates from America. So far, only the Russian Cosmonauts had made grafts on the tree.

Mention was made that my first cousin was the late Elliott See, American Astronaut killed in a jet plane crash in St. Louis last winter. He had been named command pilot on Gemini 9 and was preparing for that mission when killed.

Will Rogerski was delighted and insisted that our group make its graft on the Cosmonaut tree—a head-high sapling—in memory of Elliott See. This, of course, we did.

As we made the graft, pictures were taken. The next day the local newspaper ran a story about the graft.

While in Sochi we visited one of their famed sanitoriums. The building was magnificent to see, was clean and neat to visit. A woman doctor was our host.

She said she had had four years of primary school, eleven years of middle school and six years of medical school.

She said there were 400 patients at the sanitorium and a staff of 17 doctors plus 35 nurses.

The patients are fed five times a day, she said—breakfast, dinner from one to three p.m., tea, the evening meal and milk at bedtime.

We visited a patient's room. It was neat to a fault. About eight feet across and 12 feet long. The patient was out.

We also visited one of the mineral baths there. Many of the reported 1,700,000 visitors a year to Sochi take such baths.

The doctor taking us through explained that people come from all over the world to take baths in this particular place. It was a handsome building, smelled like sulphur baths smell, and had one section for women. The doctor said that the baths there helped make women fertile.

Incidentally, three out of four doctors in the USSR are women. As a matter of fact, 55 percent of the labor force is women and more than a third of all manual laborers are women. One reason is that Russia lost between eight and ten million men in World War II.

Very quickly you get used to seeing women digging ditches, swinging picks or sledges, lifting heavy rocks or bags.

The older women who are manual laborers are often called "the third sex." They wear dark, long dresses, cloths over their heads, are heavy set and have round, florid faces.

Incidentally, skirt lengths in Russia are still below the knee.

Mountain Driving, Hill-Bent

(By Robert M. White II)

The most exciting automobile ride I ever took was from Sochi to Lake Ritsa in a seven passenger Gaz 12.

The roads were narrow, winding deeply into high mountains. Happily the traffic was light. And even happier, the driver was both skilled and lucky.

Otherwise, we wouldn't have made it.

All of us have seen all-out curve-skidding driving.

This is exactly what the Russians gave us that day.

They didn't seem worried. We were petrified.

One big difference is that we are used to more traffic and set our driving reactions accordingly.

The Russians are used to little if any traffic and so they don't hesitate to pass on hills, pass on a curve, drive all-out even though populated areas or while threading through straying cattle or horses on the road.

Our Russian hosts assured us the driver was expert. They said he had been driving this road for eight years and this car for four. That was reassuring until we noticed the four-year-old car had only 12,000 miles on it.

One thing we learned about that drive, Russian tires must be excellent. Otherwise they would have blown out.

Actually, the all-out driving was probably a kind of compliment to us. The Russians were giving their guests special, preferred treatment instead of a slow-poking, law-abiding ride.

The Gaz-12 was so much like the old Buick you wondered if it was a copy. Anyway, it wasn't designed for the high speed driving we had that day.

Ritsa, itself, was magnificent.

Just as the Sochi area of the Black Sea is one of the most beautiful places in the world, so is Lake Ritsa.

There is a quaint old hotel there, a few shops, a motor boat dock and the lovely blue lake surrounded by snow-capped mountains.

Behind the lake, Stalin had his summer home.

"They wouldn't even let the shepherds in the hills when Stalin lived here," the driver of one of the motor boats told us.

At one end of the lake, Beria, the head of Stalin's secret police, had his summer home. He has since been liquidated.

The old hotel served excellent food on its open, canopied dining room.

We liked Ritsa.

It reminded some of us of Lake Louise except the lake at Ritsa isn't as large, nor are the mountains as high.

The motor boats, picturesque on the lake, were in a disillusioning state of repair. They chugged along, their motors not well tuned. They had been painted many times and needed more paint.

But everyone—there were many Russian tourists there—seemed to be enjoying themselves thoroughly.

After lunch, we screwed up our courage and climbed back into our cars for the race back to Sochi. It was just as exciting as our ride to Ritsa.

That evening, we boarded a Russian plane for the 35 minute flight over the mountains to Krasnodar, the capital city of Kuban—pronounced Coo-bon.

You get a strange feeling flying in a hot, crowded foreign airplane smelling of foreign tobacco smoke, over an area of the world you don't know anything about in the middle of the night.

You look down at the lights and wonder what they represent—homes, camps, factories, villas . . . what? You go over cities not on maps.

You look in guide books and can't even find mention of the place you're going, Krasnodar.

You look at your fellow passengers. They are darker, more Turkish-looking than the Russians you had been seeing. Actually, we should not say "Russians." We should say "Soviet citizens." A lot of Soviet citizens are not Russians and many of them resent being called Russians.

Secretary Freeman Deliberately Depressing Farm Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, everyone interested in the plight of rural America and the American farmer will be interested in reading an article which appeared in the Thursday, October 13, Des Moines, Iowa, Register. It is a shocking and surprising account of how the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, has deliberately driven down the price of such farm commodities as wheat, corn, and hogs.

In my opinion, it is time that Secretary Freeman's resignation be secured, voluntarily or involuntarily. He has done everything within his power to damage the image of rural America, and he cannot possibly serve any useful purpose hereafter. Statements made by Frank LeRoux, a Democrat, who resigned a week ago as General Sales Manager of the Department of Agriculture, have made it crystal clear that Secretary Freeman has been responsible for the farmers' worst 5 years in history:

EXPOSES FREEMAN PLAN TO CUT FARM PRICES—FORMER AID TELLS STEPS USED BY BOSS—REVEALS HIS PLANS TO CHANGE POLICY

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A former Agriculture Department official said Wednesday he made several unsuccessful attempts to change Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman's farm policies—including a visit to the White House.

Frank LeRoux, who resigned a week ago as general sales manager of the Department of Agriculture, told the Register he had a long conference at the White House in the last few weeks to outline the reasons he believed Freeman has created the farmers' worst five years.

LeRoux, a Democrat from Washington State, contends Freeman was "playing consumer politics" with the Agriculture Department.

He said that from conferences within the Department of Agriculture, he had knowledge of Freeman's personal interest in "driving down the price of wheat, corn, pork and other agricultural products."

LeRoux said that the "four-stage drive to cut wheat prices was probably the clearest example of a determined drive to sell the farmer down the river," but that the move to get the Defense Department to stop buying pork was "an equally dramatic example of Freeman's desire to cut the prices the Corn Belt farmers were receiving."

He said he was "disillusioned by some of the attitudes expressed by Freeman and others around him," within a few months after he joined the Democratic administration in 1961.

LeRoux said that former Undersecretary of Agriculture Charles Murphy was "a real force for the farmer in the first years" and tended to modify the influence of Freeman and the present Undersecretary of Agriculture John A. Schnittker.

Freeman and Schnittker were "anti-farmer" in their attitudes, regarding the farmer as being of little political significance and the big city consumers to be "the important political group to play with."

"Charles Murphy was out of the Truman administration, and I think he had a real desire to see the farmer get fair prices," LeRoux said. "He was the one man on the top level who would stand up and tell Freeman and the others that he didn't see anything wrong with the farmers getting higher prices."

LeRoux said that when Murphy left the Agriculture Department to become the chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the atmosphere at the Department of Agriculture "deteriorated rapidly."

FOUR-STAGE PLAN

He said his decision to take an outside active role in changing Freeman's operations came in the last six months when he viewed the "four-stage operation to drive the wheat prices down."

"The first stage was a cutback in the sales abroad under the P.L. 480 program," LeRoux said. "Freeman wanted to use it to cut wheat prices, and they sat back gleefully waiting for it to drive prices down."

LeRoux said there was some drop in wheat prices "but not as much as Freeman wanted, so they took the next step—an announcement of an increase of about 7.7 million wheat acres."

"Again they sat back waiting for the price to go down, but it still wasn't enough," LeRoux said. "Then they took the step that was thoroughly dishonest, and they knew it was dishonest at the time."

The department announced "an enormous world wheat crop prediction," LeRoux said. He said that the "dishonesty" of the announcement was best demonstrated by Agriculture Department comments that the increase of about 20 per cent in the wheat acreage in Argentina was one of the reasons why a huge world wheat crop could be expected.

CHOP FAILURE

"The Agriculture Department knew at the time that a crop failure in Argentina was going to cut the wheat production in that country from something over 11 million tons to about 5.5 million tons," LeRoux said.

"These three moves and this deception was bad enough, but then the Agriculture Department took the fourth crack at wheat prices," LeRoux said.

"This was the announcement that there would be an additional increase in wheat acreage of about 5 million acres by permitting the use of acres cut back from feed grain production to be put in wheat."

LeRoux declared that Freeman and Schnittker had "knowingly taken those steps to cut wheat prices and they have been successful in dropping the market 25 or 30 cents in the last month."

LeRoux declared that the heavy sale of Commodity Credit Corporation corn last December, January, February and March was "a policy move to depress the price of corn, and to frighten the corn farmers into the program."

LeRoux also said it was Freeman's view that "Hog prices were too high, and that he was going to do something about it." Such views were expressed by Freeman within the Department of Agriculture, and in closed meetings with some small farm groups.

LETTER TO M'NAMARA

LeRoux said the letter that Freeman wrote to Defense Secretary Robert McNamara to recommend that the Defense Department pork purchases be cut "was only indicative of the attitude" that Freeman expressed on many occasions.

It was concern over the "general attitude" of Freeman and Schnittker that caused him to go to Democrats in Congress "in an effort to find a way to get the anti-farmer policies changed," LeRoux said.

LeRoux said that many Democrats in Congress "were equally concerned" over Freeman's policies, and over the charts and figures he had compiled to demonstrate that high costs of equipment, machinery and other goods had put the farmer "in a squeeze that made his real earning much less than they seemed."

"I was told that it would have to be done at the White House if there was going to be any reversal of Freeman's policies," Le Roux said. "I was also told that it would probably be a good idea to see what [Vice-President HUBERT H]. HUMPHREY could do about it."

It was through a Democratic senator that LeRoux said he made arrangements to go to the White House to talk with one of President Johnson's long-time associates and spell out the details of his contentions that Freeman and Schnittker "were playing consumer politics" with the Agriculture Department.

PRINTS BOOKLET

In that White House meeting, Le Roux said, he went over "most of the main points" of the material that he later had printed in a 63-page booklet entitled "1961 thru 1965—The Worst Five-Year Period for the American Farmer in the History of Modern American Agriculture."

LeRoux said he did not wish to mention the White House aide. "He was thoroughly disturbed, and he seemed sympathetic with the problem," LeRoux said.

"I thought that something might be done, but nothing happened to correct the situation. Some things that did happen only led me to believe that the White House was taking part in a big cover-up and on some actions was even behind the political abuse of the farm programs."

LeRoux said he went to HUMPHREY's office to tell the problem to him, and as a long-time Democrat was still eager for some Democratic initiative in changing the Freeman operations in the Agriculture Department.

HUMPHREY was not present, but one of his key assistants with whom LeRoux said he had had "a long and pleasant relationship" things," LeRoux said.

"He was sympathetic, and said that the vice-president was sympathetic with the problem at the Agriculture Department, but that he felt it would be impossible for HUMPHREY to take any effective action to change things," Le Roux said.

LeRoux said "there seemed to be no way to get action from within the administration, so I decided that it would be necessary to make a public issue out of it in a way that might force corrective action."

He then made arrangements for the printing of the booklet in which he printed the statistics, the diagrams and the positions of the Agriculture Department that he believed demonstrated that farmers had fared worse under five years of Freeman than at any time in history.

Appalachia Aid Partnership

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, we hear much about the problems of the State-Federal relationship. An article October 5 by the Associated Press praised the Appalachia program, passed by this Congress last year, as the archtype for partnerships between State and Federal Governments.

The vast experience of our distinguished colleague from Alabama, the Honorable ROBERT E. JONES, was an important factor in shaping the details of the Appalachia program which are being held as a model for the future. Representative JONES is keenly aware of the needs of the Appalachia area. Through his legislative skill, his position as a ranking member of the House Public Works Committee and his work as floor manager for Appalachia, he was able to bring to life this important program.

The Associated Press story from Columbia, S.C., quotes Gov. Robert E. McNair as saying the Appalachia program "couldn't be more successful in portraying Federal-State cooperation." The article goes on to point out the fine features of the Appalachia program.

So that my colleagues can have the benefit of this article which points out important factors in the State and Federal partnerships, I would like to include the story at this point in my remarks:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 5, 1966]

APPALACHIAN-AID PARTNERSHIP

COLUMBIA, S.C.—South Carolina's Appalachia program could become the archtype for partnerships between state and federal governments.

Gov. Robert E. McNair says the economic development program "couldn't be more successful in portraying federal-state cooperation."

Jim Konduros, executive director of South Carolina's Appalachia Commission, describes it as "unique in that it is the only federal program I know where the state has representatives at the decisionmaking level in Washington."

"The heart of the concept of federal-state representatives is the new frontier in federal-state relations," said Mr. Konduros in an interview. "It allows the state to have a decisive role in the project. The state representative shares an equal vote with his Washington counterpart, and the Governor must first approve every move (usually through a representative) before a project goes to a Washington agency."

Mr. Konduros, an aide to the late Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D) of South Carolina, said, "The Federal Bureau of the Budget is viewing our Appalachia program and they say it is one of the finest programs that have come into existence in a long time. It may well be the model for state-federal relations in the future.

DEVELOPMENT EMPHASIZED

"The Appalachia Act is unlike any other 'model' used by Washington in that federal monies are not forced on the state," he continued. "The initiative must come from the local people. They have to prove they are helping themselves before we are obligated. Then together we decide where and how to use the funds."

The Appalachia program, passed by Congress in May, 1965, is at work in 12 states.

"It is not a poverty program," Mr. Konduros emphasized. "It is an economic development project designed to spur industrial growth in poorly developed areas."

Since January, 1966, $3.4 million in government funds have been approved for South Carolina's Appalachia program with the state contributing $1 million. Much of the money has gone to build highways to make the areas more accessible to industry. Sewage-treatment facilities, technical education centers, health centers, and water-pollution studies also have been financed.

Appalachia is primarily a supplementary program. Only counties in the Appalachia region can receive the funds. Without the aid, communities would have to match 50 percent of the federal money. Appalachia can bring matching funds down to 20 percent.

Once a month the representatives from the 12 states and the 12 federal representatives meet in Washington to approve projects. Then the application for funds is passed on to a respective federal agency which handles the government funds.

Mr. Konduros said all applicants must have an investment plan to qualify. They must be in a prime growth area—one with good growth potential—and must pay for part of the cost.

Do You Remember?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 1445 at New Philadelphia, Ohio, has undertaken the distribution of a stirring appeal to patriotism written by Leland C. Scott of Bensenville, Ill., which first appeared in the VFW magazine in June. The article is called "Do You Remember?" and it concerns our flag.

The New Philadelphia post under the direction of Comdr. Gene Bergman has arranged to have printed copies of this statement distributed to other posts throughout Ohio and has arranged for its recitation over various radio stations. I think this is a noteworthy contribution to Americanism, and I include "Do You Remember?" at this point:

DO YOU REMEMBER?

(By Leland C. Scott)

(Leland C. Scott of Post 2149, Bensenville, Illinois, is a member of the Post's Color Guard Unit. Having viewed the respect, or lack thereof, by citizens toward our flag, he was prompted to write this article in which the flag talks to us.)

Hello, remember me? Some people call me Old Glory, others call me the Stars and Stripes; also I have been referred to as the Star-Spangled Banner. But whatever they call me, I am your flag, or as I proudly state, the flag of the United States of America. There is something that has been bothering me, so I thought that I might talk it over with you. Because it is about you and me.

I remember some time ago—I think it was Memorial Day—people were lined up on both sides of the street to watch the parade. The town's high school band was behind me and naturally I was leading the parade. When your daddy saw me coming along waving in the breeze, he immediately removed his hat and placed it against his left shoulder so that his hand was directly over his heart. Remember?

And you—I remember you. Standing there as straight as a soldier, you didn't have any hat but you were giving the right salute. They taught you in school to place your hand over your heart. Remember little sister—not to be outdone, she was saluting the same as you. I was very proud as I came down your street. There were some soldiers home on leave and they were standing at attention giving the military salute. Ladies as well as men all paying me the reverence that I deserve.

Now I may sound as if I am a little conceited. Well, I am. I have a right to be. Because I represent the finest country in the world, the United States of America. More than one aggressive nation has tried to haul me down but they all felt the fury of this freedom-loving country. You know. You had to go overseas and defend me.

What happened? I'm still the same old flag. Oh, I have a couple more stars added since you were a boy. A lot more blood has been shed since the Memorial Day so long ago. Dad is gone now. The old home town has a new look. The last time I came down your street I saw that some of the old landmarks were gone, but in their place, shining majestically in the sun, were a number of new buildings and homes. Yes sir, the old town sure has changed.

But now I don't feel as proud as I used to. When I come down your street, you just stand there with your hands in your pockets and give me a small glance and then look away. When I think of all the places I have been, Anzio, Guadalcanal, Korea—and now, Vietnam. Then I see the children running around and shouting. They don't seem to know who I am. I saw one man take his hat off and then look around. He didn't see anybody else with theirs off so he quickly put his back on.

Is it a sin to be patriotic any more? Have you forgotten what I stand for? Have you forgotten all the battlefields where men fought and died to keep this nation free? When you salute me, you are actually saluting them.

Take a look at the Memorial Honor Rolls sometime. Look at the names of those that never came back. Some of them were friends or relatives of yours. Probably went to the same school with some of them. That's what you are saluting. Not me.

Well it won't be long until I'll be coming down your street again. So when you see me, stand straight, place your hand over your heart and you'll really see me waving back—my salute to you. And I'll know that you remembered.

"This flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation."—Woodrow Wilson, Flag Day address, June 14, 1917.

Polish American Congress Manifesto

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Polish people of this country have recently concluded their observance of Poland's millennium of Christianity, and Pulaski Day. In a most fitting gesture the Polish American Congress, District of Connecticut, prepared and displayed on October 9, 1966, a manifesto. A copy of this manifesto was sent to me by the three distinguished gentlemen of the Political Committee of the Polish American Congress. I wish to acknowledge the thoughtfulness of Messrs. L. Daum, chairman of the committee, R. Sobocinski, secretary of the committee, and J. Bruks, secretary of the Polish American Congress, and express my appreciation to them for furnishing me with this document.

The decree expresses eight of the many reasons which will help to attain peace and everlasting freedom, not only for their mother country, Poland, but everywhere in the world where the voices of the oppressed cry out for justice. Public expression of this nature calling for peace and justice for all people comprise the cornerstone of democracy.

On behalf of the Polish American Congress of Connecticut and all persons of Polish descent throughout the Nation, I insert their manifesto in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MANIFESTO BY THE POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, TO COMMEMORATE POLAND'S MILLENNIUM OF CHRISTIANITY AND PULASKI DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD IN HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ON OCTOBER 9, 1966

1/ In this year of celebration of Poland's Millennium of Christianity, honoring Poland as an unflinching bastion of Christianity throughout the ages and her outstanding humanitarian and cultural contributions to our Western civilization, we pledge to preserve and to continue these great and lofty traditions of our forefathers and to uphold their noble principles of freedom and justice to all.

2/ Throughout her long history Poland had to struggle continuously, often against overwhelming odds, for her freedom and independence, shielding at the same time the rest of Europe against the onslaughts from the East. When at the end of the XVII-th century Poland lost her independence and was partitioned between Russia, Prussia and Austria, she was still able to preserve her national, religious and cultural distinctive characteristics for over one hundred years until she regained her independence after the First World War. We are honoring the Church and the Polish mother for their share in this great accomplishment.

3/ While at present Poland is again deprived of her independence as the result of the infamous Yalta agreement and is enslaved by the imposed Communist regime and neo-colonial Russian domination, we are confident, that this time, as in the past, the Polish Church, under the unflinching and courageous leadership of Cardinal Wyszynski and the Polish mother will again successfully defend and preserve Poland's heritage in these difficult and trying times

4/ We hold, as a self-evident truth, that every nation has an unalienable right to freedom and self-determination and we firmly believe that lasting peace in Europe can only be achieved if Poland and other captive nations regain their freedom and independence. We urge that free and unfettered elections be promptly held in those countries under international supervision.

5. We urge that Polish Regained Western Territories, rebuilt after the last war destruction and exclusively inhabited by Polish population, be recognized by the U.S.A. Government as an integral part of Poland and the present Odra-Nyssa line be ratified de iure as the final boundary of Poland. We also believe, that in order to stabilize peace in Europe, Germany must renounce all claims against Poland and other neighbors. In regard to eastern boundary of Poland, we do not recognize and will never reconcile ourselves with the seizing of the eastern half of Poland by Russia during the last war and we insist on the border as mutually established by the Riga Treaty.

6. Being aware that all oppressed nations on our globe are looking upon the United States of America as the country chosen by God to become the champion and guardian of freedom in the world, and bearing in mind that appeasement never brings permanent and lasting peace, we fully support our Government's firm stand against Communist aggression throughout the world and particularly in South Vietnam.

7. Bearing in mind the important part played by Poles and Americans of Polish descent in the fight for America's independence and also their vast and lasting contributions to the present greatness of America, we urge that Americans of Polish descent be given, well deserved, greater representation in the federal, state and local governments.

8. Honoring to-day the memory of General Pulaski, the great Polish patriot and the hero of the American War of Independence, we also pay tribute to all those brave men who fought on numerous battlefields and gave their lives in defense of freedom and liberty under the noble motto of our forefathers: "For your freedom and ours".

POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Appendix

Success and Self-Respect Achieved by Sightless Persons Aided by Randolph-Sheppard Act—Success Unlimited Magazine Features Article on "Humanitarian" Senator Randolph

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD
OF MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the October 1966, issue of the inspirational magazine, "Success Unlimited," appropriately described our colleague, the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Randolph], as "The Man from Humanity." It is an appropriate title, and refers to Senator Randolph's legislative endeavors which have resulted in blind persons having the ability to serve an honorable role in commerce, as well as help people to live in dignity.

Those of us familiar with the record of Senator Jennings Randolph know that he earns the "Humanitarian" title, not only because of his endeavors as author and sponsor in the House of Representatives 30 years ago of the Randolph-Sheppard Act, but because of his efforts on behalf of the New Deal, depressed area measures, the regional development legislation for Appalachia, the economic opportunity program, and many others, including aid to education.

The article in "Success Unlimited" by Alfred Steinberg, well-known author, notes that the Randolph-Sheppard Act was "a piece of legislation Randolph intended to use as a vehicle to prove that the blind have the ability to play an honorable role in our competitive marketplace." Under that legislation, blind persons have been enabled to operate vending stands in Federal buildings. Its authorizations have been models for State and local programs on other public buildings, as well as in private industry.

As pointed out, Randolph's chief goal is being realized, because today thousands of blind persons have been accepted by business and industry that once barred them, while last year 2,575 vending stands operated by blind men and women in Federal buildings alone grossed approximately $60 million, and almost $5,000 in annual income for the operators.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article from "Success Unlimited," as carried in the publication headed by W. Clement Stone, business and civic leader, by Mr. Steinberg be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Man From Humanity—Success and Self-Respect Are Now More Than Mere Words to Thousands Without the Gift of Sight, Thanks to the Untiring Efforts of This Senator From West Virginia

(By Alfred Steinberg)

A generation ago the blind were either objects of pity or scorn, charity or neglect. Today, thanks to the spadework and continuing labors of Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, this negative approach toward the blind is rapidly evaporating. The beginning came thirty years ago when Congress passed the Randolph-Sheppard Act, a piece of legislation Randolph intended to use as a vehicle to prove that the blind have the ability to play an honorable role in our competitive marketplace. Its chief provision grants authority to the blind to manage and run vending stands in Federal Buildings.

"We wanted to prove," says Randolph, "that just because a man was handicapped did not mean he lacked the talent to succeed in the working world." He saw the vending machine operation as a vital demonstration of this position. "If the blind were able to show they could operate the vending stands at a profit and without annoyance to the public, I hoped that the prejudice curtain that kept them out of private business and industry might be lifted."

By 1941, the blind were running 316 food vending stands in Federal Buildings. Last year the total number of vending stands rose to 2,575, with gross sales a whopping $60,000,000, and annual incomes of almost $5,000 for each blind employee. In addition, states and local governments from the Atlantic to the Pacific have followed suit and installed similar programs.

But most of all, Randolph's chief goal is being realized. Today thousands of blind persons have been accepted by business and industry that once barred them.

You can find them in all professions and at almost all skills; many with an ability and special powers of concentration that exceed those of their fellow workers who can see. Says Randolph, "They have become producing citizens instead of armchair casualties. Most important, they are proud of themselves. But we still have a long way to go," he adds, unwilling to accept the status quo.

Long before he came to Congress in 1933, Randolph had developed an interest in the blind. While working as a reporter for the Clarksburg, West Virginia, *Daily Telegram* in 1924, he joined the Lions Club and soon became involved in the service club's program for assisting the blind. In 1931, as Lion's District Governor, he criss-crossed the State several times to raise funds. Much of that money was earmarked to transport and care for children delivered to Bluefield, where the renowned eye surgeon, Dr. J. E. Blaydes, operated on them free of charge.

"After Dr. Blaydes miraculously restored the sight of many children," Randolph recalls, "I grew concerned about those whose affliction could not be corrected. They were unwanted members of society and were considered an enormous burden by those who had to care for them. Accentuating their troubles, there own reaction was to wallow in self-pity. There seemed no way to change this unfortunate situation."

But there was a way, and Randolph was the chemical agent to activate it. Once he took his seat in Congress, he searched for a plan to aid the blind that would be neither charity nor make-work.

He found his answer in the test program to permit blind persons to operate vending stands in Federal Buildings. Success here could open many new doors for the blind elsewhere.

Randolph would be the last to claim credit for originating the idea. Other members of Congress had previously introduced vending stand legislation, but Congress had never passed their bills. Scoffers pointed out that as early as the turn of the century kindly industrialists had permitted blind persons to operate stands within their plants, and all had "failed as rapidly as they were installed."

This bleak history of legislative inaction and industrial failures did not discourage Randolph. He found that Congress had not acted because the bills were not pushed; the stands had failed in factories because they were poorly equipped and had inadequate goods to sell. He explained these facts to his House colleagues and prodded them until he finally won victory in the House. Then he kindled the interest of Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas to become the co-sponsor of his bill in the Upper Chamber. After the measure went through the Senate, President Franklin Roosevelt signed it into law in June, 1936.

It would be wrong to claim that Randolph's test case had smooth sailing from the start. Even the Public Buildings Administration in Washington, D.C., went on record declaring: "There is nothing in our experience which leads to believe that blind persons and retail merchandising are compatible. We do not believe in the program envisioned in the Randolph-Sheppard Act and we want nothing to do with it."

But they reckoned without the relentless legislator from West Virginia. He had no intention of letting his legislation die by default. For the most part, he relied on his strong powers of persuasion and when necessary he called on the President for aid. In time, he watched the strong opposition give way. Then as the years passed, the private sector of the economy took notice of the efficient, businesslike vending stand operation that had developed and began to consider the blind for a host of jobs.

To his Senate colleagues, where he has been since 1958 Jennings Randolph is known as the "Humanitarian Senator." Talk to him about any issue and you will soon discover that he is not a political cash register who thinks in terms of the votes back home. Instead, his emphasis is on the people. "Will it add to human dignity?" he wants to know. If it will, that is the way he will vote.

Other Senators regard him as a man with a sunny warm smile that changes instantly to deep compassion when he learns about an existing injustice. Besides his three decades of political activity in behalf of the blind, Senator Randolph has taken the lead in legislation to aid in all types of handicapped persons. This broad area covers the physically, mentally, educationally and environmentally handicapped. Behind the scenes and on the Senate floor, he has performed a major role in winning aid-to-education laws, rehabilitation programs, Appalachian Redevelopment, the Economic Opportunities Act, and the Manpower Act, helping unemployed persons receive job training, while underemployed Americans are retained for jobs requiring greater skills. Most recently, RANDOLPH has moved into the field of how to treat the chronic alcoholic.

At present, Senator RANDOLPH's position as chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee makes him one of the most powerful men in Congress. For as Chairman, he has a substantial say regarding the authorization of billions of dollars annually to be spent for highways, water and sewage systems, dams, water and air pollution programs, public buildings, beautification, conservation and flood control.

Certainly his work as chairman of this committee has a vital bearing on the physical aspects of America. Yet Senator RANDOLPH is not a man to discard his personal interest in individuals because of the press of his committee work. In fact, few honors have touched him so much as the award presented him not long ago for his work in behalf of the blind by the New York State Department of Social Work. This may well be his eventual epitaph—"For his constant devotion to the general welfare, which has has so enriched the lives of all Americans."

The Veterans Pension Act of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, this year the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs had before it for consideration 188 bills dealing with veterans' pension legislation. H.R. 17488, concerning non-service-connected disability pensions and other matters, was passed by the House on September 19 by a vote of 315 to 2. I was pleased to support this measure, which had the backing of all veterans' organizations.

At this time, the bill has not yet cleared the Senate. During hearings before the House committee, administration spokesmen made it quite clear that the administration was opposed to not only this bill but all other pending bills to increase pension payments. The administration felt that, in spite of the sharp rise in the cost of living over the last year and a half, pension increases made since 1960 are sufficient. Many of us are in sharp disagreement to the administration's policy in opposing any increase of veterans' benefits.

The bill's main provisions are:

A cost-of-living rate increase for all veterans alone, veterans with dependents, widows alone, widows with children alone who are now receiving a pension under Public Law 86-211.

A substantially greater increase for widows and widows with children in the lowest income category. The increase will be around 8½ percent.

A $5 per month increase for about 56,427 Spanish-American and prior war widows whose average age is 84 and are now receiving the monthly pension of $65.

An increase of $5 per month for the "housebound" allowance under current law for veterans, raising it to $40 per month.

Presumption of permanent and total disability for pension purposes on attainment of age 65.

This is a good bill as far as it goes, but, as was shown during floor debate in the House prior to passage, there are still some fields where more work must be done.

Among further matters for consideration are increasing certain income limits on pension rates for veterans and widows; consider reducing the 90-day service requirement; elimination of all payments from any source as income when a veteran reaches age 72; revise present laws to protect veterans who have become ineligible for benefits because of a slight increase in social security benefits.

I personally believe that no income from social security or railroad pension should be counted toward the income limit of those drawing veterans' pensions.

I have always supported and worked for sound, equitable measures in fields affecting veterans, their dependents and their survivors. I hope that next year we can get speedy and favorable action on further improvements to the present pension and compensation system.

Peace in Middle East Threatened

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago violence again erupted in the Middle East, bringing tensions in that region once more to the boiling point.

Last Saturday night, four members of an Israel border patrol were killed and two wounded by a mine laid by Arab terrorists. The incident took place only 1 day after five Israelis were injured by bombs placed in the city of Jerusalem. It was the 61st case of murder, sabotage, and mine laying in Israel territory since January 1965.

These raids were planned and perpetrated by a terrorist group known as the El Fatah which is trained and financed by the Syrian Government.

Volatile, and highly unstable, that Government is attempting to goad and taunt its Arab neighbors into anti-Israel activism. The Syrians have openly admitted that they are conducting a "people's war of liberation" aimed at the destruction of the State of Israel. They have boasted that Israel will become a second Vietnam with the El Fatah terrorists playing the role of the Vietcong and Syria acting as a North Vietnam.

Last Tuesday, Syrian Premier, Yussef Zayyan declared:

> We shall set the area on fire and turn it into a cemetery for Israel imperialism and imperialist agents.

Israel, on the other hand, has called for peace. It has requested the urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council. It has appealed to the United States and other governments to use their influence to restrain the warlike activities of Syria.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that our delegation at the U.N. will stand up and forcefully denounce the aggressive acts of Syria and the El Fatah organization. I hope that appropriate representations can be made to bring an end to the sabotage and murder of peaceful Israeli farmers and citizens. I pray that we will never again experience an armed conflict in Israel and in the Holy Land which could spread far beyond the borders of that tiny nation.

Unfortunately the El Fatah, a combination of mercenaries and Arab refugees, is not the only organization dedicated to the overthrow of Israel.

In January 1964 President Nasser called a summit meeting of all heads of the Arab States to lay plans for the future war against Israel. As a result of that conference and subsequent ones a new organization known as the Palestine Liberation Organization, was formed, headed by Ahmed Shukairy and supported by the Arab League, the PLO's aim is to establish a new Arab state on the territory of a defeated Israel.

At the opening meeting the PLO delegates swore the following oath:

> Palestine is our homeland. Repatriation is our goal. Struggle is our load. Knowlege is our light. Faith is our weapon. Sacrifice is our duty. Unity is our guide. Death does not frighten us. Palestine is ours.

Backed mainly by President Nasser, Shukairy has formed units of his Palestine Liberation army in the refugee camps in the Gaza strip, in parts of Syria, and in other Arab countries.

Ten to fifteen thousand Arab refugees are enrolled in the Palestine Liberation Army. They are trained in the Gaza Strip and Sinai, and receive $9 per month for food, clothing, and in some cases housing, during their 3 years of service in the PLA.

At the same time they are fed, housed, and educated by the U.N. Through the United Nations Relief and Works Administration, they are wards of the international community. Thus, the United Nations and the United States, which pays 70 percent of UNRWA's budget, are directly supporting an army dedicated to the destruction of a UN member state.

Congress, only recently, expressed its opposition to this anomalous state of affairs. In authorizing funds for international organizations, we declared in the Foreign Assistance Act:

> No contributions under this subsection shall be made except on the condiition that UNRWA take all possible measures to assure that no part of the US contribution shall be used to furnish assistance to any refugee who is receiving military training as a member of the so-called Palestine Liberation Army.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the administration and our representatives at the U.N. will take the initiative and ask other countries to similarly restrict their UNRWA contributions. And I would ask our Ambassador to urge that the UN itself insist that it will not be a party to such a flagrant violation of its charter.

Nothing spells out the danger of the PLO to our own national interests as clearly as its connection with the conflict in southeast Asia.

Earlier I pointed out that Syria and the El Fatah are following the example of the Communists in Vietnam. Shukairy and the PLO are similarly interested in emulating that aggressive example. In June Shukairy announced that he will send some PLO men to Vietnam to fight along side the Vietcong against American imperialism. On September 26 the New York Times, in a front page story, revealed that Communist China was supplying weapons to the Palestine liberation army.

The PLO has opened an office in Peking, and has received the official blessing and recognition of the Red Chinese dictatorship. The Vietcong and Shukariy have exchanged good wishes for the realization of each others' hopes to "liberate" their countries.

Speaking to the American Jewish Press Association on June 8, 1966, Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY said:

> There is a militant type of Communist action at work in the Middle East, much of it directed from Peking. Communist China seeks to infiltrate, to assist, to generate more trouble in the Palestine Liberation Movement.

Next week will be just 10 years since the Sinai war. The reason for that conflict between Israel and Egypt, which also involved France and Great Britain, and nearly embroiled the Soviet Union and the United States, was the terrorist raids of the Fedayeen.

Israel, just like any other state, has a duty to protect its citizens.

It cannot stand idly by while adventurers sow mines and destruction. Nor can we in this country stand idly by while a threat exists toward an ally. We cannot countenance the use of our money to support an army trained to destroy Israel. We must not allow the Communist Chinese to exploit the situation.

The threat is clear. It is primarily directed at Israel by the Arabs, and for that reason alone it must be stopped.

But it is also directed against the United States by Communist China.

Mr. Speaker, peace in the Middle East should be maintained with every instrument of diplomacy at our command. For 10 years, despite frequent threats to peace, peace has been maintained. This we must continue to do in order that we preserve the best interests of the United States in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of my colleagues an article which appeared in the Near East Report, volume X, No. 19, September 20, 1966, entitled "Threat to UNEF" which follows:

THREAT TO UNEF

Secretary General U Thant has informed the United Nations that he is concerned about the activities of the self-styled Palestine Liberation Army in the Gaza strip.

The top UN official formally drew attention to the danger posed by the PLA, the military force headed by Ahmed Shukairy and organized by the Arab League to destroy Israel.

His statement was contained in a formal report on the operations of the UN Emergency Force, published on the eve of the new UN General Assembly session.

U Thant is strongly recommending that UNEF be retained, for he fears that its withdrawal would "quite likely" bring an early resumption of serious fighting.

While UNEF has no estimate, U Thant reported that PLA's size and activities had increased—local sources in Gaza put its strength at 12,000—and that there had been "some differences with UNEF personnel." The report said:

"The operational deployment of detachments of the Palestine Liberation Army just outside the 500 meter zone of the armistice demarcation line and increased patrolling and training activity of their units in this area are unavoidably of concern to UNEF and its functioning."

U Thant noted that the force, which comprised 6,615 when it was established following the Suez conflict in 1957, has been reduced to 3,959 men and will be further reduced to 3,400.

He is opposed to any further significant reduction. While there have not been any "stern challenges" in the form of "major incidents," he pointed out that:

"There have been some disturbing signs recently that a change in this favorable situation could occur. It is an unhappy statement to make but it is a reality all too apparent that, despite almost a decade of relative quiet along the long line on which UNEF is deployed, relations between the people on the opopsite sides of the line are such that if the UN buffer zone should be removed, serious fighting would, quite likely, soon be resumed."

It is a favorable circumstance that UNEF has kept the peace on the Gaza-Egyptian-Israel frontier for a decade. But it must be pointed out that the UN has not been able to move the parties toward a peace settlement.

And when U Thant points to the activities of the PLA, he is, in fact, citing a factor for deterioration and a growing threat of renewed war.

It is essential to maintain UNEF. But something more—much more—needs to be done. At the very least the UN must take measures to see that no UN funds are diverted to build the PLA. For it is a strange and indefensible aspect of the UNRWA relief problem that funds intended to feed refugees are now being used to feed and maintain refugee-soldiers trainees in the Shukairy PLA.

But that is a minimum step.

The very existence of the PLA—an army being trained and drilled to destroy a member state of the UN—should not be tolerated at all. The Arab League states persist a violation of the UN charter because they refuse to make peace with Israel and because they prepare, both in their own military establishments and in their support of the PLA, for the organization of a new offensive against Israel.

It should be recalled that UNEF was created because of the *fedayeen* raids from Egypt a decade ago. Last week, Israel's Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin pointed out that Syria's current aggressions were of a similar character. Israel lodged a complaint with the UN Security Council that Syria had "deliberately resumed a systematic and planned attack on the territory and population of Israel in pursuance of its so-called people's war of liberation." Last fortnight, 10 Israelis were injured in three Syrian mining raids. In another action an Israel patrol spotted four Syrian infiltrators, two of whom were killed in the ensuing gun-fight. So a senseless war continues unabated.

Of course UNEF must be preserved. But the UN, beginning its 21st year today, should be courageous enough to take up the central issue—the illegitimate Arab war against Israel.

Columbus Day Address by Mayor Francis P. Pacelli

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, at the Columbus Day celebration, sponsored by the Italian-American Federation of San Mateo County, on October 9, 1966, Mayor Francis P. Pacelli, of Daly City, gave the address. His approach to the subject of the life of Christopher Columbus was quite different from any I had ever read or heard before and I asked him for a copy to insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. His address follows:

COLUMBUS DAY ADDRESS, ITALIAN-AMERICAN FEDERATION, OCTOBER 9, 1966

(By Francis P. Pacelli)

Ladies and Gentlemen: Picture, with your mind's eye, a young man, a boy really, living in the middle 1400's in the port city of Genoa. This young man, at the age of 10, had to finish his formal education to help in his father's tailor shop. There, in this small, dingy, musty, room, sitting on a backless stool, with needle and thread in hand, a bolt of cloth on his lap, he worked 12 and 14 hours. Is it any wonder, then, to escape the monotony and the drudgery of his existence, that he would slip away to the wharfs of Genoa, and there as he walked along with his sharp, keen eyes, look at the sailing ships from all over the then known world. And with his nose smell the odors of Asia Minor, the far east, Africa, England, and Scandinavia. And with his ears listen to the tales of the seafaring men as they told of great storms, sea serpents, and an ocean that dropped off into space. Finally, when this young man couldn't contain himself any longer, he told his father that he was going to sea. And so, Christophilo C-lumbo began a career that was to make him the most renowned sailor of all times—the Admiral of the Oceans.

This young man, who was to teach himself to read and write in Portuguese, Spanish and Latin, who was to acquire a knowledge of the science of navigation, this man, so determined, that he was to perform a feat that to this day is one of the great navigational endeavors of all times. This Genovese, in a ship not much bigger than this stage, with a crew of men—good men but ignorant men—sailed west. Not, as many of us think, to prove that the world was round; because the learned men of his time had already determined the earth was spherical in shape. Christopher Columbus's mission had a far deeper meaning. And so he sailed on for 21 days. And on the 21st day his crew mutinied and demanded that he return to Spain. But he persuaded them to go on for three more days, and those three days he prayed—prayed that God would answer his prayers. And as the dawn broke on the third day high in the crow's nest came the shout—one word, "Terra!" That one word was to bring freedom to the peoples of Europe. That one word was to change the course of human event.

In the era of Christopher Columbus's discovery of the new world Europe was just emerging from the Dark Ages. Freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of education, freedom of religion, was virtually non-existent. Man's inhumanity to man was commonplace. And it was Christopher Columbus's hope, this man of deep religious conviction, of brilliant intellect, of tremendous drive, it was his desire to bring enlightenment to the peoples of Europe, that really set the stage for his voyage west. And with his discovery of the new world, the shackles that bound the peoples of Europe were removed once and for all. And he gave them hope where there was no hope. He gave them freedom in place of serfdom. He gave them renewed faith in God. Historians will tell you that Christopher Columbus's discovery was the beginning of a whole new era in the world as we know it today. So this man, who as a young boy had to end his formal education at the age of 10, who was self taught, who crisscrossed the Atlantic Ocean eight times, cetainly deserved the title of Admiral of the Oceans. This Italian boy left a far more important legacy to the world than just the discovery of North and South America. And it is this Columbus, this man, that I would like you to remember. This man who had compassion for his fellow man, who in the name of Christianity dedicated and gave his life for them.

In this period of time, in this year of 1966, when the world seems to be tending and slipping toward the Dark Ages again, and where we see many instances of man's inhumanity to man, maybe some young Italian boy, another Christopher Columbus, will come along and bring to us renewed faith, renewed hope, renewed enlightenment. And maybe this young Italian boy, instead of conquering oceans, will conquer space, and in the process will bring to all of us the message of Christopher Columbus. A message that rings just as clear today as it did in 1492. Terra! Freedom for all mankind!

Address of Hon. Kim Jong Pil, Chairman, Democratic Republican Party, Republic of Korea, Dawn Over Asia—The Path to Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 6, I was honored to attend the cornerstone laying ceremonies for the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. Hon. Kim Jong Pil, chairman of the Democratic Republican Party, Republic of Korea, delivered the John Findley Green Foundation lecture, and I include his outstanding address.

Dr. Robert L. D. Davidson, president of Westminster College, presented honorary degrees to Dr. Kim and the Lord Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. Robert Wright Stopford. The lord bishop presided at the order of placing the foundation stone.

The address follows:

DAWN OVER ASIA—THE PATH TO FREEDOM

President Davidson, My Lord Bishop, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor for me to speak from this rostrum today at this most prominent institution of learning. The compliment is magnified by this occasion on which free men throughout the world will quietly join us in prayer for peace and praise for the endowment left to all of us by Sir Winston Churchill. It was here twenty years ago that the great world leader delivered the famous "Iron Curtain" address, in which he named an historical era that had yet to unfold before the human race. By bringing the issues of the Cold War into focus, he compelled the attention of the world to be fixed on Europe for two decades to come.

Sir Winston had correctly forecast the polarization of the world. The impact of his vision on the American public opinion was enormous, but so was the criticism against him. Soon events proved the accuracy of his predictions and proved that he had given all of us an understanding of the challenge that confronted the free world. With this understanding the West was able to form an alliance for effective reconstruction of a free Europe.

Twenty years ago, Sir Winston had come to America from across the Atlantic. He had come to speak for Europe. I have traveled across the Pacific to talk about Asia where a hot war is being fought at this very moment. Nevertheless, my message is one of hope.

The Iron Curtain traversing Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic Sea is rusting and the bamboo curtain stretching from the Himalayas to Mt. Diamond on the east coast of Korea has the appearance of decay after 20 years of wind and rain.

The eyes and ears of the world are turning from the Iron Curtain toward the bamboo curtain, because peace has suffered a critical wound in Asia; and because a great surgical operation has been started on this wound.

Asia is not merely a geographic name. Asia is the home of three-fifths of world population. Asia occupies 30 per cent of the land surface of the earth. The Asian land mass is four times as large as that of Europe.

Asia has its philosophies, ethics, cultures, and above all it has a history of civilizations at least five thousand years old. But a realistic picture of Asia today cannot avoid portraying frustration, aggression, disunion, and laceration. Asia, with its seemingly inexhaustible natural resources, is suffering from poverty and hunger.

But the other side of this dark picture shows that hundreds of millions of free Asian peoples are struggling to improve their future.

Who are these peoples? I would say without a moment's hesitation that these are your friends, and they can be your partners in building a prosperous free world united in understanding, mutual trust and cooperation.

Modern history of Asia began with a severe shock from the Western World and Asia's reaction to this jolt. Asians were powerless before the onrushing wave of history.

Only a few centuries earlier, the Asians had been an intrepid race with their own belligerent civilization. This traditional nonmaterialistic culture had to yield to the scientific civilization of the West. After World War II, while the United States pursued a "Europe first" policy, a power vacuum existed in Asia.

International communism sought to fill this vacuum, often with success. In 1949, Communists took over the Chinese continent. In 1950, Communists attempted a military conquest of the Republic of Korea. Having failed in Korea, the Communists followed up with a series of probing actions along the periphery of China, from the Indian Ocean to the East China Sea. They soon found a weak spot, Vietnam.

And so, disunited Asia met with piecemeal aggression. Today Vietnam is the victim of the only hot war on the globe. And it is here freedom is fighting against an evil and ruthless international terrorism. If totalitarianism is defeated in Vietnam, it may be the last hot war.

If freedom is defeated there, it may leave us forever. The war in Vietnam may well decide the fate of the freedom of us all.

Let us remember that in Vietnam we are acting upon the truth that freedom belongs to those who are ready and willing to fight for it.

Less dramatic problems are innumerable throughout Asia's political instability resulting from the gap between socio-economic reality and adopted Western institutions; dissimilarity in the language, cultures, religions, and historical experiences of Asian countries; and conflict between assertive nationalism and need of foreign aid for modernization.

Asians have not been totally unaware of these difficult problems. There have been past attempts at solutions by calling upon the chauvinistic doctrine of the "Celestial Empire," or the totalitarian idea of the "Greater Asian Coprosperity Sphere." These designs were based on a fuedal conception of a master-servant relationship applied to nations. They were predoomed to fail in an age of growing nationalism.

After World War II, a more rational solution to the problem of regional organization was offered in the form of organizations such as SEATO. But these tend to be too West-oriented to satisfy the increasing need of the Asian peoples to exercise initiative and responsible leadership.

It is high time we gave frank recognition to the earnest aspiration of Asian peoples to build their own cooperative arrangement to promote balanced development and prosperity based on principles of equal partnership and shared responsibility.

Asians are awakening to a sense of responsibility for their own welfare, and it accounts for the recent success of spontaneous inter-Asian cooperation in political, economic, social, cultural, and even in military endeavors.

Is this a sign of Asian exclusiveness? No, it is a healthy manifestation of a regional spirit, which makes free Asia more valuable to the world community.

This new trend, evaluated against the background of traditionalism in the Asian social fabric, has a truly revolutionary significance. In contrast to the accelerated development of the Asian drive for modernization, authoritarianism and person charisma are becoming less important in Asia politics.

Asia is discovering a new and vigorous leadership, not only to rally a nation around goals of freedom, but also to promote understanding between nations. It is leadership that encourages faith and inspires trust. It is leadership that unites a people.

If faith and trust are important to a national community, so are they to an international community.

And so I would say this to my Asian contemporaries: Let us appreciate the pervasiveness and ubiquity of Western values.

To our friends in the West, I say, Let us recognize and understand the universality of the Asian issues.

I do not deny that primary responsibility for Asia's prosperity and freedom lies ultimately with the Asian peoples themselves.

I am an Asian. I have witnessed and experienced Asia's plight. Emotionally and intellectually I can identify with my fellow Asians in their sorrows and sufferings but being an Asian is not the same as knowing about Asia.

You may know much about Asia. You have perceived Asia through various communications media which enabled you to form an idea of a region thousands of miles away.

But we know that human perception is culturally conditioned and patterned. How one sees, feels and imagines about any situation is, to a large extent, determined by the kind of cultural environment in which one lives. We must admit that this has often been a cause of international misunderstandings.

Having said this, and without any pretensions to expertise, I am grateful to you for this opportunity to state my views frankly.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I wish to speak of Communist China as those of us who suffered most at her hand see her. The Chinese have always thought of their Middle Empire as a dragon in the center of the world. Throughout 5,000 years in the History of China, internal strife was a frequent occurrence. After each successful take-over, the impetus of conquest invariably victimized all those peoples and countries on the periphery of the Chinese mainland.

In 1950, only one year after their revolution, one million Red Chinese Troops crossed the Yalu to attack the Republic of Korea. This aggression was stopped, thanks to the swift and courageous resistance offered by the Korean, United States and other U.N. forces.

It is important to note that the Chinese Dragon did not recoil voluntarily. Its advance was frustrated by freedom's power to resist.

In 1953, an armistice agreement was concluded in spite of strong opposition by the Koreans. Our people had opposed an armistice that would perpetuate the tragic division of Korea indefinitely.

The Korean people were angered by the realization that in spite of untold sacrifices in blood and tears the chance to repair their lacerated country had been lost. We in Korea do not believe that the opportunity was lost because Chinese Communist forces were superior to the U.N. and U.S. forces; rather we suspect the policy of appeasement adopted by the West allowed the Communists to keep what they had gained through an open defiance of international law and order.

Chinese communism emerged out of the Korean War with a mistaken impression that they had won victory over the West and that internal discord and hesitation on the part of the West would guarantee ready success throughout the world.

Such overconfidence led the Communist Chinese to launch bold ventures overseas. The Chinese Communists seemed to operate everywhere in the world. In the Middle East, in Europe, in Africa, in Cuba and indeed in the rest of the Latin America, the Chinese Communists instigated destruction and insurgence. They swallowed inoffensive and defenseless Tibet. They invaded India. They turned against their former friend, the Soviet Union, with increasing stridency The arrogance was incredible.

Their most powerful ally was Fear.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I know there exists in the United States a considerable pacifistic sentiment. I appreciate the attractiveness of the logic of appeasement. It can be very persuasive. But Communism is essentially a strategy of violence derived from its extremely inflexible world view which has nothing to do with what the free world prefers to hope.

What the Chinese Communists do, in short, is determined by what their strategy of world communization demands, and not by the "good will" or "good sense" of appeasement. Well meaning people have underestimated the seriousness of their enemy's intent, as they have overestimated her power.

I am well aware of the generally felt concern about the possibility of a direct confrontation between the United States and Communist China following a larger scale Communist Chinese intervention in Vietnam.

I know that it can be argued that the internal frustrations of the Chinese Communists could be turned outward.

I note with all caution the existence of potential Red Chinese nuclear capability. I do not underestimate Red China's ability to raise ten million men for military and paramilitary purposes. I know, as all Koreans know, what the "human wave" tactics can and cannot do.

But, given limitations to Communist Chinese capability and, given the current circumstances, I know that Chinese Communists do not have the means with which to vastly expand their commitment in Vietnam or to fight a decisive battle against the United States.

In Cuba and the Congo, in Algeria and Indonesia, they overextended themselves. As the newly emerging nations gained insight into the true nature of the dragon, they also began to awaken to the benefits of a free society. Today China has lost almost every friend she had in the world except her captive nations and Albania. And from that European power she cannot expect significant foreign aid.

Meanwhile, internal convulsions such as the "Great Leap Forward" movement had reaped failure in Red China. Purges and struggles inevitably followed under the system of Communist dictatorship.

Even on the mainland, the Chinese people have offered resistance against the incredible vandalism and barbarity of the Red Guard. The weakness fundamental to the Chinese Communist regime is clearly observed by those of us who live in Asia.

Above all, we must not overlook the decisive encouragement and commitment of the United States. I believe this has been a constant source of inspiration and encouragement to millions of Asian peoples and had much to do with the shift of world opinion against the excessively militant breed of Communism.

Before I proceed further, let me make it clear that I am no believer in a preventive war.

But the war is a fact in Vietnam. You have already committed your national resources and prestige to the noble task of performing surgery on a wound in the tissues of peace. This wound was inflicted upon peace by the Communist aggressors, emphatically not by the surgeon. You hold in your hand a surgeon's knife.

And you do not stand alone. Side by side with your soldiers are Asian crusaders for freedom and peace in Vietnam. The United States, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand are fighting a war against the Communist terrorists and guerrillas in Vietnam.

There is a voice in the United States, clamoring for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. To leave Vietnam now would be like asking a surgeon to quit the patient after an incision has been made but before the wound has been sutured. If the surgeon followed that advice, a man would die from loss of blood, or would, at best, become crippled for the rest of his life.

I think the duty in this case is to see the operation through.

Those who advocate appeasement would give the patient a temporary relief, some kind of pain-killing drug. I do not think this is the right prescription.

I abhor fanaticism; but I am equally against defeatism. I do not believe in quitting or abandoning one's responsibility.

Everyone desires peace. Mankind has fought for thousands and thousands of years for peace, but peace cannot be gained by stopgap measures or make-shift policy.

Peace requires understanding and mutual cooperation among those who sincerely desire it. Such understanding and cooperation can be achieved only through sacrifice. Yes, peace requires efforts, yours and mine. Peace may call for our blood and our tears, as it does now. But the Korean people are convinced the prize of peace is worth the sacrifice.

Peace is a supreme virtue that man can cultivate.

The mainspring of power for peace lies in the collective conscience of mankind, for through the living conscience of mankind the will of God is revealed. Man must do what he can and obey the will of God.

Upon the shoulders of all of us who are born in this age—regardless of the difference in color of skin, nationality or traditional backgrounds—lies the inescapable responsibility to trudge on the narrow path of peace.

In 1965, the government of the Republic of Korea under President Park accepted the request of the government of the Republic of Vietnam for military assistance and sent more than, 40,000 Korean soldiers to their aid.

On that occasion, President Chung Hee Park declared: "Our own experience both in war and in international cooperation has taught us that this is the right thing to do. Our help to Vietnam was dictated by a conscience of a free people. Our support to Vietnam is not an aggressive intervention in a foreign country, but a constructive participation in defense of peace. Let it be known that our objective is not prolongation of the war, but a speedy restoration of peace."

At the root of President Park's decision are faith, trust and courage.

Korea has never forgotten that she owes a debt of gratitude to the free allies which had offered help in the darkest days of the republic. Koreans attach a great importance to loyalty and trust. Koreans are a faithful people.

I would like to say to President Truman, "You kept faith with us. Now we will keep faith with you."

I know that in modern international relations, where "national interest" is paramount, loyalty or trust are often thrown aside. I know that international loyalty is an extremely rare occurrence. But precisely because it is so hard to come by, its value is enhanced.

It may be that the very concept is peculiarly "Asian" or premodern. But this is one traditional value which I do not wish to see discarded.

Now let me tell you of a country, my country, that is strongly conscious of these values. My country is determined to strengthen the sinews of peace in Asia. And the news from Korea is good—astonishingly good! Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Republic of Korea has journeyed a turbulent path since 1948. We had barely recovered from the economic dislocations imposed by a half century of Japanese occupation and imperialism, and the illegal division of our country imposed by Soviet Arms at the end of World War II, when we were plunged into a new crisis.

Even as late as 1961, the image of my country as a war-devastated agricultural nation, with no products for export, lacking the capacity for industrial development, was valid.

Today it is totally obsolete.

From 1962 onward, President Park has been a dynamo behind the First Five Year Development Plan. The results have been spectacular.

Compared to 1961, Korean economy today can boast productivity which has doubled, tripled, or in some cases grew 10 times as much as that of the base year. The basic industries today include electricity, fertilizer, cement, petroleum refining, coal, iron and steel. Unemployment that had numbered over two million in 1961 declined to several hundred thousands.

It is expected that Korea will achieve self-sufficiency in food production by the year 1970.

Korea has emerged out of despair and is now growing at a yearly rate of 7.6 per cent. Today, Korea exports six times as much as she did five years ago. Manufactured goods occupy 62 per cent of the gross export earnings, and Korea is now fast becoming an industrial nation.

Economy is expected to reach a "take-off" stage by 1970s and Korea's annual per capita income is expected to more than triple.

We are forging the iron sinews of self sufficiency in the furnace of a free economy. Our success has rested on the industry and resourcefulness of the Korean people but our progress could not have been possible, first without military victory of the United Nations forces and subsequently without massive and intelligently utilized American aid.

Once, our future and the future of the free democracies everywhere in Asia looked dim; economic stagnation seemed to conspire with political instability to complete a vicious circle. Today it is our hope that your patience and generosity wil be rewarded when we so raise our standards of living in an atmosphere of freedom that we become a beacon for all the newly developing nations who seek the way to social justice and economic plenty.

Other nations of free Asia are making similar progress. We are much encouraged to see that understanding by the United States and European countries for Asia is developing and consequently their assistance and cooperation with Asia is increasing.

Although American concern for Asia in the past was belated and negative compared with that for Europe, Asian problems have a greater bearing on the destiny of the United States than any other problems in today's world.

Last July, President Johnson said, and I quote: "Asia is now the crucial arena of man's striving for independence and order . . . and for life itself . . . If enduring peace can come to Asia, all mankind will benefit. But if peace fails there, no where else will our achievements be secure."

We believe that President Johnson's analysis is prophetic. President Johnson has just announced that he is coming to visit Korea. The men and women of Korea will give to this Prophet of Peace a welcome that we hope will repay his suffering at the hands of those who do not understand. We understand full well what President Johnson is doing and has done to keep alive the hope of peace and freedom in the hearts of millions of your friends in Asia.

Asia now faces a decisive moment. Opportunity knocks but once. This is the opportunity the Free World can ill afford to lose.

Let no historian in the future sadly reflect on the "what-might-have-been" in Asia.

There is a growing consensus about what should be done in Asia by Asians. And today Asia is more daring than ever before in taking the initiative in solving numerous problems.

The Republic of Korea wishes to play a leading role in the march toward a free and unified Asian community. We have already given momentum to this movement. The Republic of Korea, which suffered untold sacrifices when Communistic aggression provoked the war of 1950, is again fulfilling its responsibility in South Vietnam with conviction and zeal. We are convinced that ultimately peace will never be achieved through appeasement, but only through a positive action backed by the united strength of the entire free world.

This is the moment when United States cooperation with Asia should be intensified. The firm American stand in Vietnam has also provided the momentum to establish a system of regional cooperation in Asia. Our own efforts to establish a regional cooperative system have been steadily progressing and bearing fruit.

I think the signal is "Go" for a free united Asia.

It is my belief that world peace will have a solid foundation when free Asia is bound with a "rope of peace" and is further united with the western free world. Only then will the free world be able to tear down the rusting Iron Curtain and roll up the Bamboo Curtain. Only then, the free world, if it so desires, will be able to negotiate with the Communist block through strength achieved by unity. Then can the people of divided Korea and Vietnam be able to regain territorial and national unity.

In this way, when a new cooperative system comes into being, Asia, once considered as a burden to the world, will become a proud region which can make a positive contribution to the welfare of all. Asian civilization, which has been superseded by European material culture, will recover its lustre and contribute toward a greater and higher civilization.

Asia, emerging from a long darkness, faces a new dawn.

My country, Korea, is at the forefront on Asia's path to freedom—shoulder to shoulder with other free men and women everywhere.

Toward the bright sun—and toward a shining peace.

Thank you.

Time for the President To Wake Up

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, now the President is dashing off on his politically motivated Asian tour and we trust that he will ponder on the complete collapse of our "image abroad" under his administration. Therefore, a column of the September 17 issue of the Glendale, Calif., News-Press by the noted international authority Dumitru Danielopol is of special significance.

TIME FOR PRESIDENT TO WAKE UP

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—When former Vice President Richard M. Nixon declared recently "our effort in Viet Nam was not appreciated" in Europe, he wasn't kidding.

He put it mildly when he continued: "What is more discouraging and more significant, it is not understood."

During my recent extended tour of Western Europe which took me to England, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Germany and Denmark I heard the Communist line more often than I thought possible.

I have heard the United States called "aggressor," "imperialist," "colonialist" in more languages than I care to enumerate.

One editor-publisher of an important Swiss newspaper said the United States "is just as bad as Britain and France in the old Colonial days." Another said "the United States is the warmonger and the USSR is seeking peace."

There are, of course, exceptions. In Greece, a country which had to fight Communist subversion for many years, our Viet Nam position is not only understood but supported. The same is true in Germany. It gives West Germany great comfort to know the United States is in Viet Nam respecting its commitments. This, they feel, will help deter any Russian aggression in Europe.

The Spaniards who consider themselves the original fighters of communism have an attitude of "I told you so."

However, the great majority of the people of Western Europe, either don't understand what we are doing in Viet Nam or don't want to.

The fault however is not entirely theirs.

We must shoulder part of the blame ourselves. We are just not "selling America." Anything resembling pro-American propaganda is strictly coincidental.

Every country I visited has a Ministry of Information. Its job is propaganda. Its duty is to "sell" its country abroad.

The United States has no counterpart. The so-called United States Information Agency (or Service) should be, but it isn't.

If the USIS has a concerted policy on Viet Nam, it is just not noticeable in Europe.

USIS officials themselves admit failure in Western Europe. They attribute the resistance in Western Europe to "political sophistication and the unwillingness of Western Europeans to accept American political reasoning at face value."

There is more to it than that.

Some USIS officers in Europe admit frankly that they do not agree with the administration's Viet Nam policy. How can they then promote it?

Following the "building bridges" theme toward the Communists of Eastern Europe, USIS has practically ceased to attack communism as such.

European writers, following the lead of some American columnists, put disproportionate emphasis on the minority in America that opposes our Viet Nam policy. The result is a lopsided picture of our country.

Some USIS officers complain they are not given the tools to do an effective job.

Their jobs are not made any easier by the over-publicized anti-Viet Nam statements of such Democratic senators as J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, WAYNE MORSE and ROBERT KENNEDY.

In the meantime, Communist propaganda is not standing still. Its well-oiled machine, perfected over half a century, is making inroads among people who should be our friends.

It is about time President Johnson awoke to the fact that his points are just not getting across. It is the administration's job to do something about it.

Until Americans realize that this struggle with world communism is primarily a psychological struggle, we are in trouble. Propaganda is of vital importance. (Call it "psychological warfare" if you don't like the word "propaganda.")

The man behind the gun is more important that the gun. He decides whether to fire it or not.

Wage and Price Controls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, one of the hallmarks of the present administration has been a "credibility gap" of proportions never before seen in the history of the United States. The American people have been told so much that is both contradictory and evasive in content that they do not know what to believe. Then, if, in desperation, they try to believe something, chances are it is completely at odds with the facts.

On no other subject has the administration been so evasive and reluctant to tell what is planned or what is being considered than on that of the present state of the national economy. Vacillation, hesitation, and indecision have to date characterized the administration's actions and this has raised some serious questions which have not been answered.

For some time now there has been much unrest and concern over the possibility that wage and price controls—and possibly rationing as well—would be imposed after the November elections. The administration has repeatedly sidestepped the issue and the last evasion came early last week after a direct question was made by the gentleman from California [Mr. UTT].

However, on Tuesday, October 11, the President signed Executive Order 11310, entitled "Assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions to the Attorney General." This was published in the Federal Register of Thursday, October 13. A front-page story in the Chicago Tribune on Saturday, October 15, by Mr. Walter Trohan, chief of the Chicago Tribune's Washington bureau, was the first public disclosure of this order and the first analysis of what it implies.

I quote from Mr. Trohan's story:

> Under the order, it would be possible to institute wage and price controls, rationing, civil defense programs, alien controls, border controls, and a host of wartime measures. The order does not proclaim a national emergency but paves the way for such action on such a proclamation.

I might point out that, counting the title of the order, the word "emergency" or "emergencies" is used a total of 31 times. Authority for the plan is cited as that vested in the President under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958. This plan, which had no opposition of any significance, had merged the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration with the Executive Office of the President.

We are due a full explanation of the reasons behind this order. Just what is going so badly—or is expected to go so badly—that the administration feels this sort of groundwork must be laid at this time?

The administration seeks to govern by "consensus," which is all well and good. However, I see nothing remotely resembling "consensus"—or any attempts to seek it—in issuance of an Executive order so far reaching in scope and implication without any sort of explanation as to why.

I wish at this point to insert Mr. Trohan's story of October 15, 1966, from the Chicago Tribune and the full text of the Executive order as it appeared in the Federal Register of October 13, 1966:

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

(By Walter Trohan)

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Without any fanfare, President Johnson signed and sealed an extraordinary executive order in the White House last Tuesday which assigns wide emergency preparedness functions to the attorney general.

No explanation was given for ordering the preparation of national emergency plans and the development of war plans at this time. The far-reaching executive order was published in the Federal Register for last Thursday.

Under the order, it would be possible to institute wage and price controls, rationing, civil defense programs, alien controls, border controls, and a host of wartime measures. The order does not proclaim a national emergency but paves the way for action on such a proclamation.

The executive order states that the attorney general shall provide advice with respect to "any emergency directive or procedure prepared by a department or agency as part of its emergency program." This could mean wage and price controls or rationing.

The attorney general is authorized to review legal procedures of federal agencies designed to enlist industrial support, judicial and legislative liaison, mobilize research facilities, and fix security standards.

SHALL ASSIST, IF REQUESTED

The order says that the attorney general shall, on request, assist in the planning and development of law enforcement personnel for civil defense emergency operations and supervise utilization of state and intrastate law enforcing agencies. The attorney general is empowered to develop plans and procedures for identification of the dead.

The order provides for the development of an office of emergency planning, whose director would assume control for total national preparedness. The order says of emergency planning:

"Emergency plans and programs shall be developed as an integral part of the continuing activities of the department of justice on the basis that it will have the responsibility for the carrying out of such programs during an emergency. The attorney general shall be prepared to implement all appropriate plans developed under this order."

The order states that the President issued the "executive order 11310 assigning emergency preparedness functions to the attorney general" under authority vested in him under reorganization plan No. 1 of 1958. Experts in the Library of Congress said the President can proclaim an emergency because of the war in Viet Nam any moment. Experts said he can act under Korean war powers, which have not expired, as well as under the 1958 reorganization act.

HEAR RUMBLINGS OF CONTROLS AND RATIONING

Johnson has denied any intention of instituting wage and price controls. The White House had said that no executive order had been issued when questioned early in the week by Rep. JAMES B. UTT [R., Cal]. Then on Thursday the order signed on Tuesday was published quietly in the government's official daily.

Possibly the President acted quietly because he did not wish to precipitate fear or hysteria of an expected "armed attack." For weeks there have been rumblings that he planned to institute wage and price controls and rationing after the election.

There also have been reports that some dramatic action would come in the far east before the election. Possibly the President issued the executive order as a standby measure in case it might be needed after such a dramatic action.

It is curious that it was issued while there is no attorney general, the office being temporarily vacant until the successor to Nicholas Katzenbach is named. Katzenbach recently was named undersecretary of state, but it is not known whether this appointment had any relationship to the executive order.

[F.R. Doc. 66-11227; Filed, Oct. 11, 1966; 4:40 p.m.]

THE PRESIDENT: EXECUTIVE ORDER 11310—ASSIGNING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUNCTIONS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 (72 Stat. 1799), it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Scope*. (a) The Attorney General shall prepare national emergency plans and develop preparedness programs covering law-enforcement functions of concern to the executive branch of the Federal Government except to the extent that such functions are vested in other departments or agencies by statute or Executive order. Upon request, the Attorney General assist, as appropriate, in developing preparedness programs covering law-enforcement functions vested in other departments and agencies of the executive branch. He shall also provide, as appropriate, liaison with and guidance and assistance to the various divisions of State and local government, and maintain liaison with the Federal judicial system and the United States Congress as hereinafter set forth.

(b) These plans and programs shall be designed to develop a state of readiness in these areas with respect to all conditions of national emergency, including an attack upon the United States.

SEC. 2. *Basic Functions*. The Attorney General shall:

(a) *Emergency documents and measures*. Provide advice, as appropriate, with respect to any emergency directive or procedure prepared by a department or agency as a part of its emergency preparedness function.

(b) *Industry support*. As appropriate, review the legal procedures developed by the Federal agencies concerned to be instituted if it becomes necessary for the Government to institute extraordinary measures with respect to vital production facilities, public facilities, communications systems, transportation systems, or other facility, system, or service essential to national survival.

(c) *Judicial and legislative liaison*. In cooperation with the Office of Emergency Planning, maintain liaison with Federal courts and with the Congress so there will be mutual understanding of Federal emergency plans involving law enforcement and the exercise of legal powers during emergencies of various magnitudes.

(d) *Legal advice*. Develop emergency plans for providing legal advice to the President, the Cabinet, and the heads of Executive departments and agencies wherever they may be located in an emergency, and provide emergency procedures for the review as to form and legality of Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, directives, regulations, and documents and of other documents requiring approval by the President or by the Attorney General which may be issued by authorized officers after an armed attack.

(e) *Alien control and control of entry and departure*. Develop emergency plans for the control of alien enemies and other aliens within the United States and, in consultation with the Department of the Treasury, develop emergency plans for the control of persons attempting to enter or leave the United States. These plans shall specifically include provisions for the following:

(1) The location, restraint, or custody of alien enemies.

(2) Temporary detention of alien enemies and other persons attempting to enter the United States pending determination of their admissibility.

(3) Apprehension of deserting alien crewmen and stowaways.

(4) Investigation and control of aliens admitted as contract laborers.

(5) Control of persons entering or departing from the United States at designated ports of entry.

(6) Increased surveillance of the borders to preclude prohibited crossings by persons.

(f) *Alien property*. Develop emergency plans for the seizure and administration of property of alien enemies under provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

(g) *Security standards*. In consultation with the Department of Defense and with other executive agencies to the extent appropriate, prepare plans for adjustment of security standards governing the employment of Federal personnel and Federal contractors in an emergency.

(h) *Research*. Within the framework of over-all Federal research objectives, supervise or conduct research in areas directly concerned with carrying out emergency preparedness responsibilities, designate representatives for necessary ad hoc or task-force groups, and provide advice and assistance to other agencies in planning for research in areas involving the interests of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 3. *Civil Defense.* In consonance with national civil defense programs developed by the Department of Defense, the Attorney General shall:

(a) *Local law enforcement.* Upon request, consult with and assist the Department of Defense to plan, develop, and distribute materials for use in the instruction and training of law-enforcement personnel for civil defense emergency operations; develop and carry out a national plan for civil defense instruction and training for enforcement officers, designed to utilize to the maximum extent practicable the resources and facilities of existing Federal, State, and local police schools, academies, and other appropriate institutions of learning; and assist the States in preparing for the conduct of intrastate and interstate law-enforcement operations to meet the extraordinary needs that would exist for emergency police services under conditions of attack or imminent attack.

(b) *Penal and correctional institutions.* Develop emergency plans and procedures for the custody and protection of prisoners and the use of Federal penal and correctional institutional resources, when available, for cooperation with local authorities in connection with mass feeding and housing, for the storage of standby emergency equipment, for the emergency use of prison hospitals and laboratory facilities, for the continued availability of prison-industry products, and for the development of Federal prisoner skills to appropriately augment the total supply of manpower; advise States and their political subdivisions regarding the use of State and local prisons, jails, and prisoners for the purpose of relieving local situations and conditions arising from a state of emergency.

(c) *Identification and location of persons.* Develop emergency plans and procedures for the use of the facilities and personnel of the Department of Justice in assisting the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with the development of plans and procedures for the identification of the dead and the reuniting of families during a civil defense emergency.

SEC. 4. *Interagency Cooperation.* Unless otherwise provided in this order, the Attorney General shall assume the initiative in developing joint plans for emergency preparedness functions described in this order in consultation with those departments and agencies which have responsibilities for any segment of such activities.

SEC. 5. *Presidential Coordination.* The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning shall advise and assist the President in determining policy for, and assist him in coordinating the performance of, functions under this order with the total national preparedness program.

SEC. 6. *Emergency Planning.* Emergency plans and programs shall be developed as an integral part of the continuing activities of the Department of Justice on the basis that it will have the responsibility for carrying out such programs during an emergency. The Attorney General shall be prepared to implement all appropriate plans developed under this order. Modifications, based on emergency conditions, will be in accordance with policy determinations by the President.

SEC. 7. *Emergency Actions.* Nothing in this order shall be construed as conferring authority under Title III of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2291–2297), or otherwise, to put into effect any emergency plan, procedure, policy, program, of course of action prepared or developed pursuant to this order. Such authority is reserved to the President.

SEC. 8. *Redelegation.* The Attorney General is hereby authorized to redelegate within the Department of Justice the functions hereinabove assigned to him.

SEC. 9. *Construction.* Nothing in this order shall be deemed to derogate from any now-existing assignment of functions to any Executive agency or officer made by statute or by Executive order.

SEC. 10. *General.* To the extent of any inconsistency between the provisions of any prior order and the provisions of this order, the latter shall control.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 11, 1966.*

Elbie Jay Goes Far for a Friend

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the eminent satirist Arthur Hoppe has written another column on the Elbie Jay family which appeared in the October 13 issue of the San Francisco Chronicle. I have had many letters commending me for inserting some of the Arthur Hoppe articles in the RECORD and I shall continue to insert the ones written on the Elbie Jay family for the benefit of Hoppe's admirers.

The article follows:

OUR MAN HOPPE: ELBIE JAY GOES FAR FOR A FRIEND

(By Arthur Hoppe)

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay Family, starring ol' Elbie Jay—a lovable cuss whose only aim is making friends and keeping 'em. In their place.

As we join up with ol' Elbie today, he's a-packin' his valise. And he's lookin' a mite grim around the dewlaps as his pretty wife, Birdie Bird, enters.

BIRDIE BIRD (happily). Oh, Elbie, you're going out campaigning! It'll do you a world of good to howdy and press the flesh again. Frankly, you've been just a wee bit testy lately.

ELBIE. Arrrggghhh!

BIRDIE BIRD. But I knew your fellow Democrats would finally presuade you to come out and help them win the election. What happened? Did you finally hear from California?

ELBIE (grumpily). Yep. They said I was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts . . .

BIRDIE BIRD. Oh, Elbie, that's wonderful!

ELBIE. . . . of 42.6 per cent of my fellow countrymen and maybe I'd like to campaign in Pennsylvania.

BIRDIE BIRD. My, how generous of them. And what did Pennsylvania say?

ELBIE. They said my personal appeal was desperately needed. Most likely in New York or Ohio.

BIRDIE BIRD (frowning). How confusing.

ELBIE. Right. So I called in all the party strategists. And I told them humbly: "Friends, I'm willing to use my immense magnetism and tremendous popularity to help any Democrat in this great land of mine achieve victory. I don't care how far I got to go in this glorious cause."

BIRDIE BIRD. That's nice, Elbie. Where are they sending you?

ELBIE. Asia.

BIRDIE BIRD. Asia?

ELBIE. Well, they figure it'll help the Democrats at home if I show folks all the friends I've made for us in Asia.

BIRDIE BIRD (brightening). That makes sense. And you've been wanting to see Japan. . .

ELBIE. I don't seem to be going to Japan. Something about the State Department not wanting to topple their government.

BIRDIE BIRD (consolingly). Well, there's lots of other important places—Indonesia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Cambodia. . .

ELBIE (scowling). They appear to have been left off this itinerary But at least I'll get a warm welcome from all my friends over there. (Checking his list.) All six of them.

BIRDIE BIRD (cheerily). And I don't recall when anyone's gone so far to campaign for his friends at home.

ELBIE (gloomily). Maybe so. But one thing's beginning to fret me. Where am I going to go to campaign in 19 and 68?

Well, tune in again, folks. And meantime, as you mosey down the winding trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' granddaddy used to say:

"When a feller needs a friend in this vale of tears and strife, who needs him?"

The Accomplishments of the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday last, October 15, 1966, the President held a press conference on the accomplishments of the 89th Congress, at which time Senate Majority Leader MANSFIELD and I, were present, and remarks were made in relation to the accomplishments of this "fabulous 89th Congress."

The 89th Democratic-controlled Congress has made history in a number of important respects. In the service of our people, there is no Congress that has made a greater record in the history of our country.

The 89th Congress has passed over 90 percent of the Great Society recommendations of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

In my extension, I include remarks made by President Lyndon B. Johnson, Senate Majority Leader MIKE MANSFIELD, and myself, together with a release entitled. "The Great Congress" setting forth in detail the outstanding accomplishments of the 89th Congress.

This was the last meeting with the President at a press conference of the Speaker, and the Senate majority leader, before the President left on his vital and important trip to the Far East. I know that I express the sentiments of all Members of the House and the American people in wishing the President a most successful trip, and that we are looking forward to the safe return of the President and Mrs. Johnson to the United States.

The material referred to follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT, THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK, AND SENATE MAJORITY LEADER, SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD, ON THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

The PRESIDENT. We have scheduled at 1:30 the report of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader of the United States Senate.

I make certain predictions in my statement that includes the hope, the possibility, I think, and the belief that if I can get them back to the Hill promptly, maybe we can break all records—records for the successful production of a Congress that has been functioning now very effectively and with great pride for 174 years.

We will now have a brief statement from the Majority Leader.

It is with great pride that I now present the beloved and productive, and most respected Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives, my long time, devoted friend, JOHN MCCORMACK.

The SPEAKER. Mr. President, the report that I make to you this afternoon will be brief.

I can sum up the record of the 89th Congress of this House of Representatives in just one word—fabulous. We have been fortunate to have many outstanding Congresses: the 59th, under Theodore Roosevelt; the 63rd, under Woodrow Wilson; the great 73rd, under Franklin Roosevelt.

Then in my fourth term, I was proud to be a Member of that 73rd Congress which gave life and force to the New Deal.

But this Nation has never witnessed anything like the fabulous 89th Congress, both sessions of this Congress. It has surpassed them all. Not because it has produced more legislation than any previous Congress, but because this legislation will have more meaning and deeper significance for every American than any in the past.

This Congress has heard what you have had to say, Mr. President, and has left this country a legacy of greatness.

I would like to add that in this Congress, unlike any in my memory, the Second Session has been just as productive as the First. These achievements do not take place magically or overnight. They are the fruits of hard work, of intense deliberation and debate, by the most dedicated democratic Congress I have seen in my 38 years as a Member of the House.

Many, many Members of Congress, of course, merit our gratitude, but the freshmen Democratic Congressmen who provided the margin of victory in so many vital legislative battles deserve special emphasis in relation to credit.

By their words and their deeds they won their stripes in the 89th Congress, and this country needs them back again.

This, Mr. President, completes my report. We are looking forward with hope and anticipation to an even greater 90th Congress next year.

The PRESIDENT. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I don't know any more difficult job in this country, and certainly not in this government, than the job of being Majority Leader of the United States Senate.

I don't know of any man that ever held that job that did it so well with such universal affection and respect from not only every Member of that body, but from every member of the Cabinet and the President himself.

I take great pride and pleasure in presenting to you one of the most beloved men in this Country, and one of my most trusted and loyal friends of many years, MIKE MANSFIELD.

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am here this afternoon to report briefly to you on the state of the great 89th Congress. In just a few days, the curtain will ring down on two years of towering legislative achievement.

Throughout this period, the Senate started early and worked late. You set a large and demanding task before us. The Congress met that challenge as concerned and compassionate legislators. The Senate of the 89th Congress was infused with the excitement of great expectations.

In these two sessions, we have written into the statute books legislation whose scope and excellence have never been equaled in the history of the Republic.

Mr. President, when we finish our work, the Second Session will add its full share to the First in its achievements. The American people are the beneficiaries.

This legislation has increased the opportunities of so very many, and has brightened the hopes of all. As one whose home was once on the Hill, you know the pride that comes from accomplishment and the fulfillment that flows from a job well done. We are very proud of our record, and I am glad that we can share this moment with you.

So, Mr. President, as you undertake your mission of peace and good will to Asia, I speak for all of us in the Senate again when I say Godspeed and our very best wishes to you for a most successful journey.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Majority Leader, Members of Congress, Distinguished Guests:

In the history of our country, certainly, in the past, most Americans have been rather cynical about their party platforms. But this year I believe the Americans have changed their way of thinking, for this year the Democratic Party has lived up to its platform.

To enact our 1964 platform, the President recommended 170 important bills, including what we call 60 "landmark measures." The 89th Congress has passed, or we believe will pass, more than nine out of ten of these bills. Its batting average, .900, we think is a good World Series record.

We ran on our platform. We got elected on our platform. We have enacted our platform. But even more important is what is in that platform. I want to be, briefly, quite specific.

Let's take education. In the previous 88 Congresses, 174 years, before this Administration, Congress passed only six basic education bills. The first one was in Abraham Lincoln's Administration. For the next one, we had to wait for Woodrow Wilson, the next one Harry Truman, and the last three for President Eisenhower.

In the 35 months since I entered the White House, Congress has passed not six, as it did in the 174 years, but 18 basic education bills.

In the first 174 years, Congress invested $5 billion 800 million for education, or an average of $33 million per year in educating our children.

The 89th Congress invested not $5 billion 800 million, but $9 billion 600 million, almost twice as much as all those other Congresses put together.

I think you know what this will mean for our children. I think you will live to see what it will mean for our country.

This Congress has provided assistance to the child that is four or five years old in Head Start and carries that assistance on through elementary, secondary, vocational education, higher education, until you get a Ph.D. in college, if you can take it.

Let's take health. Outside of education, we think that health is one of our most urgent problems.

In 1798 the Public Health Service was first established. From 1798 until 1963, for 168 years, 17 major health measures were enacted—17 in 168 years.

In that time, our Federal investment for health totaled approximately $10 billion—$10 billion for that entire first 88 Congresses.

Since 1963, Congress has enacted not 17 measures, but 24 major health programs—more than were enacted in all the previous 168 years put together.

The 89th Congress will allocate $8 billion 200 million for health, including medical care—that is the granddaddy of all of them—nearly as much as Federal health expenditures for all the other 168 years put together.

Let's take conservation and beautification. The 89th Congress passed 20 major conservation measures. This morning I signed an additional seven measures to extend our parks, our scenic waterways, to save our historic sites, to preserve or natural seashores, to beautify our land for our children.

This year, this Congress will bring more than one million acres of land into the public domain for parks and playgrounds, near our teeming cities where our families live and our people and children grow up.

Let's take cities. We have met with the most distinguished group of Mayors of both parties from throughout this land today.

We have the Demonstration Cities Act, the Mass Transit Act, the act to clean up our dirty water and to clean out our dirty air—beginning a major battle to make American cities places where American people can live full and decent lives.

Never in the history of any Congress has so much legislation been passed affecting so many people in so many of the cities of America.

Yesterday we had the very difficult and dangerous vote, but under the leadership of the great Speaker of the House, that measure, Demonstration Cities, passed the House.

May I observe, Senator MANSFIELD, that I hope you and the Speaker can work out your differences. If you can't work them out here in the East Room, be sure to work them out in the Capitol, because I would like to sign that bill when I get back.

Let's take consumers: Truth in Packaging, Auto Safety, Tire Safety, Child Safety—all major measures to guard the health and safety of our people.

I could discuss all the 170 bills, but I want to summarize them.

This is the Education Congress, and I hope we can remember that.

This is the Health Congress, and we will gladly compare it with all the others combined.

This is the Conservation Congress.

This is the Cities Congress.

This is the Consumers Congress.

When the historians of tomorrow write of today, they will say of the 89th Congress, in my judgment, "This was the great Congress."

In closing, I would like to mention two other matters of note.

First, this was a Congress of leaders. I don't know of anyone who illustrates this better than CARL ALBERT, our beloved House Majority Leader, who wanted to climb out of his hospital bed last night to go down and vote for the cities bill.

Speaker MCCORMACK had to order him not to come. I called him this morning and talked to him on the telephone and thanked him for not coming.

Second, this was a Congress of action. It was only one year ago today that I asked Bob Wood to leave his prestigious place at MIT to come to Washington to head a Task Force on the Cities, to make recommendations for the President to submit to the Congress.

In that one year, he has been here, he has organized that Task Force, he has made his recommendations, the President has transmitted them to the Congress, and the Congress has passed them through both Houses.

I want to pay tribute to Mr. Wood and to Secretary Weaver, and to all the others who have done so much to provide the basic ideas for this major legislative triumph.

I think I should observe that yesterday I looked at these major measures. I was speaking to the Senate at their invitation, to come and be with them before I go on my Asian trip.

I saw there a man who was a leader of another party, who had walked in on crutches, but who was still at his post of duty. I observed that while he would not want to be associated with us on some of the measures, that on a good portion of these measures the leadership of both sides in the Senate had cast their votes the same way.

The record in the House is a little different. The leadership of the House Minority party voted with us about 30-odd percent of the time.

Now, our problem is we have provided this legislation and we must administer it and execute it in such a manner as to bring pride to its authors and to those who helped us create it.

To all the American people, to all the people of both parties, and particularly to the leaders who are responsible for the Congress themselves, who are here today, the last thing I want to do before I leave is to to say God bless you, thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have done for the American people.

THE GREAT CONGRESS

The 89th Congress has been the Congress of Great Achievement.

Action is the word for the 89th Congress. Its greatness stems from an unparalleled partnership with the President.

The President sent 170 major recommendations to the 89th Congress.

And the 89th Congress has acted or will act favorably on over 90 percent of them.

But statistics tell only a small part of the story of the landmark partnership between President Johnson and the 89th Congress.

For the achievements of this Congress were registered by breaking through obstacles that had blocked earlier efforts—and passing legislation that broke a new trail in America for our citizens.

EDUCATION

In years to come, when children can get as much education as they can absorb, Americans will know it began with the 89th Congress.

Grade schools and high schools

For the first time in our history, President Johnson and the 89th Congress broke through the roadblock that had stymied federal aid to elementary and secondary schools. Different attempts to pass a general school aid bill had been bogged down in bitter controversies since World War II.

The Presidential and Congressional partnership achieved victory where others had failed by a new approach.

They created specialized aids for school districts with a heavy concentration of children from poor families.

They permitted children in public and private schools to share benefits.

They stimulated innovation in the school systems of America.

They strengthened state departments of education.

The programs which this law is supporting have been designed not in Washington, but in local communities throughout the country, to meet educational needs in the way each community thinks best.

The 89th Congress created the National Teachers Corps—to enable "teachers with a sense of mission" to serve in city slums and rural poverty areas. The legislative path was not smooth. But the teacher corps was enacted and funded by the 89th Congress.

Colleges and universities

For the first time in U.S. history, the 89th Congress passed legislation.

To provide federal scholarships for college students.

To insure loans with federal subsidies on interest payments.

To buy books and other library materials.

To construct classrooms and acquire special equipment, including television, computers and other modern equipment.

To enable our universities to apply their skills to community problems.

HEALTH

In years to come, when senior citizens can get the medical care they need, Americans will know it began with the 89th Congress.

Medicare

President Johnson and the 89th Congress brought nineteen million older Americans to the promised land of medicare. Since the end of World War II, legislative proposals to set up a federal health insurance program for the aged had foundered in unresolved debate. The two decade controversy ended when medicare legislation became law on July 30, 1965.

Heart, cancer and stroke

These major killers—accounting for seven out of every ten deaths in our Nation—are finally being attacked—with the 89th Congress bringing more than one-billion dollars to the battle to conquer them and other diseases through medical research.

The Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke Amendments of 1965 provided another tactical weapon—regional medical programs. They will bring the lastest miracles of medical research to physicians working at a patient's bedside.

Health professions assistance

To assure the training and education of more doctors, nurses, and other medical specialists new legislations provided assistance for the expansion of medical and technical schools, and scholarships and loans for their students.

Comprehensive health planning

To assist states to develop comprehensive programs to meet the wide range of public health needs.

CITIES

In years to come, when our cities are our Nation's pride, rather than centers of blight, Americans will know it began with the 89th Congress.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

For the first time in history, American cities are represented in the highest councils of the nation. Through the new Department of Housing and Urban Development the Federal government is now equipped to deal comprehensively with the crisis of our cities.

The new Department was ready for new programs—and the 89th Congress passed them.

Rent supplements

In a major breakthrough, President Johnson and the 89th Congress won approval for this new program to provide decent housing for the poor by marshalling the resources of private enterprise. Rent supplements encourage private non-profit groups to develop housing for poor families at low cost for the American taxpayer.

Demonstration cities

For the first time in our history, the President and the 89th Congress acted to save our cities from the grinding forces of decay. This new law will help cities to mount a comprehensive attack on blight, hopelessness, and unemployment by:

Planning, developing and carrying out comprehensive, locally, prepared programs to rebuild or restore entire slum or blighted neighborhoods—in cities large and small.

Providing the facilities and services so that those living in the city can become useful, productive citizens, no longer dependent on public assistance.

Meeting the human needs of people living in our cities as they rehabilitate their physical environment.

Urban mass transit

The President and the 89th Congress have provided the means to help unsnarl traffic congestion in cities and to enable citizens to travel back and forth from work with speed, ease, and comfort.

A CLEANER, MORE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

In years to come when people will be living in America the Beautiful—when our air is fresh and clean—instead of clouded with smog and soot, when our water is sweet and pure, Americans will know it began with the 89th Congress.

Water pollution control

For the first time, the President and the 89th Congress established a program of water quality standards. The Water Quality Act of 1965 authorized the Federal government to set clean water standards for States that do not set their own.

Clean rivers

About to receive final passage in Congress, this measure will help cities and states to clean entire river basins.

Air pollution

The 89th Congress has given the Federal government authority to set standards for the control of exhaust from motor vehicles whose fumes cast into the air 300,000 tons of pollutants a day.

Solid waste disposal

One of America's most costly, difficult and potentially dangerous problems was attacked for the first time with passage of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. Our national rubbish heap grows at the rate of 800 million pounds a day. The cost of solid waste disposal is a heavy burden on the average city budget. This act coordinated the combined research and problem-solving efforts of Federal, State, local governments, and private industries and universities.

Highway beautification

Another precedent-shattering measure resulting from the Presidential and Congressional partnership is the Highway Beautification Act. It will help clean up roadside America, by helping States screen junkyards, excavation scars, and other highway eyesores.

Recreation areas

The 89th Congress marked a turning point in conservation. We are now developing national parks and recreation areas which are within easy travelling distance of our urban centers. Federal funds have gone to States and local governments to help purchase land near our large metropolitan areas for fishing, boating, picnicking, camping, and swimming.

CIVIL RIGHTS

In years to come when a man's color in the voting booth is as irrelevant as his nationality at the immigration station, Americans will remember it was finally accomplished by the 89th Congress.

Voting rights

On August 6, 1965, President Johnson signed into law the most comprehensive voting rights legislation to win Congressional approval in nearly a century.

Breaking away from traditional courtroom remedies of prior legislation, the measure which the 89th Congress passed:

Suspended the use of literacy tests and other voter qualification devices.

Authorized use of Federal voter registrars in States and counties where Negro registration fell below specified levels.

Result: 460,000 Negroes registered in five States during a 12-month period.

Immigration

Under the Immigration Act of 1965, foreigners can enter this Country not on the basis of arbitrary quotas, but on the basis of their potential contribution to our Country. The test is not where you come from but what you can do.

TO PROTECT FREEDOM ABROAD

In years to come, when hot and cold wars give way to peace on earth, Americans will know that this new era was ushered in by the 89th Congress.

The 89th Congress has charted new and dramatic paths for the freedom of all mankind—in economic development, in the population crisis, in reducing world famine, and in the protection of freedom abroad. This Congress has been firm in support of the nation's commitment to defend the people of South Vietnam against aggression and subversion.

Among the outstanding measures the 89th Congress has passed are:

A vast increase in military expenditures and Vietnam supplementals to make this country stronger than all the other nations of the world combined, and to protect a freedom-loving people in South Vietnam against aggression.

The Asian Development Bank to give an entire region of the world the financing it needs to develop its own resources.

Food for Freedom legislation, to help the new developing nations of the world help themselves develop their own agricultural resources.

Food for India—an emergency program to help a subcontinent sustain its people against the ravages of hunger and drought.

The International Education Act to help strengthen the bond of understanding and extend the educational promise of the Great Society to the world.

Funds for the Peace Corps to continue this vital program in which Americans have dedicated themselves to serve their fellow men in the new nations of the world.

The Foreign Aid Bill, to continue our program of strengthening free countries and bringing them closer to the day when they, in turn, will be able to help others less developed than themselves.

The Inter-American Development Bank to strengthen this financial arm of the Alliance for Progress.

THE WAR AGAINST POVERTY

In years to come when poverty no longer scars the free or the land, Americans will know that the 89th Congress led the attack.

Economic Opportunity Act

This nation is the first in the history of mankind to commit itself to wiping out poverty.

That commitment to 34 million Americans was formally made when President Johnson in 1964 signed the Economic Opportunity Act, passed by the 88th Congress. That commitment was reinforced and expanded by the 89th Congress.

In 1967, total Federal anti-poverty expenditures (including those under the Economic Opportunity Act) will total some $21 billion, $7 billion more than in 1965, and an increase in effort of 50 percent over 1964.

The 89th Congress passed laws which expand upon old programs and which bring new weapons into the arsenal to defeat poverty—Rent Supplements, Teacher Corps, Demonstration Cities, Appalachia, Economic Development, Minimum Wage, Aid to Education and Higher Education.

The Child Nutrition Act

This new program is designed to give poor school children nutritious meals so that hunger does not hamper their ability to learn and to grow.

LAW AND JUSTICE

In years to come when our streets are safe and our courts are unclogged, Americans will know it began with the 89th Congress.

Law enforcement assistance

The 89th Congress and the President have for the first time developed a program to help states find new ways to strike at crime and its roots.

National Crime Commission

A Commission of distinguished specialists who are probing deeply into the entire system of criminal justice and the causes of crime.

Narcotics

In legislation soon to be passed, the 89th Congress will launch a program to reclaim the lives of narcotics addicts while retaining strict penalties against those who traffic in these enslaving drugs.

Bail reform

For the first time in 175 years, the 89th Congress has revised the archaic bail system in federal courts by making the test for bail not the size of a man's wallet but his character.

Civil procedure reforms

The 89th Congress has moved to sweep the dockets clean in cases where the Government is a party by encouraging more out of court settlements.

TO SAFEGUARD THE CONSUMER

In the years to come when the death toll on the highways has been dramatically reduced and when housewives can shop without a sliderule, Americans will know it began with the 89th Congress.

Traffic and highway safety

For the first time in history, President Johnson and the 89th Congress have given us the tools to mount a full-scale nationwide attack against death on the highways.

By establishing national standards to insure the building of the safest automobiles.

By probing deeply into the "hows" and "whys" of accidents.

By providing funds to states to stimulate programs for safer highways, driver training and licensing, and used car inspection.

Tire safety

For the first time in history, President Johnson and the 89th Congress have given the driving public protection against the unsafe tires that can cause a deadly accident.

Truth in packaging

President Johnson and the 89th Congress broke through four years of inaction and delay to develop a Truth in Packaging bill which will shortly receive final Congressional approval. It will enhance the welfare of every consumer in the market place by eliminating "packages that lie"

by requiring the full and clear disclosure of what is in a food package, who made the product, how much it weighs and how much it costs.

By regulating practices which lead to confusion in the supermarket such as "cents-off", "servings", and "jumboquarts".

By preventing the "slack filling" of packages.

Child Safety Act

For the first time, our children can be protected against toys that are toxic, and needless and tragic deaths among our very young will be averted.

STREAMLINING THE GOVERNMENT

In the years to come as the Great Society programs achieve their full promise, they will serve the people effectively and fairly—in large part through the reshaping and streamlining of the Federal Government that began with the 89th Congress.

The record is outstanding.

Two new Cabinet-level departments have been created.

In the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the American city has been given a voice at the Cabinet table for the first time in the Nation's history.

In the Department of Transportation, we can begin to develop for the first time a coordinated national transportation policy to speed goods and people across a continent safely, efficiently and effectively.

Ten separate reorganization plans have been submitted. Every one has been approved by Congress. This is a record unmatched in a decade. For example,

In streamlining the Public Health Service, we are moving to fulfill the promise for every citizen of the landmark health measures passed by the 89th Congress.

In transferring the Water Pollution Control Administration to the Interior Department, we stepped up our attack on the pollution that blights our rivers and lakes.

In reorganizing our civil rights activities by transferring the Community Relations Service to the Department of Justice, we have brought new meaning and better coordination to our varied Civil Rights Programs.

In creating the Environmental Sciences Services Administration within the Department of Commerce, we brought new strength and order to those vital services of weather forecasting, mapping, and research.

In extending the Reorganization Act, we have made possible further major improvements in the structure of the Federal Government.

PERFORMANCE FOR PEOPLE

"The Great Society . . . proposes as the first test for a nation: The quality of its people."

How the 89th Congress helped the people

Education

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act now benefits:

7 million school children through special educational projects for disadvantaged youngsters.

49 million school children, in virtually every school in the land, through library and text books.

10 million children through innovative educational programs.

The Higher Education Act has provided this year:

134,000 equal opportunity scholarships to needy college students.

190,000 students with work-study assistance.

2,530 teacher fellowships and assistance for nearly 1,300 Teacher Corps interns.

The School Nutrition Act will provide:

300,000 to 400,000 needy children with school breakfasts.

Lunch room equipment for schools attended by about 500,000 children.

The new GI Bill will benefit:

Over 500,000 returning servicemen through training this year, mostly in higher education. It is estimated that over the next ten years as many as 6 million veterans will benefit.

Labor

The Minimum Wage Amendments will benefit:

8 million workers for the first time through coverage of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the law, and extend additional benefits to the 30 million workers now covered.

Social Security

The Social Security Amendments of 1965 will aid:

Almost 20 million beneficiaries through a 7% increase in monthly checks.

350,000 persons age 72 and over who were previously not covered.

2 million welfare recipients through increased benefits. This legislation provides potential benefit increases for 8 million people.

Disabled Veterans and their Survivors

2.3 million beneficiaries will receive higher payments. This act will eventually benefit 25 million persons over a 10-year period.

Poverty

The War on Poverty has reached:

180,000 3 to 6 year olds in the full year Head Start program.

580,000 summer Head Start children.

370,000 youths in the Neighborhood Youth Corps Program.

30,000 through the Job Corps.

An estimated total of 6 million persons have been reached by the anti-poverty programs in 1966.

Health

Medicare benefits are available to:

19.1 million older Americans.

The Medicaid Program will benefit:

8 million persons now receiving welfare payments plus additional millions who are unable to afford medical care.

Special Grants for Medical Care will go to:

650,000 children in low income areas.

Vocational Rehabilitation increases will raise the number of disabled persons rehabilitated to:

A total of 160,000 annually, an increase of 25,000, with the potential raised to 200,000 disabled citizens per year.

Housing

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 will help:

44,000 persons now and one million over 4 years under the rent supplement program.

140,000 persons with low and moderate income housing, with a 3-year additional potential of 480,000 beneficiaries.

60,000 college students through more dormitories, and triple this number in the next 3 years.

17,000 elderly persons through newly authorized rental housing.

950,000 persons through added public health.

The Demonstration Cities Act will aid hundreds of thousands of people in cities large and small:

Recreation

Under legislation passed by the 89th Congress:

Over 20 million people will be able to enjoy more national recreation facilities—most of them close to their homes.

Law and Justice

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 opened the polls to:

460,000 new voters in five States who were registered to vote by Federal and local officials.

Agriculture

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 has benefitted:

The nation's farmers through higher income. Net farm income is up to $16 billion this year, a gain of $2 billion. Gross farm income is up to $49 billion, an all time high.

828,000 farmers in the wheat program earning an estimated $687 million in payments.

1.5 million farmers in the feed grain program, earning payments of $1.35 billion this year. Feed grains are the number one U.S. export dollar earner.

2 million rural Americans through more than 40,000 new homes that will be built in the next decade through the new Rural Housing Program.

1 million people in 1,400 rural communities under 5,500 population through water and sewerage systems, and other facilities.

THE PROSPEROUS ECONOMY

Since the last quarter of 1963, incomes have increased 17 per cent and consumer prices only about 5½ per cent. With this 11 per cent increase in "real" income, a 4-person wage-earner's family (husband, wife, two children) would have around $700 added purchasing power in 1966. With this it could buy:

One color television set and one automatic washing machine, or

One 1962 model popular-priced sedan to use as a second family car, or

New living room furniture and a rug plus a new refrigerator and a vacuum cleaner, or

A one-week vacation in New York City for two, including hotels, meals, entertainment, and air fare from Chicago.

A 4-person family of a salaried professional or managerial worker would have $1,100 added purchasing power in 1966. With this, it could:

Reshingle the roof and buy a color television set and an automatic washer, or

Keep a son or daughter at a state college or university for a year, or

Buy a 1963 popular-priced sedan as a second car.

The elderly couple living partly on a fixed income, such as Social Security, would have $350 additional buying power in 1966, thanks both to increased benefits and medicare. With this $350, they could buy:

A refrigerator and a vacuum cleaner, or

A new sofa, a man's topcoat, and a lady's coat.

The 89th Congress helped to keep our country and our people prosperous. Their important tax, fiscal and economic legislative achievements include, among others:

1. The Appalachian Program to develop an economically depressed 11-state region.

2. The Economic Development Administration and Program to apply the successful principles learned in Appalachia to other regions of our country.

3. The Expansion of Manpower Development and Training Programs to give workers new skills and to retrain workers with obsolete skills.

4. The Excise Tax Reductions to stimulate our economy, when it needed it—and their partial restoration to maintain our real gain and protect it from inflationary forces.

5. Interest Rate Controls to curb unhealthy competition in the money market.

6. Suspension of the Investment Credit and Accelerated Depreciation to help ease inflationary pressures which threaten the nation's prosperity.

7. Twenty-five Stockpile Bills to relieve critical shortages of materials needed for the national defense, to help reduce our balance of payments deficit, and to produce additional revenue for the Federal Government.

8. The Minimum Wage Amendments to increase the minimum wage to $1.60 and bring to 8 million additional low paid workers within the coverage of the law.

Deficit Financing the Villain in Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have asked permission to enclose an interesting article by Prof. Harley L. Lutz on deficit financing which I am sure will be of wide general interest. The article appeared in the Wall Street Journal on October 11, 1966:

DEFICIT FINANCING THE VILLAIN IN INFLATION

(By Harley L. Lutz)

The central theme of what has come to be called "The New Economics" is that perpetual prosperity can be maintained by manipulation of the Federal finances. In the earlier version of this dictrine budget deficits were to be deliberately incurred as a stimulus in a recession or depression by increasing expenditures and/or reducing taxes; and budget surpluses were to be realized as a restraint in a boom by increasing taxes and/or reducing expenditures. Thus, by alternating between stimulus and restraint, the economy would move forward on an even keel.

It was to be like driving an automobile at an even speed up and down hill by manipulation of throttle and brake. Some advocates thought it was about as simple as that. The assumption was made that over the economic cycle surpluses and deficits would cancel out. There would then be no long-range increase of public debt and no danger of runaway inflation. This theory was known as "cyclical budget balance."

Regardless of theoretical merit, the policy would be immensely difficult to execute with the precision that is postulated. It calls for a degree of foreknowledge of economic and business conditions and trends approaching omniscience in order to time exactly the shift from deficit to surplus, and for a willingness to submit to a strict fiscal and monetary discipline that is most unpalatable to addicts of the sure-fire political maxim of "spending and electing."

Addiction to spending prevailed, reinforced by repeated assertions that the economic cycle had been abolished. Accordingly, it was decided, first, that deficit financing need not be confined to recessions and, second, that tax reduction combined with deficits would keep the boom rolling. In short, the part of the prescription originally intended for recession conditions only was applied through years of phenomenal rise of gross national product. Warnings of inflation were disregarded or answered by the non sequitur that the United States had less inflation than many other countries. Too many people believed that some inflation was good for business, for jobs, and for income.

THREAT TO STABILITY

Eventually, the consequences of the new fiscal policy could no longer be hidden under the rug. Inflation has progressed to the stage where it is a serious threat to economic stability, and the apologists for the New Economics are saying that Government action to deal with it is too little and too late.

In this they are correct. It is too late to undo all of the damage done by disregard of the basic fiscal fact that deficit financing is not a blessing but a necessary evil, to be used only under emergency conditions, never to be deliberately employed to manipulate the economy. The scorn heaped on the doctrine of budget balance and on personal thrift as part of an obsolete Puritan ethic has hatched a brood of fiscal chickens that are coming home to roost. The President has recently said that inflation is a pickpocket. Not too long ago it was extolled by many as an economic benefactor. Just when, in the official thinking, it crossed the line from benefactor to thief, is not pin-pointed.

The fact is that inflation, in any degree and at any time, is picking someone's pocket. The first victims are those living on fixed incomes, including the large and growing number of persons whose sole means of support is a retirement pension from private or public sources. Cost of living escalator provisions in these retirement pension contracts would only compound the mischief, as it has in union wage contracts, for it would set the stamp of approval on inflation as an official policy. It would create a vicious spiral of income escalation and inflationary increase of the money supply to provide the larger income payments.

The latest increase of the Federal minimum wage is an instance of the cross-purposes at which the Government often works. Employers' costs will be increased and their prices must rise to cover them, but the Government is trying to control inflation by regulating prices. Proponents of the increase stressed the additional demand ensuing from the higher wage, but the New Economists insist that excessive total demand is the cause inflation. Those whose services are deemed to be not worth the higher wage will not be employed although they might be employable at a lower figure. The policy could increase welfare costs and, more seriously, cause greater unrest among those without jobs.

The minimum wage has always been supported by organized labor, apparently with no thought to the fact that if Government has a clear legal power to set a wage floor it has equal power to set a wage ceiling. This is being done in Britain and if the official groping for inflation control measures becomes sufficiently desperate it is not beyond possibility here.

Failure to understand the effect of inflation on interest rates has led to official criticism of the current high level of these rates. The two major areas of the capital market in which the interest rate reflects the relation between demand and supply are those served by 1) the group of savings institutions and 2) the commercial banks. The former are dependent for loanable funds on the savings deposited with them. The latter are dependent on the volume of reserves which they carry in the Federal Reserve Banks of their respective districts. Every additional dollar of demand deposit created by loan or investment must be covered by a corresponding percentage increase of reserve.

If the flow of savings declines, or if funds previously saved and deposited are withdrawn, the lending capacity of savings institutions is reduced. To counteract this trend interest rates are increased. Inflation cuts into the ability of individuals to save, and the prospect of still more inflation induces a "flight from the currency," which is intensified as the dollar loses more and more of its purchasing power.

The volume of commercial bank reserves is controlled by the Federal Reserve board of governors, mainly through the operations of its its open market committee. Since December 1965, the board has been tightening the bank credit screws and higher bank rates are a means of rationing credit. Federal Reserve policy has been in the direction of inflation control, an appropriate action so far as concerns the private economy. Its efforts have been in large degree counteracted by Federal fiscal policy, which has been to proceed with deficit financing regardless of signs of "overheating."

THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

The chief villain in the play is excessive Federal spending on a deficit basis. The criticism of too little, too late, is directed at the Government's failure to take vigorous action months ago to increase taxes. Even such action would have availed little unless accompanied by a sufficient curb on spending to end the deficit. In view of the supposed political advantage of continued large expenditure for such domestic programs as Great Society, anti-poverty, urban renewal, space exploration, education and others, there can be no assurance that the tax increases reportedly under consideration would suffice to put out the inflation fire.

The reckless disregard of prudent expenditure planning that the Congress has always displayed, and never more conspicuous than in recent years, warrants considerable doubt if any tax increase would be adequate. Prudent expenditure planning requires that the full long-range cost of every multiple-year Federal program, its effect on available Federal resources, and its importance in relation to other demands on these resources, be estimated and made public at inception. The Federal budget is full of fiscal time bombs in the form of projects launched with a small, seemingly harmless appropriation, but involving total future costs running into many millions or billions. Thus there is a "built-in" threat that deficit financing and inflation may continue regardless of tax policy.

This danger is increaesd by the prospect of an escalation of the war's scope and cost, predicted by some to occur after the November election. If the official policy should prove to be escalation rather than a program leading to termination, the failure to offset the enormous war cost by drastic reduction of domestic spending will make a mockery of inflation control.

AN UNCERTAIN EFFECT

Suspension of the 7% investment tax credit is the chief tax change currently before Congress. Earlier, some excise tax reductions had been cancelled, and changes in some depreciation rules are under consideration. The investment tax credit is a gadget introduced when expansion of business capital investment was said to need special stimulus. It was also designed to win the political support of businessmen. The device never had a sound basis as a tax measure for its chief result has been to confer an additional tax benefit on many companies for doing something they intended to do anyway. A far sounder way to provide greater profit incentive for additional capital investment would have been even more reduction of the corporation tax rate than was made. This would have been a break for those companies whose resources or scope of operations did not warant a present increase of capital investment, as well as for the companies able and willing to finance capital expansion with or without the tax credit.

Suspension of the credit is an anti-inflation weapon of uncertain value. Some capital expenditure may be cancelled or postponed during the period of suspension but the volume is not now predictable with certainty. If and when the war is ended and an adequate degree of restraint is introduced in Federal spending—conditions essential to ending the suspension regardless of any present stipulation—the business community would be well advised to let the investment credit die and concentrate on reduction of the corporation income tax rate.

Meantime, rumors persist that a program of tax increase will be announced after the election. Delay beyond this particular date suggests priority of political expediency over fiscal statesmanship. The explanation that up to now there has not been sufficient evidence of inflation to justify a broad tax increase does not square with the denunciation of inflation by the President and other officials. When a thief is abroad in the land we should not wait until after an election to set about apprehending him.

The mistake that was made in the tax revision of 1964 puts the Government under a substantial handicap in any effort to combat inflation by tax increase. This mistake was in abandoning nearly all intent to retain consumption taxes as part of the Federal tax system. The reason given then was that an increase in total demand was necessary to keep the boom rolling, and elimination of excise taxes would enable the people to spend for goods and services the income accruing to them through this remission.

This argument, never a sound one, now works against the objective of inflation control. The long series of deficits has led to an excessive increase of the money supply and thereby to an excessive increase of total demand. But the only taxes now available for reducing this demand are the corporation and individual income taxes. If repeal of excises increased total demand, by the same theory restoration of excises would diminish it. The broader the excise tax the more would demand be reduced.

Political odds are heavy against early restoration of excise taxes, although this may be possible later if the war cost becomes insupportable otherwise. This leaves, for the present, the income taxes. There are two ways of judging their effectiveness, depending on the purpose in mind. One is elimination of the deficit, the other is suppression of inflation by reducing demand.

An increase of Federal revenues through higher taxes of any sort would reduce or eliminate the deficit if there were an effective curb on Federal spending. At any given level of tax rates, the growth of the economy will automatically increase tax revenue. But the built-in expansion of Federal spending under programs already enacted will as automatically raise total expenditure. There is nothing in the present outlook to prevent Congress from introducing more of these fiscal time bombs, whether or not the President approves. Without expenditure control there can be no assurance that tax revenues can be increased to a level sufficient to end the inflation caused by deficit financing.

The political approach to inflation regards it as caused by excessive business and private spending. The series of Presidential interviews with state governors suggests that state and local spending is also held responsible. The issue involves the effectiveness of the available tax increases to reduce total demand.

The first impact of a higher corporation tax would be on dividends rather than retained earnings. Unless these were further siphoned off by a severe excess profits tax they would be available for capital expansion as profit prospects indicated. To whatever extent this should happen, demand for basic materials entering into plant and equipment would not be reduced.

Limitation of business capital expansion is self-defeating for it deprives the market of the additional goods which, it produced, excessive money supply in relation to goods.

Individual income tax increases would very likely be made in the rates on the middle and upper bracket incomes. For political reasons the income tax benefits so recently conferred at the bottom of the income scale would not be reduced or removed until extremely critical conditions had developed. The anti-inflation impact of the income tax rate changes readily available would not be great, for those most seriously affected do not now pour all of their income into the market for goods and services. The overall effect would be to reduce the ability of those with moderate to large incomes to save and thereby provide funds for mortgage and other investments, directly or through savings institutions.

The criticism that the Government has done too little, too late, must be aimed first and foremost at its reliance on deficit financing to support an excessive level of public spending. It should be aimed at the disregard for budget balance in a period of rapidly rising prosperity. And finally, it should be aimed at the conscienceless loading of the future with immense burdens and commitments for the sake of cheap, present political advantage. The Budget Bureau annually emphasizes the growing volume of obligatory expenditure over which it has no control. Too much cannot be done, too soon, to review, revise, and rescind large chunks of these built-in billions scheduled for future payment.

Social Security Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES M. HANLEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, judging from a colloquy on the floor of the Senate on Friday of this past week, it is most unlikely that the other body has any interest in discussing amendments to title 19 of the Social Security Act. I feel that this is unfortunate in view of the fact that the House Ways and Means Committee has a good bill reported and ready for consideration.

To my way of thinking, the Congress is obliged to introduce into title 19 language to protect both the intent of the Congress and the resources of the U.S. Treasury. Title 19 provided for reorganizing and improving Federal-State medical assistance programs for the needy. Improvements in medical aid for the needy are good. There is not a man or woman here who does not believe that it is right and necessary to provide medical assistance to those who are in need but are unable to help themselves. I do not think that the State of New York did a reasonable or responsible job of interpreting the purpose of title 19. The Ways and Means Committee report on its amendments to title 19 says:

> Your committee never intended that Federal matching under title 19 would be made in the case of a considerable portion of the adult working population of moderate income.

I feel that New York's eligibility standards for free medical assistance are far too broad. Too many individuals and families are eligible who are really able to take care of themselves, and so I feel that it is necessary to protect and insulate the Federal Treasury from the full financial implications of the more liberal title 19 medical assistance programs. The States and the local governments have the responsibility to look after their own treasuries.

I regret very much that we will not be given the opportunity to vote on sensible and needed controls over title 19. The Ways and Means Committee bill would have removed Federal financial sharing for those individuals who should be able to take care of themselves, while at the same time preserving Federal support for those who are really needy; the blind, dependent children, the disabled, and the aged. I hope that we will be able to get into this question shortly after the 90th Congress convenes.

New York's medical assistance program, known as medicaid, has aroused a storm of controversy, especially among citizens of moderate income whose State and local taxes would have to be raised to pay for the program. On October 13, 1966 Dr. Ephraim J. Felderman, president of the Association of New York State Physicians and Dentists, spoke to the Syracuse Federation of Women's Clubs about the medicaid program. At the very outset of the speech, Dr. Felderman made it very clear that the association supported fully a responsible program in New York and in the Nation which offers publicly financed medical care for those who truly need it. Dr. Felderman's main theme is shared by very many of his fellow New Yorkers. We are opposed to medicaid because it is just too much. I believe that my colleagues should have the opportunity to read the text of Dr. Felderman's speech, and so I include it at this point:

New York State's Medicaid Plan—the Cost May Be More Than $$

(Address by Ephraim J. Felderman, M.D., president, Association of New York State Physicians and Dentists, Inc., at the Annual Institute of the Syracuse Federation of Women's Clubs)

Mrs. Blackmer, members of the Syracuse Federation of Women's Clubs, guests—as a physician I am not always fortunate enough to be able to discuss medical care with civic minded members of the laity. Therefore I thank you for this opportunity.

At the outset, I will state the position of our Association on Medicaid.

The position is relatively simple.

We are for Medicaid.

We are for a responsible program in our state and in the nation which offers publicly financed medical care for those who truly need it.

And we are for such a program for very important reasons.

In the first place we are human beings. And, to a very large sense, we are our brother's keepers when it comes to care of the needy. My colleagues and I have spent a considerable amount of time during our professional lives giving free medical care to the needy—and we have done it without ever receiving, or even considering, compensation.

Too often, however, the needy have too much pride to come to us and, unfortunately, we cannot always learn about their predicaments on our own. In such situations, these unfortunate people deny themselves the necessary care, preventative practices and procedures, both medical and dental, until it is too late. Too frequently their condition becomes irreversible. With such cases, no matter how great our efforts and energies, often they are to no avail.

Medicaid can help avoid such tragedy. We see Medicaid as a way of eliminating the pride problem. With Medicaid, the indigent should be educated to look upon medical care as a right to which they are entitled. Then, it is likely that more of them will come to us when we can serve them to the best of our ability, which has always been our objective.

The program enacted by the Federal Government went a long way toward accomplishing this worthwhile objective for New York State. Indeed, it went a long way toward accomplishing it for the nation.

Furthermore, we would like to encourage additional governmental participation in the field of medicine. We urge the government to look very carefully into other ways of improving the medical services available to the public. This is especially important in view of Medicaid.

The things that count the most when someone is ill are: the skill of the professional man; the kind of team he has to support him while treating the patient; the equipment he has to work with, and the kind of environment in which the medical service is provided.

So we think that Government should be prepared to invest more dollars—and we assure you they would be productive dollars—to educate greater numbers of our young to be physicians and dentists, to train more nurses and to improve the competence of para-medical personnel. We would like to see more federal and state funds earmarked for these worthwhile causes. And a program such as this should be started now, if we expect Medicaid to be a truly effective program. After all, providing money to pay doctor bills can be a rather useless exercise if there are not enough doctors and supporting medical services—as well as suitable facilities—available to provide the vital treatment and care the sick require. The city hospitals in New York are confronted with a desperate situation in attempting to administer to welfare patients now. Just recently, after a visit to a city hospital, those instrumental in drafting and enacting the state Medicaid legislation expressed their shock. They too now realize there is little point in admitting patients for welfare medical care when not enough qualified doctors and trained nurses are available to attend to a patient's basic needs. An investigation of this has been promised.

Having listened to what I have said so far, you may wonder: Have we invited the right man? Does his Association have any reservations about Medicaid? The answer is yes. We do have reservations about Medicaid! The Association of New York State Physicians and Dentists is concerned—as are you—with the cost of medical service under the New York State Medicaid plan. We have many other concerns about the New York State Plan too. But to help you understand our concerns, I first must run through a short background on Medicaid.

The Congress of the United States enacted Title XIX of the Social Security Act, popularly known as Medicaid, last year. This was an effort to help all states provide free medical care to the indigent. Unfortunately, although the Congress had intended to cover only the truly indigent—the truly indigent are families who have incomes in the $2,500 to $4,000 annual range at maximum and who would be further pauperized by medical costs—the legislation did not clearly define this term.

As a result of this lack of definition, the unrealistic New York State Medicaid plan was born. Why do I label this plan unrealistic?

Allow me to ask:

Does anyone here really believe that roughly half the state's population actually needs welfare medical care?

Does anyone here think that practically every industrial worker in New York State needs Medicaid?

Or, in your opinion, is the New York State Medicaid plan fair when two men earning the same salary, each with the same size family and each with the same responsibilities, may not both qualify for Medicaid? This can be the case under the state plan. That is, if one man is thrifty and the other is not, the latter may benefit. The former may have saved $5,000 toward a down payment on a home. He would be ineligible if this money were in a savings account. His coworkers, who lives up to his every dollar and doesn't save would be entitled to welfare medical assistance under the program.

Furthermore, the plan does force roughly half the state's population, 8 million people, to accept welfare medical care—and 95 percent of the industrial workers in this state to go on welfare rolls under the plan.

I might also add that, although it is commonly believed the New York plan covers only those with net incomes of $6,000 a year or less, upon reading the fine print one learns that this isn't exactly the case. A man with a wife and two children earning $20,000 a year—but whose income in a particular month is no more than $500—gets all of his medical bills paid too. This, for example, could be a lawyer whose income is $2,000 one month, who takes a vacation the next, reducing his income drastically during that time, and suffers an appendicitis attack while not at peak earning capacity. He would be entitled to welfare medical care under the New York State plan.

These are some of the reasons why—while strongly favoring a responsible Medicaid program for the truly needy—we just as strongly oppose the poorly conceived New York State plan.

When the New York State plan was announced to the public it was dressed up with the following claim. Here I paraphrase the state: Because of the contribution by the Federal Government the state's own welfare costs—in spite of the tremendous increase in welfare medical care—will be reduced or remain the same. End of paraphrase. This claim is not fact. The federal law very clearly makes the point that increased federal grants will not be forthcoming to any state if there are any reductions in the state or local welfare expenditures.

And recently, evidence that the New York State plan will not reduce the state's own welfare costs is beginning to be seen. Last month residents of Nassau County were told to expect a substantial increase in property taxes in 1967. The taxpayers of Nassau were told, while it is "unfair", homeowners must bear the burden of these taxes. Blame for the tax increase was placed directly on the mandated costs being forced upon the county by the state. The welfare budget in Nassau County, for example, is expected to climb from $39.2 million to $66.2 million to allow for additional benefits under the Medicaid program.

In another part of the state, Erie, the Budget Director recently said Medicaid will have a major effect on the 1967 county budget. In 1966 the budget ran $109 million. Next year it looks as though it will increase another $15 million. And $11 million of that $15 million is being sought by the welfare department. Of the $11 million the most significant portion is needed to support the new jobs required for Medicaid as well as to pay the program's medical bills.

And it is worth remembering that when New York estimated the total price of its program to be $532,000,000, it figured that roughly half of this cost would be borne by the state. Now, it is clear that the New York plan would at least cost something in the range of a billion and a half, or a minimum of $700,000,000 at the state and local levels.

Turning from our own backyards to the federal level, let's take another look at dollars. New York State, as explained, said the cost of its plan would be $532,000,000. This figure grossly underestimated the cost of New York's Medicaid program. It was an estimate made when the program was submitted for approval to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Our group, using figures obtained from reliable insurance actuaries, said the cost would be $1.6 billion. Just recently the Congress verified that the New York State plan would be at least $1.4 billion.

Being realistic, we must recognize that every state must protect its own self-interest. Thus, if New York, the seventh richest state, receives enough money to provide welfare medical care to even those in the middle income brackets, rest assured every other state will seek an equal proposition. This will result in a multi-billion-dollar classification for Medicaid overnight. The Federal Treasury is nourished by tax contributions from you and me—by every citizen. And, for each billion dollars the Federal Government appropriates, the cost to the average American household is between $15 and $20. Since, rightfully, the tax burden in this nation is not shared equally, each billion dollar increase in federal expenditure becomes very meaningful to the above-average taxpayer. It can put the above-average taxpaying group in hock another forty, sixty, or more dollars each year. To many of us this is the equivalent of one week's food budget for a month's gasoline bill.

So I repeat for you the very same words I used with the Members of the Congressional tax-writing and appropriations committee, quote:

"We are physicians and dentists who practice in New York State. Therefore it is natural that our principal concern is to protect the quality of health care for every man, woman and child here . . . We are also taxpayers. As such we are concerned with any action which is bound to dratsically increase Government's obligation for reimbursable coverage beyond the scope envisioned by Congress in enacting Title XIX of the Social Security Act." Unquote.

I would like at this time to turn to other concerns with the New York State Medicaid plan felt by the practicing physicians and dentists throughout this state.

Our group organized to oppose the present state version of the Medicaid program because, we declared, "it eventually will result in the deterioration of quality health care."

Are we really that dedicated a group? Is this really our principal concern? We know there are cynics who ask whether the group merely is posturing. That is, adopting a "posture" to gain public support. The posture in this case would be to convince the public we are just worried about them, while the true objective might be to defeat Medicaid because some doctors fear it is a giant step in the direction of socialized medicine.

In answer to these cynics, the Association of New York State Physicians and Dentists feels it can demonstrate that the state's Medicaid plan, if allowed, would be certain to erode high standards of medical care. And any doctor worth his practice had better be terribly concerned about this. We are concerned because we know what we are talking about!

We are concerned that if the New York plan—that is, the law and regulations—are approved, the strain on medical facilities—some of which already are extremely poor and inadequate—and services will become greater than it is today. Ergo, the quality of medical care throughout the state, like a house of cards, will come tumbling down. What kind of medical service can one expect—I ask you—when, for example, in certain counties three out of four families qualify for free medical assistance under the program? Or, is the New York City situation corrected by adding middle income families to the already swollen welfare medical rolls?

There is another and, in some ways, more frightening aspect to this situation.

One phase of it deals with juniors and seniors in high school. What about people at this level of education who were planning to become doctors sometime in the future? If the New York State plan goes through, how many of them will re-chart their future?

Then, there is another group, those already in pre-medical and medical school. Most likely they are too deeply committed to change the entire course of their lives. But, will New York appeal to them as the state in which to set up practice?

The Association's fears about these groups are many.

At a time when the demand for physicians and dentists is growing, we wonder whether the high school source of supply won't be discouraged from entering the field. We are apprehensive that many who are finishing their education to become doctors will decide it is wise to set up practice in any state but New York. We believe there is a chance that an inordinate number of those who do decide to settle in New York will seek the security of becoming doctors for industrial firms, teaching or devoting themselves fully to research rather than the care of patients. In view of this, we see merit to the question—what's the sense of promising more medical treatment to the people if there are going to be proportionately fewer and fewer doctors around to administer it?

In conclusion, I will say to you that the New York State Medicaid program is one that could cost you dearly in many ways. To avoid this our group has two basic objectives.

First, we want to see the New York State plan modified by action either of HEW, the Congress or the State Government voluntarily.

Second, we feel we must take all steps possible to keep the public and its elected and appointed representatives informed about the value of the quality medical service offered today and the importance of preserving it.

In summary:

We favor Medicaid for those who truly need it.

We favor additional government participation in the field of medicine to help provide more skilled professionals, better para-medical teams, more equipment and better facilities.

We are against:

The New York State medical plan because it would:

Result in a drastic reduction of the quality of medical service available to the public, and

Uselessly increase local, state and federal taxes.

Thank you.

Charles H. Percy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include the following editorial from the October 14, 1966, issue of the Washington Evening Star:

Profile in Courage

Charles H. Percy has emgered from the deep shadow of personal tragedy to resume his Senate campaign in Illinois. His reentry into the glare of publicity that lights the political trail was conducted with the same sense of personal propriety and public decorum that have been the hallmark of his meteoric rise in business and in state politics.

Percy has long been known to the nation's business community as a brilliant, progressive executive, who rose to the presidency of the Bell and Howell Camera Company at the age of 29. He became known to the voters of the state in 1964 as the 45-year-old political rookie who accomplished the minor miracle of missing the governorship by a hair while Barry Goldwater and most other Republican office-seekers were being burried. Now he is known to the nation as a man strong enough to bear up under the worst shocks that life can deliver and brave enough, after his time of mourning, to get on with the tasks he has set for himself.

Percy's opponent, Senator Paul Douglas, quite properly suspended his campaign during Percy's three-week period of seclusion following the brutal and still unsolved murder of his 19-year-old daughter. Now, with less than four weeks to go to election day, the battle has been joined again.

If Percy should defeat the 74-year-old Senate veteran, there are those who will say that it happened because of public sympathy for a bereaved father. That would be a misreading of the situation.

Valerie Percy's death will, of course, not be forgotten by the voters of Illinois. But the tragedy itself will not effect the outcome of the election. To whatever extent the electorate is influenced, it will be because of Charles Percy's dignity and courage. And those qualities were always his. They were highlighted—not created—by the tragedy.

American Institute for Free Labor Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am including a timely and informative article by Eugene H. Methvin, which has appeared in the October issue of the Reader's Digest under the title "Labor's New Weapon for Democracy." This article describes the outstanding job being done by the American Institute for Free Labor Development in helping Latin American labor leaders to build their unions into powerful tools for economic growth and political reform. I am inserting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because I think its importance merits the widest possible dissemination.

The article follows:

LABOR'S NEW WEAPON FOR DEMOCRACY

(By Eugene H. Methvin)

While he was attending an International Labor Union convention in Peru in 1958, Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America (CWA), was appalled by the abject poverty he saw everywhere. After watching a six-year-old child hungrily devour a fistful of roots he had just snatched from a grazing llama, Beirne resolved to do something about it. Winging homeward over the Andes he asked himself, "What can American unions do to help?"

It was clear to Joe Beirne that most of Latin America's 14 million organized workers needed help—collective bargaining was unknown in many industries; working conditions were set by parliaments, and unions traditionally sought their raises by rioting and creating widespread chaos at great cost to general living standards. There were few trained, full-time union organizers, and democratic grievance procedures, the backbone of U.S. unionism, were virtually unknown. "The least we can do is help these people share the benefits of our own experience," Beirne decided.

From this resolve has grown the American Institute for Free Labor Development, an AFL–CIO worker-to-worker educational effort which today, although only four years old, is promoting democratic union methods, economic growth and political reform throughout Latin America. With headquarters in Washington, AIFLD presently operates a full-time training school in Virginia, plus 11 trade-union education centers in Latin capitals serving 19 countries. More than 49,000 Latin union members have attended the field programs, and 500 of the most outstanding graduates have taken the three-month advanced course in the United States. AIFLD has helped Latin unionists to build housing coöperatives, and to start credit unions, worker banks, consumer and producer coöperatives, medical clinics, a vocational school, and rural leadership and development programs.

APPROACH TO BIG BUSINESS

Joe Beirne launched his program on an experimental basis in the summer of 1959 by bringing 19 leaders of Latin unions affiliated with the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International trade-union secretariate to the CWA education center at Front Royal, Va., for a three-month study conference. Here they were exposed to U.S. trade-union techniques; then they were sent back to their own countries for nine months of full-time union service, supported by the CWA. The results in more collective-bargaining contracts, better wages and more dues-paying members were so impressive that the AFL–CIO in 1960 gave Beirne $20,000 to plan a new training institute for the labor-education needs of all Latin unions.

From the start, one of the most important things AIFLD had to teach its students was how to compete successfully against communist professionals trained behind the Iron Curtain in "class struggle" dogma and hate-propaganda techniques. One lesson, Beirne believed, would be a solid demonstration of democratic labor-management coöperation. Couldn't American business be persuaded to join in sponsoring the new institution? Some unionists objected: "The communists will only accuse us of being 'running dogs for the imperialists.'" But AFL–CIO president George Meany thought Beirne's idea had merit; so he and Beirne flew to New York to lay the case before a number of U.S. companies operating in Latin America.

"Management has as much interest in free unions as we have," they urged. "When Henry Ford offered the $5-a-day wage, he was accused of treason. Instead, he unleashed buying power that revolutionized American capitalism. We want you to help us export this mass-marketing revolution through militant but democratic trade-unionism."

So persuasive were they that today W. R. Grace & Co., the Anaconda Co., Pan American World Airways, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and 58 other business concerns contribute to the AIFLD budget. President Kennedy sealed the symbolic partnership by ordering further help from foreign-aid funds.

PLAYING ROLES

Classes started in 1962 with 40 students, a four-man faculty and a few tables and chairs in a former store a few blocks from AFL–CIO headquarters in Washington. From the start, the AIFLD drilled its students far beyond mere texbook study. I sat through several "roll-play" sessions with William C. Doherty, Jr., the get-things-done Irishman who now directs the AIFLD. "Our students act out problem situations so they'll be ready to handle real union problems when they go home," Doherty told me.

I watched a Peruvian *campesino* explain to an "obstinate londowner" how profit sharing would give his workers greater interest in increased productivity. I heard a young Jamaican dockworker present to "company negotiators" the case for an employe-run credit union. Another session rehearsed a meeting of auto workers wherein "Red infiltrators" were trying to divert matters to political ends. "You are a suppet of Yankee imperialists trained in Washington!" shouted planted hecklers at Juan, the Argentine chairman. "American workers are the highest paid in the world under the free enterprise system of class cooperation," Juan shot back. "And what did you communists learn in Cuba? How to reduce living standards by 15 percent in five years? How to destroy free unions and replace them with government bosses and forced labor? Is that how you plan to 'emancipate the working class'? If that's the best you have to offer us, take your doctrines back to Moscow—or is it Peking you're taking orders from this week?"

The students not only learn about free unionism in classrooms; they see it in practice. Educational director Sam Haddad arranges regular field trips. On one he took them to a factory in his old Pennsylvania territory where members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union were packaging shirts. Each woman pressed and folded so rapidly that the Latin visitors were amazed. "This must be a sweatshop!" they exclaimed. "Why doesn't the union protest?"

"Because," said Haddad, "the women get a good basic salary but they also get a piecework bonus and a share of the company's profits at the end of the year. So the more they produce, the more they earn."

A TRIP WITH JUSTO

To see how the AIFLD spreads trade-union education to the remotest corners of the hemisphere, come with Justo Canaviri, a 32-year-old Urho Indian in Bolivia and a graduate of the AIFLD resident course in La Paz. Justo leads a four-man team into an isolated village 14,000 feet up on the high, windswept Altiplano. Every day for a week, they gather 30 farm workers—members of the local farmers' organization— into a semicircle on the mountainside to demonstrate simple bookkeeping and explain democratic union practices and free elections. "Your leaders are your servants," Justo emphasizes—a principle new to these feudal tribesmen. "You elect them to serve your needs and, if you don't like what they do, you can elect new leaders. They are your spokesmen, but not your bosses."

Then, selecting peasant-students to play the roles of chairmen and officers, they work through a parliamentary session on their village's farm economy—berries, potatoes, grain, llamas and alpacas. These villagers have been carrying their crops by packhorse down the mountain to a middleman with a truck, who pays two dollars a bag, trucks the crop 60 miles, sells it for $4.50 a bag and pockets a profit greater than the campesinos get for growing, picking and packing. Justo shows them how they can create a marketing cooperative, increase their barginning power and more than double their income.

After a week Justo's team moves on to another area, lecturing in the native Aymará and Quechua dialects. Through field training courses like these, AIFLD has reached 49,000 workers in factories and on farms of Latin America since January 1963.

For another union breakthrough, come to Paysandú, Uruguay's second industrial city, where Angel Ruiz Barreta, 27, presides over a 100-man bakery-workers local. For many years Paysandú bakeries refused to pay union wages. After learning about coöperative principles in the AIFLD Montevideo center, Angel decided to start a worker-owned producers' coöperative. He and five other bakers each put up $25 and began baking bread. Today their co-op owns three bakeries and three trucks, employs 25 bakers, has paid off a $10,000 loan and produces the best bread bargain in town.

SPREADING "PEOPLE'S CAPITALISM"

Equally impressive is the way AIFLD is reaching Latins through such pioneering efforts as worker banks. Says Doherty, "We Americans enjoy such widespread savings and credit institutions that we can't imagine what credit means to a Latin worker. He does not dare enter a bank. The great marble buildings and brass doors frighten him. Nor would he be likely to get a loan if he could summon the courage to ask. So he borrows from the factory loan shark who stands at the plant gate on Monday, advances $5 and gets $10 back on Friday."

To smash this vicious racket, AIFLD graduates and social-projects experts in July 1964 created a union alliance in Lima, Peru, to form a savings-and-loan association modeled after ones in the United States. Lima workers, knowing their own union leaders were on the board of directors, took their meager savings from socks, matresses and tin cans and deposited them in the bank. Today more than 300 families live in homes financed by the association, and more new homes are on the way. The association employs engineers who help borrowers build better houses for less money. AIFLD is now organizing or considering worker banks in Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina and Nicaragua.

BATTLING THE REDS

To win time for its reforms to work, AIFLD graduates in some countries must wage daily battles against trained communists. In 1963, for instance, Reds were gaining control of many of Brazil's strategic unions. Alarmed by the trend, Romulo Marinho, secretary of the Brazilian labor federation, went to Washington to study at the AIFLD school, then set up courses throughout Brazil for his own Telegraph Workers Union. Constantly, he taught what Red totalitarianism means, how communists infiltrate and control unions, and what must be done to stop them. After every class he quietly warned key workers of coming trouble and urged them to keep communications going no matter what happened.

Then, in April 1964, middle class and labor groups, backed by democratic army leaders, moved to oust fellow-traveling President João Goulart.[1] The communists, confident of their iron grip, called a general strike, with emphasis upon communications workers. But to their dismay, the wires kept humming, and the army was able to coordinate troop movements that ended the showdown bloodlessly. The new military regime promptly appointed four AIFLD graduates to clean out the Red-dominated unions and restore democratic processes. Today, with the military rulers clinging to their authoritarian powers, the AIFLD-trained leaders have broken with them and are seeking a return to democracy.

What is the future of unionism in Latin America? "The thousands of little skirmishes that don't get in the newspapers will decide this issue," says AFL–CIO President Meany. "U.S. unions know that dictatorships of whatever stripe must control the means of production. This means labor loses its freedom first. That's why we're proud, through the AIFLD, to fight beside our Latin American brothers wherever they struggle to defeat tyranny and build better lives for themselves."

Says Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., retired vice president of Pan American World Airways, "Never before have labor, business and government joined together to advance the cause of organized labor. The results have been beyond all expectations."

---

[1] See "The Country That Saved Itself," The Reader's Digest, November '64.

Farmers' Worst 5 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, Frank LeRoux, General Sales Manager of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture Service has resigned, effective September 30, 1966. Mr. LeRoux had served in this capacity from February 1961, to the date of his resignation, and he came to the Department with 30 years' experience as a farmer, businessman, and civic leader. Mr. LeRoux describes 1961 through 1965 as the farmers' worst 5 years. He strongly indicates that 1961 through 1965 was the worst 5-year period for the American farmer in the history of modern American agriculture, as compared to other administrative periods.

At the time of his resignation, he released a booklet entitled "The Farmers' Worst 5 Years," and on the back page thereof he summarizes the farmers' plight, as follows:

Lowest Share of Gross National Product.

Lowest Return on Gross Sales.

Lowest Return on Total Capital Investment.

Lowest Return on Capital Investment Per Farm.

Lowest Share of the Consumer Dollar.

Lowest Share of the Food Dollar.

Lowest Level of Parity of Income.

Lowest Return for Farmers vs. Government Salaries.

Lowest Return for Farming vs. Other Major Businesses.

Lowest Performance on Campaign Promises.

Campaign Promises of Full Parity of Income is a Fair Goal and Should be Fulfilled.

This administration talks a lot about parity of income but does little to accomplish it. I would suggest a careful reading of Mr. LeRoux's booklet if there is any doubt.

It seems apparent that this administration has made the American farmer the "fall guy" for inflation and higher consumer prices. It is refreshing that Mr. LeRoux, a Democrat, and a member of Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman's inner circle, had the courage to resign his $25,040-per-year job, and even more important was his willingness to expose the antifarmer policies of this administration.

Removing Arbitrary Limitations Upon Attorneys' Fees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, legislation frequently comes before the Congress that attracts relatively little attention, yet it is vitally important in removing major inequities and outdated restrictions in certain areas. Such a bill is S. 1522, which would remove arbitrary limitations on attorneys' fees for services rendered before certain administrative agencies of the United States.

This bill passed the Senate on June 13, 1966. It is still in the House Committee on the Judiciary. At this point, further action by the House is not very likely, but I hope the Congress will give it quick and favorable consideration next year.

When this bill was introduced in the Senate, the point was made that existing statutory and agency limitations on attorneys' fees were a direct outgrowth of the depression years. The maximum amount of fee now allowable reflects the general attitude of 30 years ago.

This bill repeals all existing statutory and agency limitations on attorneys' fees. It would permit lawyers to enter into contracts with their clients, subject only to subsequent review by an administrative agency of the United States, to determine if the fee charged is excessive.

In particular, S. 1522, as amended, would:

Abolish fixed-dollar amount, maximum percentage of award and administrative discretion types of limitation on attorneys' fees in administrative proceedings.

Allow attorneys' fees for services rendered in administrative proceedings to be set initially in the course of normal attorney-client relationsips.

Allow agencies in their discretion to establish procedures for the disclosure of attorneys' fees in those cases where existing arbitrary limitations will be abolished.

Enable agencies in such cases to challenge any attorneys' fees on grounds of its excessiveness and to petition an appropriate Federal district court, if agreement on a proper fee within a reasonable time is not reached.

Leave unchanged the fee situation in administrative proceedings unaffected by the abolition of arbitrary limitations on attorneys' fees.

The work of the attorney, like that of the other professions, grows increasingly more difficult and complex. This reflects the rapidly changing society in which we live. This complexity is especially the case when an attorney's work on behalf of a client must take him before Federal administrative agencies. The proliferation of agencies and the mushrooming of statutes, regulations and interpretations makes proper representation of a client more difficult than ever before and there is no indication it will become any easier.

Passage of this legislation will not only restore the proper attorney-client relationship but it will also be a major step towards adequate compensation for the large amount of work and preparation required to handle cases of this type.

Up Goes Social Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News on Thursday, October 13, commented in a very penetrating fashion on the President's social security speech and its relationship to inflation. They make the effective point that it is the inflation caused by the Johnson administration that has obviously motivated his preelection social security promise.

The editorial follows:

UP GOES SOCIAL SECURITY

Rising prices that spell inflation obviously hit hardest the people with fixed incomes. To a large degree that means the elderly and the disabled, living on Social Security or pensions geared to former years when the dollar bought more.

There is a strong basis, therefore, for periodic reappraisal of Social Security to measure what it is supposed to do against what it actually is doing. The increasing pace of inflation in the last year means that pensioners are feeling the pinch and will feel it worse unless the inflationary trend is somehow slowed or stopped.

Yet the announcement by President Johnson that he will ask Congress to increase and broaden Social Security next year is disturbing on a least two counts: It seems to concede the inevitability of still further deterioration of the dollar through inflation; and it invokes Social Security as a political lever for maximum effect on the upcoming elections.

Politicking with Social Security is an old story, to be sure. By no coincidence, the benefits usually go up just before a presidential election. But this time the President is clearly trying to stretch the political benefit to cover the off-year elections as well.

With a promise of what Congress may do next year—if he can persuade the congressmen to do it—the President obviously hopes to minimize Republican gains in November on the cost-of-living issue. It is worth noting, too, that if the Social Security benefits are increased, that increase would handily arrive in time to be a factor in the election of 1968.

The greater concern, however, is the renewed emphasis on welfare spending that will not merely keep pace with inflation, but provide new momentum for the spiral. Mr. Johnson recommends an increase averaging 10 per cent in Social Security payments, and also the extension of medicare to the disabled under age 65.

Thus, while the cost of the war in Viet Nam continues to rise, doemstic welfare spending will also escalate. Only this week the cost of the war was estimated to be running at a rate of $25 billion a year and more troops and planes are pouring into Viet Nam with no end in sight. Yet the administration not only refuses to defer domestic spending plans but advances new ideas for additional spending.

Promises to take care of those on Social Security hardly cover the situation. All of us, on pension or not, need protection from inflation. And we're not getting it.

Social Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, almost no other single issue is of deeper concern of affects more people than social security benefits. Therefore, I ask that the following editorials, dated October 14, 1966, from the State Journal, Lansing, Mich., and the Jackson Citizen Patriot, Jackson, Mich., be included in the Record in order that my colleagues may share in the reaction in our area to the President's proposal to increase social security benefits.

[From the Lansing (Mich.) State Journal, Oct. 14, 1966]

House Republicans Steal March on L.B.J.

No one had to be a master politician of President Johnson's caliber to recognize the potential political value of dangling prospects of increased Social Security benefits before the voters shortly before the congressional elections.

It's an old gambit and partly because of it the maximum costs, both to employes and employers, are nine time as great as they were when the system went into effect nearly 30 years ago.

On Wednesday, less than a month before the Nov. 8 balloting, Johnson called for congressional action next year to increase Social Security benefits an average 10 per cent, averaging $7.50 a month for each pensioner.

He suggested a minimum monthly check of $100—compared with the present $44—for anyone with 25 years of coverage.

Republicans in the House of Representatives were not caught off guard. Even as the President was speaking at a Social Security awards ceremony in Baltimore, they adopted a resolution calling for immediate action on the proposals, instead of waiting until next year.

The G.O.P. resolution commended Johnson for his proposals but called them "belated action" to offset the effects of increased living costs on the pensions of retired persons.

Rep. John W. Byrnes, R-Wis., senior minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, said statistics show a "gap" of 7 per cent between retirees' income and the increase in the cost of living.

Rep. Melvin Laird of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican conference, commented that "it took the closeness of the election for our views to penetrate the White House."

The situation to which both Johnson and the House Republicans have called attention is too serious to be made a political football by either the President or members of either party in Congress.

The increases Johnson proposes would total at least $2.2 billion a year and the money has to come from somewhere. Social Security rates for both employes and employers are now 4.2 per cent on the first $6,600 of employe earnings or $277 a year, and are scheduled to rise to 4.4 per cent in 1967.

By seizing the initiative from Johnson and calling for action before Congress adjourns, the Republicans have spiked a presidential attempt to use the issue as an effective argument for the election of Democratic congressmen. By the same token, the Republicans can point out that they favor earlier action to increase Social Security benefits than Johnson.

The support of the Republicans in the House for liberalization of benefits seems to brighten prospects for action much sooner than contemplated in Johnson's timetable.

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot, Oct. 14, 1966]

Tragedy of Social Security

There is no question about the need for revamping the Social Security system. When it came into being in the 1930s it offered much hope and promise to all Americans who worked for a living and who dreaded the day when the paychecks would quit coming in. Speaker McCormack to the contrary, Social Security was supported by both parties . . . in fact, it was proposed by President Herbert Hoover.

The theory was simple and good. Men and women would pay into the system during their working lives. When they reached the magic age of 65 they could draw a pension large enough to live on in dignity. In order to enjoy these benefits, they were required to stay out of the labor market. This was done by limiting the amount they could earn and still draw Social Security.

The effects of inflation, the higher cost of housing and so on have had the effect of reducing the individual or the couple living solely on Social Security benefits to a stage of pauperism.

The benefits have been raised from time to time, but haven't kept up with inflation. Private pension plans supplement retirement income for many, but hundreds of thousands do not have these benefits.

Many citizens who laid by a little money to make life easier in their retirement years find that these savings, too, have been whittled away by inflation.

In the midst of what is hailed as the greatest prosperity the nation has ever known we have millions of aged persons who are living below the poverty level. And between the ages of 65 and 72 they can earn only modest amounts without losing their Social Security benefits. Any effort they might make to take care of themselves brings a penalty.

Any move to bring the benefits up to a decent level will be frightfully expensive. The effects of inflation will be felt, not only by those on Social Security pensions, but by the workers who have to pay the bill for them, and for Medicare and Medicaid.

The situation will get no better until means are found to control the inflation which has the effect of robbing all who live on fixed incomes and have no chance to offset the ravages of inflation by bargaining for better prices for their services.

Thus whatever is done to improve the benefits may be regarded as essential because it will serve to ease the problems of those who thought they had paid for comfort in their retirement years.

However unless inflation can be controlled, any relief given this year or next will be only temporary.

"Francis Scott Key"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, after a night of bombardment by the British during the War of 1812, the flag atop Fort McHenry was still there. The sight of the American Stars and Stripes as dawn broke on September 14, 1814, moved Francis Scott Key, who was born in Terra Rubra, now a part of Carroll County in my congressional district, to write the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

In 1931 this hymn to the Nation's flag became the national anthem. On the recent completion of the first sea trials of the 39th Polaris submarine, the U.S.S. *Francis Scott Key*, Adm. H. G. Rickover wrote from sea in the North Atlantic to the editor of the Baltimore Sun, commemorating the author of the national anthem and the man for whom the new ship was named. I bring Admiral Rickover's letter to the attention of the Nation, that he and Francis Scott Key have both served so well, for his words are stirring tribute to the man who captured the American spirit in "The Star-Spangled Banner":

Francis Scott Key: A Letter to the Editor

Sir: We have just successfully completed the first sea trials of our thirty-ninth Polaris nuclear submarine. The USS Francis Scott Key was built by the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation, Groton, Conn. We also have in operation 24 attack type nuclear submarines, making a total of 63.

This ship honors the memory of the author of our national anthem. An only son, Francis Scott Key (1779–1843) was born on Terra Rubra in what was then Frederick county, Maryland, the plantation owned since 1750 by the Keys, a wealthy family of cavalier ancestry. Great-grandfather Philip Key, who had been a well-to-do lawyer in England, came to this country in 1726, having obtained from Lord Baltimore the grant of a large tract of land (about 3,000 acres) beautifully situated along the Wicomico. Succeeding generations followed his example of successfully combining management of a large plantation with public service and the practice of law.

His grandson, John Ross Key, father of Francis, served as justice of the peace and associate district judge. Twenty-one when the Revolutionary War began, he enlisted at once. In answer to a call for expert riflemen to join the Army at Boston, he led a detachment of frontier fighters from Frederick to Boston in record time—520 miles in 22 days. These were the first soldiers from the South to reach New England, the first of the famous "Maryland line." With their mountain rifles, tomahawks, leather hunting shirts and moccasins, Boston found them a strange but reassuring sight.

Taking occasional leave to look after his plantation, John Ross stayed in the Army until victory was won. He fought with Lafayette at the siege of Yorktown and was a friend of George Washington, who visited Terra Rubra when Francis Scott was a boy of 12. Years later, when he was a successful lawyer, Francis never accepted a fee from the old soldiers who had fought with his father. They were his childhood heroes.

In the family tradition which he himself continued with his own 12 children, Francis Scott Key was tutored by his parents. He entered St. John's College at 14. After graduation he read law in the office of Judge Chase of the General Court in Annapolis, and at 22 was established in practice with Roger B. Taney, a fellow law clerk, lifelong friend and future brother-in-law who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1836. Key settled in Georgetown in 1802 and became one of the leaders of the Maryland bar.

Men of his background and competence in the law customarily entered politics, but Francis had no taste for the rough-and-tumble of political life. Within his own circle of family and friends he constantly experienced the disruptive power of political controversy. His father and favorite uncle took opposite sides in the Revolutionary War, his two best friends—Randolph, of Roanoke, and Roger Taney—were his political opponents. He had witnessed the attack in Baltimore on the headquarters of a Federalist paper and the murder by an angry mob of one of his law clients who had contributed to the paper. Francis shared with the Founding Fathers and many of the leading men of his own generation a fear of political parties. People then took their party allegiance as seriously as in an earlier age they had taken their religion, reacting violently against those who differed with them. As yet, the unity of the nation was so fragile that factional disputes often brought threats of secession. Key did, however, get somewhat involved in politics in the Jacksonian era. He campaigned for Jackson whom he admired greatly, and accepted under him the post of District Attorney of the District of Columbia. In 1833, he undertook for the President an important peacemaking mission. Alabama was threatening to secede over a controversy with the Federal Government involving the Creek Indians. This mission he completed with skill and dispatch.

Though he shunned political office, Francis had a strong sense of civic responsibility. He devoted much time, effort and money to a variety of causes that engaged his sympathy and interest. One was free education for poor children. Largely on his initiative, the first Lancaster elementary school in America was established in Georgetown. He gave it generous financial support and participated actively in its management. Another cause in which he became deeply involved was the problem of the manumitted slaves who had difficulty competing in the free labor market. Key grew up on a plantation worked by slaves but he came to reject slavery and freed them all. He shared the belief, widespread at the time among antislavery elements, that the most humane way to liquidate this inhumane institution was to provide free transportation to their African homeland for all freed men who desired to return. He was a member of the American Colonization Society and a founder of Liberia.

It was on one of his humanitarian missions that Key penned the stirring words of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The occasion was an episode in the War of 1812. All through the year 1814, British Admiral Cockburn had waged "inglorious warfare on the hen-houses, cow-barns, and movable property along the shores of Chesapeake Bay"—as Samuel Eliot Morison pithily wrote. The Admiral and his colleague, General Ross, quartered themselves in the home of Dr. Beanes, an elderly and highly respected physician who lived in Upper Marlborough. For weeks Beanes was a gracious though involuntary host to numerous British officers, treating their wounded and furnishing them with whatever they demanded. The British forces finally withdrew and he was celebrating with friends the departure of his unwelcome guests when he was disturbed by straggling sailors and soldiers who had left the ranks to plunder and were making a nuisance of themselves in the local tavern. Advancing at the head of a group of angry citizens, Dr. Beanes had the troublemakers thrown into jail. He did so believing that Upper Marlborough had a right to put down the disturbance of these individuals who no longer were part of an organized military body.

Admiral Cockburn took a different view. He had the doctor arrested and thrown into the forecastle of his flagship, the Tonnant. Seized in the middle of the night, Dr. Beanes was barely given time to dress before he was placed upon a hard-gaited horse and compelled to ride 30 miles. Throughout, he was treated most harshly. Friends who sought to effect his release were bruskly turned away and not even allowed to give him the necessaries he had not been able to take along.

Key was acquainted with the elderly physician who in his youth had been attached to Washington's Army, and who had tended the wounded of Valley Forge and Brandywine. He went at once to the President and obtained his permission to plead Dr. Beanes's case before the Admiral. With Colonel Skinner, the American agent in charge of exchange of prisoners, Key set out in a small boat for the Tonnant. For a long while Cockburn adamantly refused to treat the doctor as a prisoner of war, to consider exchange, or to permit Key to talk with him. Beanes, said he, deserved hanging. In the end Key's tact and persuasive skill and the testimony—cannily brought along—of many letters from wounded British officers who had been treated by the doctor finally secured his release.

The three Americans were not, however, permitted to leave at once. Cockburn was about to attack Fort McHenry and take the city of Baltimore where, he boasted, he would make his winter quarters "even if it rained militia." All that stood in the way of his occupying the city was Fort McHenry which the citizens of Baltimore had hastily strengthened with earthworks. Key, Skinner and Beanes, detained in their small boat for a day and a night of heavy bombardment, paced the deck anxiously. When in the early morning light of September 14, 1814, they saw the flag still flying atop the fort, Key felt moved to write on an old envelope the poem that became our national anthem.

It seems paradoxical that this rousing war song was written by a man who had long opposed the war which produced it. Key was not alone in his misgivings as to the justice or wisdom of declaring war on Britain (voted by Congress 79 to 49 in the House, 19 to 13 in the Senate). Indeed, the country has seldom if ever been so divided during a war. But Key's patriotism was aroused when we suffered reverses. On land, the war in general went badly for us; nowhere worse than in the Chesapeake region. Our hastily summoned, ill-trained and badly led militia were no match for Cockburn's sailors and marines. Washington was taken in August, 1814, its public buildings burned. In the House of Representatives all the furniture was piled into a heap and set to the torch. As Key's biographer, Victor Weybright wrote, "in smoke, ashes, and flames the great library which Jefferson had begun and fostered, the historic archives, the priceless furnishings of a noble public building, perished forever." Key wrote his poem at a historic moment. Cockburn's failure to take Fort McHenry signaled a turn in the fortunes of war; the worst was over.

To write verse was second nature to Key, but previously this had been merely a pleasant social gift. He thought of himself as an "album poet" not a writer of publishable verse. Interestingly enough, one of his direct ancestors had been a real poet: John Key who lived in the Fifteenth Century and called himself "humble poet laureate to His Majesty Edward IV." "The Star-Spangled Banner" was Key's one serious poetic effort, besides a hymn or two; indeed it is the only achievement by which he is known. It was an instant success. Long before Congress officially designated it the national anthem (in 1931) it had become the nation's favorite patriotic song. And this, despite the fact that the melody (written by an English composer for the London Anacreontic Society) is difficult for untrained voices.

The song's popularity, I think, is due entirely to Key's words. He wrote a hymn to the American flag. He caught the mystique the flag has for us, who are a nation not by consanguinity, not by a long common history but by devotion to an abstract concept, the concept of what the ideal society should be, the concept of liberty under law. Denis W. Brogan, an Englishman who understands us uncommonly well, once tried to explain to his countrymen what the flag means to Americans. It is more, he said, "than a mere symbol among many others. It is the regimental color of a regiment in which all Americans are enrolled." The 13 stripes remind us of our small beginnings, the 50 stars of how large we have grown. It was the sight of the flag still flying after an anxious night watch that inspired Key to surpass himself and, in a sense, to become the poet laureate of the American people.

H. G. Rickover,
Vice Admiral, USN.

At Sea, North Atlantic.

Inexcusable Jam at the Post Office

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I have long believed that the quality of postal service in our Nation is not all that it should be.

A case in point is the recent backlog of nearly 9 million pieces of third-class mail in the Chicago post office. The situation became so bad in Chicago that Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien felt compelled to send a deputy assistant to Chicago to investigate the huge collection of undelivered mail.

It seems to me that a government which is able to orbit men in outer space ought to be able to deliver the mail.

I offer for the RECORD an editorial on this subject from the Chicago Tribune of October 15, 1966. The article follows:

INEXCUSABLE JAM AT THE POST OFFICE

The marvelous incompetence of Washington bureaucrats rarely has been displayed more clearly than in the mess at the Chicago post office, the most important mail processing center in the United States. So much third class mail has piled up there that postal officials are seeking permission to destroy some of it.

Worse yet, the post office is entering the Christmas rush period, and the log jam is likely to cause delays in all classes of mail.

There are two causes of the post office troubles, both of which should have been foreseen in Washington. The first cause is a big increase in the volume of mail, an accomplishment of the nation's economic growth. The commerce department reported this week that the gross national product [the dollar value of goods and services] was as a record rate in the third quarter. Apparently the commerce department did not notify the post office department.

The second cause of the mail jam was a Washington order issued last July sharply reducing overtime pay for postal workers. The purpose of the order was the commendable one of reducing federal spending and combating inflation, but it was impractical in a time of full employment and rising wages.

The cut in overtime pay was a cut in take-home pay an invitation to slowdowns. The Johnson administration's own economists have been recommending wage increases of 3.2 per cent and the administration has not complained when some unions won much bigger raises. Why expect the postal workers, whose starting pay is $2.74 an hour, to pull in their belts at a time when the federal government is squandering billions on many projects of doubtful value?

At any rate, the post office department should have made provision for restoration of overtime pay before the mail jam reached a crisis. Belatedly the payments were restored after William Hartigan, deputy assistant postmaster general for transportation, had insisted that the overtime pay cut had nothing to do with the mail pileup. Mr. Hartigan obviously was talking through his hat.

No blame should be placed upon the newly appointed Chicago postmaster, Henry W. McGee, who is experienced and intelligent. We hope, however, that he will be able to improve morale and discipline among his 26,0000 employees. The rate of absenteeism at the post office here is unusually high—7.8 per cent of the work force compared with a national average of 6 per cent.

Report to Constituents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress has been recognized as one of the greatest ever.

Following is a factual report to my constituents in the 11th Congressional District of Indiana concerning the major legislation dealt with during the 89th Congress:

REPORT TO CONSTITUENTS OF THE 11TH DISTRICT OF INDIANA

The 89th Congress inherited huge problems, products of generations of neglect. Instead of turning its back, the 89th faced them squarely—and found answers.

More of our young people will go to better schools, free, and stay until they graduate—because of the actions of the 89th. If we could use only a single phrase to describe the 89th, it would have to be called the "Education Congress." The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, a landmark program will invest millions in our understaffed, over-crowded schools. Many youngsters will be better citizens because the 89th acted decisively to meet America's education needs.

Older Americans will never forget that the 89th passed medicare, to guarantee that every American over 65 will have full medical and hospital services. This Congress also voted generous funds for research and treatment centers to attack our biggest killers: heart disease, cancer, strokes, and related ailments.

In so many ways, the 89th Congress was great—in conservation, in safety, to maintain prosperity, to help a growing America, in health, in education, in providing opportunity, and to provide for a responsible defense and foreign policy.

The 89th Congress has been a "do-something" Congress. It didn't close its ears when America demanded action. It heard—and moved America toward greatness.

A DO-SOMETHING CONGRESS

Americans live better today as a direct result of the legislative triumphs of the 89th Congress. Inspired by the President's pledge to keep America moving, the 89th supported more forward-moving programs than any half-dozen congresses in the past.

Today we have achieved full employment, with a higher standard of living for everyone who works. Business and industry have turned in record profits. Consumers can afford more—and better—products than ever before. All Americans take for granted a whole vista of opportunities to live full and happy lives.

It hasn't always been like this. In years past, Congress responded, but only haltingly—leaving many problems neglected and waiting for help. The 89th was a great legislative turning point. By any measurement the 89th's accomplishments are outstanding.

The 89th has fought America's fight—to save our cities, to reopen our classrooms for all who want to learn. It has moved to clean up our filthy air and our disease-infested water. It has launched massive programs, balancing quality with quantity, to beautify our highways, give a helping hand to the arts, and acquire new parks for recreation.

Perhaps most important, the 89th has strengthened state and municipal governments by easing the heavy financial pressures education imposes on local tax resources.

It's been a great two years! America has taken giant strides forward. The 89th laid the foundation for a truly great society.

"Never before has a Congress broken through opposition and precedent to set in motion so many new programs covering such a wide range of topics." *Chicago Daily News*. ". . . Congress can take pride in the record of the 89th. It is a record which equals, if it does not surpass the 'first hundred days' of 1933."—*Nashville Tennessean*. "Our national legislature, working hand in hand with the President, has sought to bring the United States boldly into the mid-20th century. In no country on earth today has there been charted a more massive onslaught on human misery, ignorance, disease, social discrimination and unequal opportunity."—*Boston Globe*. "It has been a great and heartening demonstration of the workability of our institutions in a time of rapid and almost revolutionary change. The President and the Congress together have written a great record of achievement without any departure from the principles of the Constitution, without any deviation from the appropriate separation of powers, without any corruption by patronage or impropriety. It is a record of which the President, the Congress and the country can be proud."—*Washington Post*. "No Congress since World War II or the depression of the '30s has worked this productively, none at closer grips with the people's troubles."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*. "The President and the Congress have had their hearts and purses in the right places."—*Hartford Courant*. "Without doubt, this Congress has been the most productive in modern American history. The nation has been needing a congress like this."—*Denver Post*. "Congress has finally adopted numerous measures that have been crying for attention for years."—*Portland Express*.

THE SAFETY CONGRESS

America is second to none in scientific and technological accomplishments. But many inventions proved extremely dangerous.

More Americans died in traffic accidents than in all the wars combined. Each year, thousands more die because of inadequate drug licensing and controls.

Safety programs voted by the 89th Congress will make America a better place to live—and live longer!

Traffic Safety: Establishes mandatory safety performance standards for motor vehicles and tires, expands the national driver register for quick and easy identification of individuals whose driving privileges have been suspended or revoked, and provides funds to conduct program of safety research and development.

Highway Safety: Authorizes funds for 3-year highway safety program, with each state required to establish a highway safety program by Dec. 31, 1967, in order to receive full amount of federal aid highway funds to which it is entitled.

Drug Controls: Places stricter controls on the possession, distribution and disposal of depressing barbiturates and stimulating amphetamines.

THE HEALTH CONGRESS

American medical, surgical, and health know-how far surpasses the achievements of any other country in the world. For decades many of our citizens have gone untreated and uncared for. Hardest hit have been the very young and the very old—especially those from low-income families.

The 89th Congress has moved to provide fuller coverage and more health services for millions of Americans.

Medicare and Social Security: Establishes a basic hospital insurance program under social security for persons age 65 and over, a supplementary voluntary health insurance program to cover doctor bills and certain medical expenses, a 7-percent increase in old-age and survivors benefits, and increases benefits for the indigent, aged, blind and disabled, and needy children.

Regional Medical Centers: Launches program to develop twenty-five multi-purpose regional medical centers to fight heart diseast, cancer, stroke and other major diseases.

Child Nutrition: Expands national school lunch and special milk programs, initiates new pilot breakfast program for needy school children and children who must travel long distances to school, and provides assistance for food preparation equipment in the schools.

Cigarette-Labeling: Requires every package and carton of cigarettes to carry a statement that "cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health" and fixes penalties for violation.

Health Professions Education Assistance: Authorizes matching grants to construct teaching facilities for physicians, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, podiatrists, and health technicians. Also offers scholarships and loans for needy student.

THE CONSERVATION CONGRESS

For over one hundred years, United States citizens have carelessly used up our natural resources and recklessly polluted much of our water supply. We have polluted a lot of the air above us, too.

The 89th Congress passed into law far-reaching measures to scrub America clean and save our diminishing resources. We're now on our way to purifying our precious supply of air and water. Thanks also to the 89th, America's highways will be things of beauty and we will have land sufficient for the outdoor recreational needs of this and future generations.

Air Pollution Control: Authorizes program to control air pollution from automobile exhausts and to develop improved solid waste disposal methods.

Rural Water Systems: Provides for new programs of grants for development of water supply and waste disposal systems in rural communities with less than 5,500 population.

Water Pollution Control: Extends and expands program to combat water pollution in interstate waters, and increases federal grants for research and construction of water pollution control projects.

Highway Beautification: Provides for control of billboards and junkyards along highways, and imposes penalties on states that fail to cooperate.

Oceanography: Authorizes expansion of oceanographic research and development of food, mineral, and other resources of the seas, Continental Shelves and Great Lakes.

Water resources: Ten year research program to investigate water resource problems.

THE PROSPERITY CONGRESS

A large share of the credit for the smoothly-growing American economy goes to the 89th Congress. We are today experiencing 68 months of uninterrupted prosperity. Skillful cutting of federal excise taxes, backed up by prudent investments in regional growth projects, made possible our unparalleled prosperity.

Maintaining the delicate balance between inflation and recession has been a tough job. But its been worth the trouble. Look at the results: Americans earn more, pay less, and live better today than have any people in the world's history.

Minimum Wage: Increases minimum wage for 29.6 million workers presently covered from $1.25 to $1.40 effective February 1, 1967, and to $1.60 effective February 1, 1968; and extends coverage to an estimated 8.1 million additional workers, including some 390,000 agricultural workers.

Regional Development: Provides grants and loans for public works, development facilities and other projects to aid economically depressed areas and to encourage regional economic development planning.

Appalachia: Authorizes a 6-year economic development program for the depressed 12-State Appalachia region, which includes construction of health facilities and vocational schools, land conservation, mining area reclamation, development of timber and water resources, and the building of a highway system.

Excise Tax Reduction: Reduces or repeals excies taxes on numerous items, including air conditioners, home appliances, automobiles, cosmetics, luggage, business machines, sporting goods, radio and television sets, club dues, and bowling alleys.

Anti-Inflation: Two separate bills have already been enacted to help homeowners and the homebuilding industry by reducing the demand for money and the constant upward pressure on interest rates.

THE OPPORTUNITY CONGRESS

America is the richest nation in man's memory, but some 20 million U.S. citizens—the seldom-seen, often ignored few—have never had a chance to share equally in our success.

Until the 89th took a hand, the poor, the elderly, the newcomers-to-our-shores, and the poorly trained were sometimes ignored. Starting in January, 1965, however, they got action. Not action in the form of a handout—but opportunities that will help them move ahead with America—on their own two feet.

Older Americans Administration: Creates Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the purpose of developing programs—at both the federal and state level—related to special needs of older Americans.

Anti-Poverty: Extends and expands anti-poverty programs, including programs for youth, community action, rural poverty, work experience and adult education.

Voting Rights: Provides for enforcement of 15th Amendment and authorizes federal registrars where local officials discriminate against potential voters.

Immigration: Replaces discriminatory national origins with a first-come, first-served system of preferential admissions for immigrants with advantageous skills, education or training, or close relatives in the United States.

Manpower Retraining: Extends and expands the Manpower Development and Training Act and a job development program to stimulate on-the-job training.

THE EDUCATION CONGRESS

Less than two weeks after he took office in 1965, President Johnson urged Congress to "push ahead with the number one business of the American people—the education of our youth in pre-schools, in elementary and secondary schools, and in the colleges and universities." The 89th Congress responded.

At the heart of its historic efforts to take the price tag off education are the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Backing up these legislative triumphs in education are the Cold War GI Bill of Rights, the Library Services and Construction Act, and the National Arts Foundation.

Taken together, this network of federally financed programs means that any American—child or adult, rich or poor—can now afford a complete education.

Library Services and Construction: Authorizes funds for 5-year extension and expansion of library services and library construction program, and establishes three new programs providing for inter-library cooperation and library services for both institutionalized persons and the physically handicapped.

National Arts Foundation: Establishes a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to provide aid to individuals and groups for the purpose of encouraging and supporting the arts and humanities in the United States.

Higher Education: Provides scholarships for needy undergraduates, insured-interest private loans to graduate and undergraduate students. special help for college libraries and less developed colleges, and establishes National Teacher Corps and teacher fellowship program.

Elementary and secondary education: Provides funds to local educational agencies for aid to educationally deprived children from low-income families, grants for books, research and supplementary educational services, and more aid to federally impacted areas.

GI Bill of Rights: Establishes program of educational and other benefits, including guaranteed home loans, federal job perference, VA medical care for financially-needy veterans, for over 5 million veterans who have served in the Armed Forces since January 31, 1955.

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention: Finances special education, employment, and social work projects to aid in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

CONGRESS FOR A GROWING AMERICA

It's amazing to realize that America is still growing—even after 190 years. Actually we're growing today faster than during any time in our history.

We do have serious growing pains: our cities are frequently over-crowded, our transportation systems are often cumbersome, our housing and schools are in bad repair, and our supply of fresh water can seldom keep pace with our growth.

These ills are mostly the by-product of a fast-moving economy. They've reached serious proportions in the last ten years. It was a serious-minded 89th Congress that decided forthrightly to do something about them. Not afraid to ask questions, and not afraid to find answers, the 89th Congress found solutions to many of our mid-20th century problems.

Urban Mass Transportation: Expands and extends program of assistance to public and private transportation companies in improving mass transportation systems, and establishes new programs for technical studies, managerial training fellowships and research and training in urban transportation problems.

Department of Housing: Establishes at cabinet level a Department of Housing and Urban Development to administer federal housing and urban development programs.

Omnibus Farm: Revises and extends wheat, feed grains, and National Wool Act programs, authorizes new acreage reduction and price support program for cotton, programs for dairymen, and cropland retirement program.

Omnibus Housing: Expands current urban renewal, college, and rural housing programs, adds rehabilitation grants and public housing for the handicapped, and provides help to low-income families in paying rent for decent housing.

Saline Water Conversion: Extends federal program to solve critical water problems in this country by investigating methods of converting sea and brackish water into fresh water.

Rapid Transit: Authorizes a three-year program of research and demonstration projects to develop high-speed, inter-city ground transportation.

IN DEFENSE AND FOREIGN POLICY: A RESPONSIBLE CONGRESS

The difficult task of standing firm for freedom and building peace in the world was faced responsibly by the 89th Congress, From the war in Vietnam to the arms control talks in Geneva, the 89th Congress has shown active leadership in defense and foreign policy. The 89th can be truly called "a responsible Congress."

Asian Development Bank: Authorizes U.S. to accept membership in, and provided funds for full amount of U.S. subscription to Asian Development Bank. Bank, to which 31 nations contribute, will make and guarantee loans for sound projects that will promote economic development of Asian countries.

Atomic Energy: Authorized funds for fiscal 1967 for operating expenses, plant and capital equipment, including money for underground tests of nuclear weapons.

Defense: Authorized funds for fiscal 1967 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, including nuclear-powered frigate and two destroyers, and for continuing defense research and development.

Food for Freedom: Provided funds for continuing program of food aid to foreign countries and broadly expanded expiring Food for Peace programs.

Food for India: Supported U.S. participation in international programs to ship emergency food aid to drought-stricken India.

Foreign Aid: Authorized funds for foreign economic and military aid, including technical assistance, to limited number of countries for 1 year, except for 3-year authorization for development loans and Latin American Alliance for Progress programs.

Inter-American Development Bank: Provided increase in U.S. contribution to Bank's Fund for Special Operations, which provides loans for high-priority economic and social development projects in Latin America.

International Monetary Fund: Increased U.S. contribution to International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help promote growth of world trade and bilateral credit facilities, strengthen position of IMF, finance temporary balance-of-payments deficits and increase Fund's holdings of major currencies.

Military: Authorized supplemental funds for fiscal 1966 for aircraft, missiles and combat vehicles, naval vessels, research and military construction due to Vietnam conflict.

Peace Corps: Amended Peace Corps Act of 1961 and authorized funds for its fiscal 1967 program of providing volunteers to some 40 countries.

Supplemental Foreign Aid: Authorized supplemental funds for economic assistance to Southeast Asia.

U.S. Arms Control: Extended for three years U.S. Arms Control Agency to provide it with greater opportunity for long-range planning for peace in directing and coordinating arms control matters, including conduct of negotiations and sponsorship of research.

Houston Man Given Heroes Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion's highest award for bravery its gold heroism medal, was presented a few days ago to an outstanding young man in Houston, Mr. Charles W. Rothmund, Jr., of 5610 Turtle Creek.

At the risk of his own life, this young man raced into a flaming garage to rescue a 2½-year-old boy, Gerry Lane Bowling. Unknown to Rothmund, the boy's twin brother was also trapped in the garage and perished in the flames.

Mr. Speaker, in this day and age when so much is heard about those who turn deaf ears to the cries from help of people in need, it is heartwarming to read and hear about someone like Charles Rothmund. And it is indeed commendable to know that the American Legion takes notes of such valorous deeds, and publicly recognizes such heroism.

In addition to the gold medal, the Walterman-High Post 309 of the American Legion, Department of Texas, 22d District, presented to Rothmund its meritorious service certificate of award. The post commander, A. J. Hughes, 825 Snowden Street, Pasadena, Tex., made the presentation at ceremonies attended by 22d District Commander Ray Thompson.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join in expressing their congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Rothmund, and I bring the enclosed article to their attention:

MAN BRAVES WALL OF FIRE, SAVES CHILD

A passerby ran through a wall of fire Monday to rescue a 2½-year-old boy whose twin brother perished in the flash blaze in the garage of their home.

C. W. Rothmund Jr., 23, of 5610 Turtle Creek, rescued Gerry Lane Bowling, unaware that the twin, Larry Wayne, also was inside the garage.

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bowling, 5514 Allendale Rd., were not at home.

Rothmund, a machinist for Shaffer Tool Co. in Bayport, saw smoke pouring from the garage.

The children apparently knocked over a can of gasoline while playing in the garage, and a water heater ignited the fuel.

Farris Bryant: Quiet Man With Big Role

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is fortunate to have in its service a man who, prior to his appointment by President Johnson, served his State of Florida as an able Governor and public servant. I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the Honorable Farris Bryant, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning.

Recently, Mr. Mike Morgan of the Miami Herald's Washington bureau, wrote an incisive profile of Mr. Bryant and his outstanding capabilities for performing a complex, unheralded, but vitally important job. I believe my colleagues would be interested in reading more about this talented individual. Mr. Morgan's article follows:

FARRIS BRYANT: QUIET MAN WITH BIG ROLE

(By Mike Morgan)

WASHINGTON.—When Farris Bryant was sworn in as director of the Office of Emergency Planning last March it was an event which ignited a burst of indifference here.

The post, though of considerable importance, was not one of the sexier federal appointments. It certainly did not qualify as one of the glamor jobs of government.

However, neither did Bryant come to town with any kind of a hot shot national reputation.

He was a former Florida governor. Otherwise, many Washington knowledgeables wondered: Who—he?

They are finding out.

The mild mannered, almost fragile appearing Floridian has proved himself a hard working, nimble politician who not only has survived but has thrived in that offtimes uncertain milieu of the White House.

Increasingly President Johnson calls upon Bryant to assume chores and responsibilities outside the scope of the OEP and leans upon him for many specialized assignments.

He is a frequent occupant of the presidential plane when Johnson takes off on missions both purely political or on the nation's business.

It is a fact which is not going unnoticed in this city so keenly alert to the delicate measurements of political barometers.

Bryant's performance, remarked one close to the scene: "Has delighted the President."

Not only is Bryant popular with the President, but he is on exceptionally good terms with the White House entourage. No mean feat these days.

Seemingly he does not thirst for political preference. Rather, he talks about staying on the job for another year, then returning to Florida, his law practice and insurance company.

"Can't afford to stay around any longer," he says.

A deep sigh. "Can't afford more than a year more of this. Then I've got to go back and make some money."

And, if the circumstances all fall in place, maybe take a crack at running for the U.S. Senate.

Bryant presides over the OEP in the ancient unprepossessing, tired looking five-story building which is a couple of minutes from the White House.

It was a grand building in the mid 1800s, occupied by U. S. Grant as headquarters of the Army when he was general in chief. It was in this building the then Bureau of Military Justice gathered evidence to be used in the trial of the conspirators involved in Lincoln's assassination.

The OEP director's thickly carpeted, tastefully decorated suite of offices is one of the small islands of comfort touched with elegance in an otherwise drab structure.

The morning I went to see him he was concerned with, and being constantly informed of, the progress of Hurricane Inez which was then meandering uncertainly and dangerously across the southern tip of Florda.

For hours the complex apparatus of the OEP disaster assistance network had been in operation.

In a short while he would hold an important conference about a long range study of the national stockpiling program.

"We are rethinking our position on stockpiles," he said. "What? Where? Should we change direction . . . ? Is it feasible to tie up eight billions of dollars in materials . . . Do we need new criteria . . . ?

Later in the day he would confer with the President about the results of this conference.

As boss man of this massive storekeeping job, it is Bryant's responsibility to see there are sufficient supplies such as copper, rubber, cotton, rare metals . . . and other items such as "wattle" on hand in case of emergency.

("Wattle" is an extract from Africa used in tanning processes.)

"Changing situations demand constant review of all our programs and plans," he said.

These include ready-to-roll, instant utilization plans for labor mobilization, rationing, price and wage controls, and other plans imperative to glue the country's economy together in event of nuclear attack. Or any great disaster.

Thus Bryant sits as a member of the powerful and prestigious National Security Council.

As world tensions thicken, the OEP assumes a larger and more sensitive importance. It must be adjusting constantly to the nation's national and international stance—kept in precision adjustment for immediate use like a fine instrument.

Prime task of OEP once was regarded by many as nothing but a giant storekeeping function. But the fact is that if nuclear war, or any type of major war were to strike, this agency would hold in its hands the reins, and direction, of the entire non-military economy.

Bryant's capability of taking a complex task and organizing it stands him in good stead in his job.

When sworn into office, he was told by the President: "I expect you to be my ambassador to the governors . . . My liaison man with the states."

In this collateral activity the ex-governor has been of substantial assistance to the President. And handed many assignments unrelated to OEP mainly as a trouble shooter in liaison chores with the states.

It was Bryant who engineered the idea of bringing together state legislative leaders for a discussion of mutual problems.

The group gathered in Washington, met with the bulk of the cabinet, and heads of federal agencies of consequence. This was a "first time ever" effort which wound up as an impressive success.

More recently Bryant played an important role when the President brought in successive batches of governors to explain his plans to trim domestic spending and seek their cooperation.

The President constantly sends over notes to Bryant asking him to attend to some matter. Two such notes were placed on his desk the morning I talked with him.

On his right is a special White House phone, with elaborate security devices attached, that rings not infrequently.

A trait of Bryant's, which must appeal to the President, is his chameleon quality of blending unobtrusively in the background.

You also gather that though he relishes the work, he doesn't want it permanently.

"Are you still interested in running for the Senate?" I asked.

A quick, soft response. "Certainly I'm interested. But I'm not planning on it. I'm not campaigning. I'll have to reserve judgment for a year."

He leaned back in his big chair, placed arms in back and cradled his head in the cup of his hands. After a few seconds of silence he emphasized: "But I will not exclude myself from it."

We discussed the idea . . . the advisability of his running against LeRoy Collins. It wouldn't deter him if he decided to make the race.

"It would be an interesting race," was his bland commentary.

You get the idea rather forcefully that Bryant is giving major consideration to this move.

Oh, yes. At this time I would like Bryant to learn that in one surprising instance the Office of Emergency Planning indeed proved itself quick in an emergency, and had on tap unusual resources.

When I walked into the office of a Bryant aide, a button on my dark green blazer fell off.

"Is there any dark green thread, a needle and seamstress in the place of national resources and emergency plans?" I asked.

You know something? There was. In 10 minutes a secretary found thread and needle, and had the button securely back in place.

National Business Women's Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, this is National Business Women's Week, and I take this occasion to salute the great and growing contribution of women to the business community of the United States. We read often of the extent to which women control the wealth of this Nation, and we see figures with respect to their stockholdings in major corporations. What I have in mind more particularly at this time, however, is the role of women in active administrative, research, and decisionmaking functions of American business.

This has been a development of accelerating pace, and, more and more, there is an acceptance of women on the basis of individual competence, in the demanding assignments of business, both in the major cities and in the smaller communities.

The vistas for young women in school have broadened, and the business of the country undoubtedly will see, in the years ahead, a growing number of major contributions to technology and management from the oncoming generations of women who will be seeking and obtaining assignments of responsibility on a basis of individual competence.

Boy's Question Probes to Heart of Modern Era

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD a most penetrating search for an understanding of war. The words are sobering to me as a Representative—and as a father of three young sons.

While the writer, Sydney Harris, does not mention the war in Vietnam by name, the reader can feel a growing sensation of futility descend. Mr. Harris does not have the answers, and so it seems, neither does anyone else.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I commend Mr. Harris' article which appeared in the Buffalo Evening News for all of my colleagues to ponder:

BOY'S QUESTION PROBES TO HEART OF MODERN ERA

(By Sydney Harris)

"If I get drafted when I'm 18," asked my son the other day, "where do you suppose they'll send me to fight?"

I looked at him. He is just 11—barely old enough to joint the Scouts. And asking about his military service.

"I don't know," I said. "Maybe there won't be any war by then."

He shook his head in a mixture of scorn and sorrow. "Sure there will, Dad. Who's doing anything to stop it?"

When I was 11, war was something remote and fictional and dramatic. Today it is not only immediate and real, but it seems a permanent state to youngsters. Life consists of going to school, then getting drafted and getting shot at.

"Who's doing anything to stop it?" Nobody, I thought, almost nobody. Fathers give their sons the best they can, but once the boys turn 18, we are powerless to protect them from killing and being killed.

It used to be called "defending your country," which is a glorious concept. But it is foolish to pretend today that war "defends" anything. War can only destroy the victors as well as the vanquished, the women and children as well as the combatants.

In some way, the children understand this better than their parents do. They have grown up in the shadow of the bomb, and they know that the fingers that press the buttons are beyond their parents' control.

We pretend to be knowledgeable and authoritative and ethical figures; but when the showdown comes, our children are painfully aware that we have little to say about it.

We instruct them in morality—but the monumental immorality of war laughs at our petty sermonizing. We give them the finest education—but, before they are barely civilized, they are trained in barbarism. We hold out promise of the "future"—but turn it into a nightmare for them.

Of course, we are fighting for "freedom." So is every country, since prehistoric times. The freedom to fight another war, some other time, some other place, with some other fathers' sons, for some other slogan.

Where do you suppose they'll send him to fight? Seven years is not so long, if we make it. Seven years to fatten him up, smarten him up, make him strong and capable and virtuous and loving. And ready for death at 18. Why not? Who's doing anything to stop it?

National Bible Week—Soncino Press Participates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 26th annual observance of National Bible Week. It seems appropriate and fitting during this busiest of weeks before adjournment that we in this great body pause to pay united respect to the Bible, the source of the basic religious principles upon which our American democracy rests.

And as we once again renew our loyalty to the Bible precepts which governed the lives of our Founding Fathers, I know that my colleagues, preoccupied as they are in this final week of the very productive 89th Congress, would be encouraged as I have been by a report from Mr. S. M. Bloch, a distinguished British publisher whose firm, The Soncino Press, Ltd., is experiencing a quadrupling of demand for sacred literature in all parts of the world among people of all faiths and ages. Customers of Soncino Press include Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court and Crown Prince Akahito of Japan. Mr. Bloch states that this increased demand for information on the Bible and the Talmud was the motivation behind the publishing of two of Soncino's most recent works, one of them a two-volume English language edition of "The Minor Tractates of the Talmud," without Hebrew language references.

Mr. Bloch reports also a most encouraging increase in the demand for biblical material for children of all faiths. As a result of this Soncino recently published a new English language series for children, entitled "The Bible Speaks."

With a substantial personal library of Hebraica, I have found the books published by Soncino most interesting reading, and of great value for reference. They have opened up for me new horizons of knowledge about the early history of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I was particularly pleased to have presented recently at the White House to our distinguished President a set of the 49-volume Soncino Library, including the Bible, Prophets, Talmud, Zohar, all with commentaries, for his personal use and as source material in the White House reference library.

These interesting facts indeed give the lie to the agnostics' claim that "God is dead."

I am happy to call these encouraging developments to the attention of my colleagues and ask that we pause for a moment to take note of their significance to our enlightened society as Americans launch their annual observance of National Bible Week.

Disaster Relief Act

SPEECH

OF

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, the Disaster Relief Act of 1966 presents us with a valuable opportunity to provide a quicker, more effective way of helping communities and individual victims of natural disasters.

In recent years, Congress has exercised commendable concern for and an admirable sense of responsibility toward those who have been victimized by the holocausts of an unbridled nature. But spread as they are among many separate agencies of the Federal Government, the programs we have enacted have resisted effective coordination.

The pending bill makes its greatest contribution by giving the Government a greatly improved means of channeling all available Federal assistance to disaster victims when and where and how they need it most.

I have had occasion recently to see at first hand how important this legislation can be. My own community of Elizabeth, N.J., was struck by a devastating flood last month as the result of a daylong downpour of between 6 and 7 inches of rain. The flooding of the Elizabeth River, according to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, caused in excess of $2 million in damage, left dozens of families homeless, knocked out communitywide sources of power, and left hundreds of families and small businesses seriously hurt.

It was an interesting coincidence, however, that at the very time the Elizabeth flood was raging, the House of Representatives was approving an item in the public works appropriations bill for advanced planning and design of the Elizabeth River flood control project, to which I have devoted much effort in the past 5 years.

Our experience in Elizabeth, Mr. Speaker, represents a timely example of how suddenly and unexpectedly disaster can strike, leaving its victims without homes or possessions and threatening them with the loss of years of hard work and careful saving.

We cannot always prevent floods or hurricanes, earthquakes or tornadoes, but we must be prepared in advance to rush our help to victims in time to be of assistance. Loans, emergency repairs, communications equipment and other forms of help can mean a more complete and expeditious recovery from disaster, but relief delayed is often relief denied.

Closely related to what we are doing today, Mr. Speaker, is the question—often debated here but never resolved—of flood insurance, the provisions of protection before disaster strikes. This is an appropriate occasion, I believe, to urge our colleagues to intensify the effort to develop a practical, workable flood insurance program.

Several years ago, Congress rejected a proposal for flood insurance, on the sound grounds of the prohibitively high premiums which those seeking protection would have to pay. A flood insurance program can be useful only when the people who need it can afford to buy it, and Congress must continue to devote attention to this important objective.

We can take a good measure of pride in the present bill, Mr. Speaker, especially if we resolve to pursue the effort to deal humanely and effectively with natural disasters, a phenomenon which will always be with us. What happened to Elizabeth can happen to any other community, and we owe it to those we represent to be well prepared.

Remarks of the President at Verrazano Bridge Memorial, Staten Island, N.Y.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, October 12, President Lyndon B. Johnson visited Staten Island and spoke at the site of the Verrazano Bridge Memorial, which is in the shadow of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, the world's single greatest public works structure and the longest single-span bridge in the world.

The President's visit to Staten Island was the first by a President in office in 30 years and it was the first time in the history of the borough that a President made a major address within the county limits. An awe-inspired crowd of 21,000 citizens paid tribute to the Chief Executive in a ceremony that will long live in the minds of not only those present, but all Staten Islanders.

The program for the President's visit, and the President's address follow:

Master of ceremonies: Hon. John M. Murphy.

Invocation: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert R. Mazziotta, administrator, Holy Rosary Parish, Staten Island, N.Y.

National Anthem: Johanna Valenti.

Introduction of distinguished guests.

Remarks: Hon. Robert F. Kennedy.

Remarks: Hon. Frank D. O'Connor.

Blessing: Rabbi Benjamin B. Wykansky, Temple Emanuel, Staten Island.

Address by the President.

Benediction: Rev. Fred J. Hubach, Pastor, Faith Methodist Church, Staten Island.

Remarks of the President at Verrazano Bridge Memorial, Staten Island, N.Y.

Thank you, Congressman Murphy.

Reverend Clergy, Senator Kennedy, Governor O'Connor, Members of the Delegation in Congress from New York, distinguished public officials, ladies and gentlemen, I am very happy to be here this afternoon among so many good Democrats and so many good friends. I want to thank all of you for being so good to us back in 1964 when the great State of New York gave us a landslide majority of more than two million votes.

I want to thank you in advance for the great majority you are going to give Frank O'Connor, your Democratic gubernatorial candidate, this year.

I want each of you to know that your entire Democratic delegation, headed by Senator Robert Kennedy in the Senate and by the Members of the House who sit on this platform this afternoon, have been a strong right arm to the President and the entire Democratic platform and the Democratic program.

I know that you recognize by name, face, and reputation one of the most able and outstanding men in the United States Senate who just addressed you, Senator Robert Kennedy.

Your great Congressman—Jack Murphy. He has done the job for Staten Island and for Brooklyn and I want you to keep him on the job. We need his kind of leadership in Congress. It earned him many of our Nation's highest military decorations. It has placed him at the head of a task force of distinguished combat veterans who journeyed to Vietnam and Southeast Asia this year.

All good things that he stands for are matched by another young outstanding county leader and city councilman, Bob Lindsey.

There is one point that I want to make and I hope that each of you will hear and understand. There is a great and valuable, necessary and potential Democratic chief executive on this platform this afternoon. He led the fight for justice as a great District Attorney in Queens. He led the New York City Council as few men before him have ever led it. And he will give you in New York and the entire nation the kind of leadership that we need and the programs which we must have in the years to come. Your next Governor—Frank O'Connor.

And I make the same prediction for Frank O'Connor's partners in the Democratic leadership:

Howard Samuels, a dynamic businessman and your next Lieutenant Governor.

Arthur Levitt—a leader in fiscal responsibility and a sure thing to stay on the job as your State Comptroller.

I want to take a moment to make sure that all of you know a number of fine Congressmen who stand beside me in Washington, who try to serve your interests each and every hour of every day in the year: From Brooklyn, Eugene Keogh. And the man who will succeed him, Frank Brasko. My long-time friend, your able Congresswoman, Mrs. Edna Kelly. And Abe Multer. And Hugh Carey. And from Manhattan, Leonard Farbstein. And from Queens, Ben Rosenthal. And from the Bronx, Jack Bingham. And from Long Island, Herbert Tenzer and Lester Wolff.

And from upstate, Max McCarthy and Jim Hanley.

Under our old immigration law, even Christopher Columbus would have had a hard time getting into this country. But we wiped out that immigration policy which was a standing insult to people for many years.

A person born in England was 12 times more welcome to our shores under the old policy than someone born in Italy, or Greece, or Portugal, or Poland.

So we challenged that and have changed all of that since last year. We have stopped asking people these days—after Congress acted on the Immigration Law—"Where were you born?" Now all we want to know is: "What can you do? What can you contribute?"

I believe that the people of this great State are proud of that Immigration Act and I am proud of all the laws that the 89th Congress gave us. The laws for better education for our children; the laws for better jobs for the heads of our families; the laws for better health for our bodies; the laws for the fight against poverty; the plans and the measures that we have in the hopper today to remake the cities of this land.

I am proud of Staten Island's JACK MURPHY, because he was one of the leaders in getting this job done.

I didn't come out here to see you this afternoon because I was running for anything this year. But JACK MURPHY is running for something this year. And I want each and every one of you to give him your wholehearted support.

I told your neighbors over in New Jersey last week that the Republican symbol is the elephant. And the elephant never forgets. The Republicans remember that the only way they have ever elected people is by scaring people. They always go back to one word—fear.

They know fear. The Republicans were fearful to pass Medicare. Nine out of ten voted to recommit one of the best bills we have ever passed for all of the people—the Medicare Bill. They said it was socialized medicine. What it was really was freedom from fear for about 20 million Americans.

The Republicans were afraid to fund the war on poverty. Ninety percent of them voted to recommit that bill. They said it was a giveaway. The only thing the war on poverty gave away was hope: hope for poor Americans that they might overcome the fear of being poor.

Today the war on poverty has already helped nine million poor Americans. And they are glad that fear struck out.

The Republicans were afraid to pass the School Bill that HUGH CAREY helped to lead through the House. Sixty-seven percent voted to recommit the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—and to recommit killed it. They said it would put the Federal Government in the schoolhouse.

What it did was to put books on the shelves in libraries—30 million new American books—and to get better teachers to teach American children. And this afternoon, five million educationally deprived American children are glad that the motion to recommit struck out.

Afraid, afraid, afraid. Republicans are afraid of their own shadows and they are afraid of the shadow of progress. But the only thing that most Americans are afraid of are Republicans. And that is why the Americans have given us a Democratic Congress and that is why the Congress has given us more education bills, more health bills, more dollars to fight poverty, more dollars to rebuild cities, more dollars to help people with Medicare than any Congress in the history of this nation.

I hope you people will remember that on Election Day by returning every member of the Democratic delegation from the great State of New York.

New York for many, many years has been the first State of the Union, the first State in resources, first in population, the first State in leadership, the first State in giving to this nation outstanding chief executives. And I hope and I believe that this November you are going to return to your ways of old, the days when you elected Franklin Roosevelt as Governor of New York, when you elected Al Smith as Governor of New York, when you elected Herbert Lehman as Governor of New York. I think you are going to elect Frank O'Connor as Governor of New York.

And with Frank O'Connor in New York and ROBERT KENNEDY in the Democratic delegation in Washington and with me helping from the sidelines, we will try to get a job done for all the good people of the greatest State in the Union.

National Building Code and National Plumbing Code

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, October 8, 1955, it was my privilege to appear as one of its guest speakers before the national convention of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting industry of the United States. This was their 29th annual convention held in Kansas City, Mo., part of which city it is my privilege to represent in Congress.

Recently I received a letter from Mr. David E. Todd, manager of the Building & Construction Trades Council, Kansas City, Mo. He told me in his letter that he had been handed a copy of our remarks made at the United Association's convention in Kansas City with particular reference to the National Building Code. He advised me further that the Building Trades Council of Kansas City was deeply concerned about the possible interference of the Federal Government in local building codes. He suggested that some of the thoughts that I had expressed at the national convention should be given wider publicity. He requested portions of our remarks be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am mindful a Member does not compliment himself by inserting his own remarks in the RECORD. Notwithstanding, because of Mr. Todd's request, only that portions of my remarks before the United Association will be entered. The remarks relating to the building and plumbing code follow:

President Schoemann, I read with interest your editorial published in a recent issue of your magazine opposing the National Building Code and the National Plumbing Code on the ground that such a function did not properly belong to the Federal Government. I fully agree. I could not agree more. My experience as a county government official brought me sufficiently up against the question of codes, and I want to say here and now that building codes and plumbing codes are properly a function of local governments, and this is where the discretion ought to reside. In too many areas of life, those who wish to use the powers of Federal government creatively are unwilling to trust the common sense and good judgment of people to solve the local problems of their own communities; or else if that judgment be lacking, then they are unwilling for the sake of freedom to allow people to make mistakes and to suffer from the mistakes. The local community which I once served is an enlightened community, and it has no need for some bureaucrat in Washington to tell it what standards ought to be applied in its plumbing installations. President Schoemann is right. If you sit idly by and do nothing while the campaign for a national building code snowballs, the time will soon come when you will no longer have local autonomy in this field.

I know you have all heard a lot of talk about a National Building Code. Until recently there was not much concern but since the first of this year there has been a campaign started that can no longer be ignored. The commercial interests in this country that stand to make a lot of money from a National Building Code are trying to recruit followers from among the "liberal establishment," by using the old liberal prejudices against the building industry and the building trades.

The line of those who are pushing the Code is to the effect that the building industry is backward, unprogressive and hopelessly out of date, and this is the fault of the building trades. They argue that massive Federal aid is needed to promote advances in building technology but in the way is that old stumbling block, a multiplicity of building codes. So runs the argument that is why we need one national code.

It seems almost every special commission the President appoints devotes something in its report to the National Building Code. The White House Civil Rights Conference and the Advisory Commission of Intergovernmental Relations is a 26-member group containing local, state and Federal officials as well as some from private industry. It would seem to be a source of justified irritation for you who are members of the building crafts would be the fact that although this Commission invited the advice of those in the industry and those who manufacture and process building materials, I am reliably advised that no building trade unions were invited to testify.

Still another Commission appointed by the President is called the "National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress." In their report they struck out hard by demanding that if the housing needs of middle-income families are to be met, housing costs must be reduced by advanced technological potential. They even went so far as to say we cannot adequately house America by existing methods.

The answer is easy for any group of dreamers because they simply say that in the event new techniques cause certain crafts to suffer all that needs to be done is to institute Federally-subsidized systems of retraining, severance pay, and pay the necessary retirement cost for these technologically displaced building trades workers. They have a real nice way of describing it when they wrap it all up and refer to it as an "adjustment assistance" to any crafts destroyed by technological change.

The emergence of a National Building Code which would lead to such so-called advancements that would result in the disappearance of your job and provide only for some Federal retraining (at the taxpayers' expense) is not the answer.

Recently, there has been some relief from the modernize-em, retrain-em line and that is the report you hear of now and then from the so-called manpower experts that the building trades don't have anything to worry about. They say the building trades will need hundreds of thousands of journeymen in the coming few years and that apprentice numbers should be multiplied several times over. The Bureau of Labor statistics estimates that contracts construction employment will increase by 37% between 1964 and 1975.

Other statisticians say this is a wild estimate. In fact, it does exceed the estimates for every other branch of the economy. Could it be the manpower experts are trying to get the building trades coming and going. Let's take a second to analyze these two contradictory trains of thought. If the building trades become really modern and technologically advanced, then you are going to be put out of your jobs and will have to be trained at Federal expense. If, on the other hand, you remain as backward and unprogressive then as you are now, you will have to train three times as many apprentices. Neither argument makes sense.

But, my friends, I think we should be fair about this and not blame all of this push for the Building Code on the liberals or humanitarians who want to see America "rehoused."

In my opinion the real drive comes from the very commercial and dollar-minded producers of certain building materials who have already been denied access because of existing state or local codes. Surely these groups could not by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as altruistic. Perhaps the liberal humanitarians should quit worrying for just a moment about rehousing America and become concerned about those who want a new National Code only to make money out of it.

Of course, none of us could be against a National Code if it were in fact a major roadblock in the way of a slum clearance or if it stood in the way of a truly desirable program of assistance for middle-class housing.

It is not my argument that you should take issue with all model or uniform codes. Everyone should want to promote technological progress in the building industry but let's be sure these are real technological advances and not just a gimmick to help some producer of materials. As for the liberals they should be willing to be so objective as to recognize that there are enough enlightened people in every community to provide an enlightened building code for their own community. To forget this is to force on us all an unenlightened and commercially inspired building code for the entire country.

Hon. Harley O. Staggers

SPEECH

OF

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to join my colleagues today in paying just tribute to a great statesman from West Virginia, the Honorable HARLEY STAGGERS.

I have had the privilege of serving on the important Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with Mr. STAGGERS for many years and have come to know and respect him for his outstanding ability as a legislator. Since he became chairman of our committee this year he has displayed talents for leadership, patience, and fairness which we all admire. The enviable record he has compiled during the past 18 years as a Member of this body has earned great praise for him, not only in his native State but from every section of the country.

As the 89th Congress moves toward adjournment I commend Congressman STAGGERS for his great contributions to our country's record of progress. I am confident that the people of the Second District of West Virginia will reelect him as their Representative for many years so that our country will continue to have the benefit of his experience and wisdom.

Manifesto on Polish Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, on October 9, 1966, Pulaski Day was observed by people of Polish origin at Hartford, Conn. In commemoration of this event and Poland's millennium of Christianity, the Polish American Congress District of Connecticut, issued a manifesto. This is a thoughtfully drafted and stirring document worthy of the noble spirit of Polish liberty. It reminds us not of the Polish contribution to our own struggle for independence, but also of the significant role played by Americans of Polish extraction in building our great Nation.

The manifesto eloquently illuminates the futility of Communist colonialism in attempting to quench the inextinguishable fire of the Polish love of freedom. I am very grateful to the officers of the Connecticut District of the Polish American Congress in forwarding to me a copy of this worthy document. These officers are: Mr. L. Daum, chairman of the political committee; Mr. R. Sobocinski, secretary of the committee; and Mr. J. Bruks, secretary of the congress.

Mr. Speaker, this manifesto carries such a vital message that I believe it should be brought to the attention of all Members of Congress, and I include it in the RECORD.

MANIFESTO BY THE POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, TO COMMEMORATE POLAND'S MILLENNIUM OF CHRISTIANITY AND PULASKI DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD IN HARTFORD, CONN., ON OCTOBER 9, 1966

1. In this year of celebration of Poland's Millennium of Christianity, honoring Poland as an unflinching bastion of Christianity throughout the ages and her outstanding humanitarian and cultural contributions to our Western civilization, we pledge to preserve and to continue these great and lofty traditions of our forefathers and to uphold their noble principles of freedom and justice to all.

2. Throughout her long history Poland had to struggle continuously, often against overwhelming odds, for her freedom and independence, shielding at the same time the rest of Europe against the onslaughts from the East. When at the end of the XVIII-th century Poland lost her independence and was partitioned between Russia, Prussia and Austria, she was still able to preserve her national, religious and cultural distinctive characteristics for over one hundred years until she regained her independence after the First World War. We are honoring the Church and the Polish mother for their share in this great accomplishment.

3. While at present Poland is again deprived of her independence as the result of infamous Yalta agreement and is enslaved by the imposed Communist regime and neocolonial Russian domination, we are confident, that this time, as in the past, the Polish Church, under the unflinching and courageous leadership of Cardinal Wyszynski and the Polish mother will again successfully defend and preserve Poland's heritage in these difficult and trying times.

4. We hold, as a self-evident truth, that every nation has an unalienable right to freedom and self-determination and we firmly believe that lasting peace in Europe can only be achieved if Poland and other captive nations regain their freedom and independence. We urge that free and unfettered elections be promptly held in those countries under international supervision.

5. We urge that Polish Regained Western Territories, rebuilt after the last war destruction and exclusively inhabited by Polish population, be recognized by the U.S.A. Government as an integral part of Poland and the present Odra-Nyssa line be ratified de iure as the final boundary of Poland. We also believe, that in order to stabilize peace in Europe, Germany must renounce all claims against Poland and other neighbors. In regard to eastern boundary of Poland, we do not recognize and will never reconcile ourselves with the seizing of the eastern half of Poland by Russia during the last war and we insist on the border as mutually established by the Riga Treaty.

6. Being aware that all oppressed nations on our globe are looking upon the United States of America as the country chosen by God to become the champion and guardian of freedom in the world, and bearing in mind that appeasement never brings permanent and lasting peace, we fully support our Government's firm stand against Communist aggression throughout the world and particularly in South Vietnam.

7. Bearing in mind the important part played by Poles and Americans of Polish descent in the fight for America's independence and also their vast and lasting contributions to the present greatness of America, we urge that Americans of Polish descent be given, well deserved, greater representation in the federal, state and local governments.

8. Honoring today the memory of General Pulaski, the Polish patriot and the hero of the American War of Independence, we also pay tribute to all those brave men who fought on numerous battlefields and gave their lives in defense of freedom and liberty under the noble motto of our forefathers: "For your freedom and ours".

Cesar Balsa Receives Distinguished Achievement Award

SPEECH

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 16, 1966, I was privileged to attend the Fourth Annual Salute to Mexico Luncheon of the Advertising Club of New York in recognition of Mexico Week in New York City.

The Advertising Club is an outstanding organization in my district and its president, Walter B. Bruce, who is also president of the American Can Co., presided at the luncheon.

The guest of honor was Cesar Balsa, self-made outstanding Mexican businessman, hotel owner, friend of the United

States and known as the "host to the most in Mexico." He received the Advertising Club's Distinguished Achievement Award.

The overflow audience heard an address by the Honorable Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Ambassador from Mexico to the United Nations, and the chairman of the day was J. L. Blackledge, of the Electrical League of New York.

The fine acceptance speech by Cesar Balsa deserves wider circulation, and so I include it here for my colleagues.

TEXT OF SPEECH BY CESAR BALSA AT ADVERTISING CLUB OF NEW YORK LUNCHEON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1966

Mr. Bruce, Ambassador Cuevas Cancino, Consul General Pesqueira, Sr. Guajardo, Congressman KUPFERMAN, Sr. Lippman, and honored guests, I am very proud to be here this afternoon and to be the recipient of this wonderful award. I feel quite humbled by the fact that such illustrious personalities as President Eisenhower, President Hoover, Carlos P. Romulo, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, General Alfred M. Grunther, and Admiral Richard C. Byrd have received this award in the past.

My country, Mexico, has a position that is unique in the eyes of North Americans. Probably a little of it is the result of the early days of the movies when the typical Mexican was characterized as a sleepy-headed gentleman dozing under a sombrero and leaning up against a very uncomfortable cactus. Today, Mexicans in every walk of life, including cardiology, retina research, architecture, arts and crafts, and world affairs, are wearing Hombergs, are wide awake, and are more often seen rubbing shoulders with world figures than the traditional cactus.

Our economy today, by all indices, is one of the healthiest in the world; and the soundness of the peso has now been attested to by its acceptance as hard currency in world markets.

Much has been made in the papers and press of my rise from a busboy to the director of a rather large hotel and restaurant organization. We have all heard the jokes about it, and some of us are even very much aware of the efforts involved in it. In all humility, I am not certain how much of the credit is fully mine and how much of it is chance. The chance of knowing people of love and good faith who put their trust in me, and also the chance of geography. One of the former speakers on the platform mentioned that my wife and I came to Mexico on our honeymoon and decided to stay. The country enthralled us, charmed us, and actually, to us, was a vision as the land of opportunity.

For years we have all heard the phrase, "the land of opportunity," but somehow or another never fully associated it with the United States of Mexico. The eagerness of the people in Mexico to learn, to advance themselves, to develop to their full capabilities, and to progress ever forward surely must be a vital chapter of the "Cesar Balsa story." For without this basic desire, drive, and interest on the parts of my co-workers and business associates "Cesar Balsa" might still be an ex-busboy who came to Mexico on his honeymoon, turned around and went home.

This beautiful plaque talks about "extraordinary achievements in building international good will and understanding." I assure you, there is nothing extraordinary about this achievement because international good will and understanding is as basic to the Mexican way of life as is deep respect for traditions and parents. "International good will and understanding" is a commodity that the Mexican offers to all men. Our hotels and other enterprises merely afford the tourist a meeting place to be exposed to these factors. It is reflected in the smile of the desk clerk, in the way some of our young elevator operators call off the floor numbers in Spanish and English. It is reflected by the patience of the cashiers who explain the conversion of dollars into pesos, and even in the pleasant manner, if I may say, of the busboys in our restaurants.

But international good will and understanding is not only reflected in Mexico through "Balsa." It is reflected throughout the country, wherever you go. It is the type of thinking, a manner of living, which you cannot legislate, dictate, or educate. It must be inborn and I assure you, in Mexico, it is.

I do not want to take too much of your time this afternoon, as I am certain you all have fairly tight schedules here in New York, but I have been asked to talk a little bit further about some of our philosophy and direction.

Our organization, reflecting Mexico's policy, is extremely desirous of having foreign visitors see and enjoy more of our country. We want our guests to see more than just Mexico City and Acapulco. Obviously, these two points are a must on everyone's first trip to Mexico. In Mexico City, you are always in direct contact with the pre-Columbian, colonial, and modern aspects of Mexico. Acapulco was catering to the jet set long before the jets were even flying. But the rest of the country is just starting to bloom. We are therefore developing Balsa enterprises in many other points throughout the country—motor inns, hotels, restaurants, etc.—in anticipation of the great wave of tourism which all indications show our country will receive within the next decade.

Today I, Cesar Balsa, am being honored for extraordinary achievements in building international good will and understanding; but in synthesis, it is Mexico which is being so honored. And if I may take license, I would like to say "Gracias Amigos" for myself personally and for my wonderful country.

U.S.S. "Francis Scott Key"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the first sea trials of our 39th Polaris nuclear submarine, the U.S.S. *Francis Scott Key*, have just been successfully completed.

In commemoration of this historic event, Admiral Rickover has written a letter to me about the man whose memory the ship honors, Francis Scott Key, the author of our national anthem.

Admiral Rickover is known as the father of the nuclear submarine, a richly deserved designation for his years of hard work and dedication. I am sure the membership of the House will enjoy this most interesting and informative account of Francis Scott Key.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit Admiral Rickover's letter for inclusion in the RECORD.

U.S.S. "FRANCIS SCOTT KEY" (SSBN 657),
At Sea, North Atlantic, October 10, 1966.
Hon. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. LIPSCOMB: We have just successfully completed the first sea trials of our 39th Polaris nuclear submarine. The U.S.S. *Francis Scott Key* was built by the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation, Groton, Connecticut. We also have in operation 24 attack type nuclear submarines, making a total of 63.

This ship honors the memory of the author of our national anthem. An only son, Francis Scott Key (1779–1843) was born on Terra Rubra in what was then Frederick County, Maryland, the plantation owned since 1750 by the Keys, a wealthy family of cavalier ancestry. Great-grandfather Philip Key, who had been a well-to-do lawyer in England, came to this country in 1726, having obtained from Lord Baltimore the grant of a large tract of land (about 3,000 acres), beautifully situated along the Wicomico. Succeeding generations followed his example of successfully combining management of a large plantation with public service and the practice of law.

His grandson, John Ross Key, father of Francis, served as justice of the peace and associate district judge. Twenty-one when the Revolutionary War began, he enlisted at once. In answer to a call for expert riflemen to join the Army at Boston, he led a detachment of frontier fighters from Frederick to Boston in record time—520 miles in 22 days. These were the first soldiers from the South to reach New England, the first of the famous "Maryland line." With their mountain rifles, tomahawks, leather hunting shirts and moccasins, Boston found them a strange but reassuring sight.

Taking occasional leave to look after his plantation, John Ross stayed in the Army until victory was won. He fought with Lafayette at the siege of Yorktown and was a friend of George Washington who visited Terra Rubra when Francis Scott was a boy of 12. Years later, when he was a successful lawyer, Francis never accepted a fee from the old soldiers who had fought with his father. They were his childhood heroes.

In the family tradition which he himself continued with his own 12 children, Francis Scott Key was tutored by his parents. He entered St. John's College at 14. After graduation he read law in the office of Judge Chase of the General Court in Annapolis, and at 22 was established in practice with Roger B. Taney, a fellow law clerk, lifelong friend and future brother-in-law who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1836. Key settled in Georgetown in 1802 and became one of the leaders of the Maryland bar.

Men of his background and competence in the law customarily entered politics, but Francis had no taste for the rough-and-tumble of political life. Within his own circle of family and friends he constantly experienced the disruptive power of political controversy. His father and favorite uncle took opposite sides in the Revolutionary War, his two best friends—Randolph of Roanoke and Roger Taney—were his political opponents. He had witnessed the attack in Baltimore on the headquarters of a Federalist paper and the murder by an angry mob of one of his law clients who had contributed to the paper. Francis shared with the Founding Fathers and many of the leading men of his own generation a fear of political parties. People then took their party allegiance as seriously as in an earlier age they had taken their religion, reacting violently against those who differed with them. As yet, the unity of the nation was so fragile that factional disputes often brought threats of secession. Key did, however, get somewhat involved in politics in the Jacksonian era. He campaigned for Jackson whom he admired greatly, and accepted under him the post of District Attorney of the District of Columbia. In 1833, he undertook for the President an important peacemaking mission. Alabama was threatening to secede over a controversy with the Federal Government involving the Creek Indians. This mission he completed with skill and dispatch.

Though he shunned political office, Francis had a strong sense of civic responsibility. He devoted much time, effort and money to a variety of causes that engaged his sympathy and interest. One was free education for poor children. Largely on his initative, the first Lancaster elementary school in America was established in Georgetown. He gave it generous financial support and participated actively in its management. Another cause in which he became deeply involved was the problem of the manumitted slaves who had difficulty competing in the free labor market. Key grew up on a plantation worked by slaves but he came to reject slavery and freed them all. He shared the belief, widespread at the time among antislavery elements, that the most humane way to liquidate this inhuman institution was to provide free transportaton to their African homeland for all freedmen who desired to return. He was a member of the American Colonization Society and a founder of Liberia.

It was on one of his humanitarian missions that Key penned the stirring words of *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The occasion was an episode in the War of 1812. All through the year 1814, British Admiral Cockburn had waged "inglorious warfare on the henhouses, cow-barns, and movable property along the shores of Chesapeake Bay"—as Samuel Eliot Morison pithily wrote. The Admiral and his colleague, General Ross, quartered themselves in the home of Dr. Beanes, an elderly and highly respected physician who lived in Upper Marlborough. For weeks Beanes was a gracious though involuntary host to numerous British officers, treating their wounded and furnishing them with whatever they demanded. The British forces finally withdrew and he was celebrating with friends the departure of his unwelcome guests when he was disturbed by straggling sailors and soldiers who had left the ranks to plunder and were making a nuisance of themselves in the local tavern. Advancing at the head of a group of angry citizens, Dr. Beanes had the troublemakers thrown into jail. He did so believing that Upper Marlborough had a right to put down the disturbance of these individuals who no longer were part of an organized military body.

Admiral Cockburn took a different view. He had the doctor arrested and thrown into the forecastle of his flagship, the *Tonnant*. Seized in the middle of the night, Dr. Beanes was barely given time to dress before he was placed upon a hard-gaited horse and compelled to ride 30 miles. Throughout, he was treated most harshly. Friends who sought to effect his release were bruskly turned away and not even allowed to give him the necessaries he had not been able to take along.

Key was acquainted with the elderly physician who in his youth had been attached to Washington's Army, and who had tended the wounded of Valley Forge and Brandywine. He went at once to the President and obtained his permission to plead Dr. Beanes' case before the Admiral. With Colonel Skinner, the American agent in charge of exchange of prisoners, Key set out in a small boat for the *Tonnant*. For a long while Cockburn adamantly refused to treat the doctor as a prisoner of war, to consider exchange, or to permit Key to talk with him. Beanes, said he, deserved hanging. In the end Key's tact and persuasive skill and the testimony—cannily brought along—of many letters from wounded British officers who had been treated by the doctor finally secured his release.

The three Americans were not, however, permitted to leave at once. Cockburn was about to attack Fort McHenry and take the city of Baltimore where, he boasted, he would make his winter quarters "even if it rained militia." All that stood in the way of his occupying the city was Fort McHenry which the citizens of Baltimore had hastily strengthened with earthworks. Key, Skinner and Beanes, detained in their small boat for a day and a night of heavy bombardment, paced the deck anxiously. When in the early morning light of September 14, 1814 they saw the flag still flying atop the Fort, Key felt moved to write on an old envelope the poem that became our national anthem.

It seems paradoxical that this rousing war song was written by a man who had long opposed the war which produced it. Key was not alone in his misgivings as to the justice or wisdom of declaring war on Britain (voted by Congress 79 to 49 in the House, 19 to 13 in the Senate). Indeed, the country has seldom if ever been so divided during a war. But Key's patriotism was aroused when we suffered reverses. On land, the war in general went badly for us; nowhere worse than in the Chesapeake region. Our hastily summoned, ill-trained and badly led militia were no match for Cockburn's sailors and marines. Washington was taken in August 1814, its public buildings burned. In the House of Representatives all the furniture was piled into a heap and set to the torch. As Key's biographer Victor Weybright wrote, "in smoke, ashes, and flames the great library which Jefferson had begun and fostered, the historic archives, the priceless furnishings of a noble public building, perished forever." Key wrote his poem at a historic moment. Cockburn's failure to take Fort McHenry signalled a turn in the fortunes of war; the worst was over.

To write verse was second nature to Key, but prevously this had been merely a pleasant social gift. He thought of himself as an "album poet" not a writer of publishable verse. Interestingly enough, one of his direct ancestors had been a real poet; John Key who lived in the 15th century and called himself "humble poet laureate to His Majesty Edward IV." *The Star-Spangled Banner* was Key's one serious poetic effort, besides a hymn or two; indeed it is the only achievement by which he is known. It was an instant success. Long before Congress officially designated it the national anthem (in 1931) it had become the nation's favorite patriotic song. And this, despite the fact that the melody (written by an English composer for the London Anacreontic Society) is difficult for untrained voices.

The song's popularity, I think, is due entirely to Key's words. He wrote a hymn to the American flag. He caught the mystique the flag has for us, who are a nation not by consanguinity, not by a long common history but by devotion to an abstract concept, the concept of what the ideal society should be, the concept of liberty under law. Denis W. Brogan, an Englishman who understands us uncommonly well, once tried to explain to his countrymen what the flag means to Americans. It is more, he said, "than a mere symbol among many others. It is the regimental color of a regiment in which all Americans are enrolled." The 13 stripes remind us of our small beginnings, the 50 stars of how large we have grown. It was the sight of the flag still flying after an anxious night watch that inspired Key to surpass himself and, in a sense, to become the poet laureate of the American people.

Respectfully,

H. G. Rickover.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

Appendix

Frank "Lefty" O'Doul

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join my fellow Californians in paying tribute to Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, one of baseball's greatest players.

A native of San Francisco, "Lefty" O'Doul began his career in professional ball as a member of the old San Francisco Seals. He then moved to the majors and the rest is baseball history. Baseball fans across the country know he went on to become one of the outstanding National League hitters of all times, compiling a lifetime major league batting average of .349.

This is indeed an achievement for which "Lefty," now 69 years old, will always be remembered and admired. His unique role in the establishment of baseball in Japan would be grounds enough for our official congressional recognition. To many of his friends and admirers, however, his finest contribution is the standard of sportmanship he has set for the youth of our country.

Last May, at Candlestick Park, the city of San Francisco joined with sport fans of the area in paying tribute to "Lefty." At that time, the California State Senate and the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed resolutions commending Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, and I submit these resolutions for insertion in the RECORD:

CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 142 RELATIVE TO CONGRATULATING FRANK "LEFTY" O'DOUL

Whereas, It has come to the attention of the Members of the Senate that Frank "Lefty" O'Doul will be honored with a "day" at Candlestick Park on May 21, 1966; and

Whereas, Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, a native San Franciscan, began his baseball career on the San Francisco sandlots; and

Whereas, Now 69 years old, he has been a prominent figure in professional baseball since 1917 and has been one of San Francisco's most popular figures over the years; and

Whereas, Beginning as a southpaw pitcher with the San Francisco Seals in 1917, he moved up to the New York Yankees for the 1919 season, and was with them through 1920, when arm trouble interrupted his pitching career; and

Whereas, He remained in the majors through 1923 at Boston, as a pitcher, but upon his return to the Pacific Coast League in 1924 (at Salt Lake City) he turned to the outfield; and

Whereas, Frank "Lefty" O'Doul returned to the majors in 1926 and went on to become one of the great National League hitters of all time, compiling a lifetime major league batting average of .349; and

Whereas, Some of the highlights of his playing career are as follows: National League batting champion in 1932 (.368); a batting average of .398 with Philadelphia in 1929 (254 hits); helped the then New York Giants win the National League pennant in 1933, delivering a big pinch hit to win a game for the Giants in the World Series, the Giants winning the series from Washington, four games to one; and

Whereas, After finishing the 1934 season with the Giants, he came back to California to become manager of the San Francisco Seals; and

Whereas, He managed the Seals for 17 seasons from 1935 through 1951, winning two pennants, his first year in 1935, and again in 1946; and

Whereas, His teams annually were flag contenders, were always interesting and colorful to watch, and over the years produced numerable stars who went on to fame in the major leagues; and

Whereas, It is fitting and proper that tribute be paid to a career spanning from 1917 to well into the modern era of baseball; and

Whereas, Frank "Lefty" O'Doul has the respect, admiration, and affection of baseball fans everywhere, who well realize his contributions to the game over the years; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Members extend their warmest congratulations to Frank "Lefty" O'Doul on the occasion of honoring him for his outstanding career and contributions to baseball and wish him well in his future endeavors; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to Frank "Lefty" O'Doul.

RESOLUTION NO. 315–66—COMMENDING FRANK "LEFTY" O'DOUL

Whereas, On Saturday, May 21, 1966, the City of San Francisco will join with all sports fans of the Bay Area in paying honor and homage to Frank "Lefty" O'Doul at Candlestick Park; and

Whereas, A product of our "Butcher Town" District's sandlot teams, Lefty O'Doul began his career in professional baseball as a member of the San Francisco Seals, graduating to the big leagues where he was recognized as one of the greatest hitters of all times, and ending his fabulous career as manager of the San Francisco Seals for 17 years; and

Whereas, While Lefty O'Doul has truly merited the hearty acclaim which has been extended him as a baseball player, in a deeper and more abiding sense it is his constant and public adherence to tenets of clean living and fine sportsmanship which represents his most significant and beneficial influence on our youth, inspiring them to emulation and, conversely, to renunciation of the forces of delinquency; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors, for and on behalf of all the people of San Francisco, do hereby extend warm and heartfelt commendations to our distinguished fellow San Franciscan, Frank "Lefty" O'Doul and do hereby tender to him a suitable engrossed copy of this resolution in recognition of his outstanding meritorious career and as a token of the esteem and affection in which he is held by the people of San Francisco.

Attest:

ROBERT J. DOLAN, *Clerk*.

Approved: May 13, 1966.

JOHN F. SHELLEY, *Mayor*.

Don Horn: A Man of Energy and Concern; Houston Post Feature Article by John Moore

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH
OF TEXAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, Don Horn, of Houston, Tex., is a concerned and energetic citizen who has labored for many years on behalf of progress. He has been engaged in countless battles on a variety of fronts and I know of no instance when he was not on the enlightened side.

He is the secretary-treasurer of the Harris County Council of the AFL–CIO and in that capacity has been a vigorous and articulate spokesman for the workingman of Texas. He is also active in numerous civic enterprises in which he has worked effectively and tirelessly for progress in Houston.

Don Horn is my good friend. We have waged many political battles together; he never falters under fire.

Recently he has been the leader of a vigorously fought effort to bring improved conditions and general welfare to the Harris County public hospitals. I ask unanimous consent that an article from the Houston Post for October 9, 1966, under the title "Don Horn Is a Crusader," describing the crusade, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HE SEEKS EFFICIENCY AND A FAIR SHAKE: DON HORN IS A CRUSADER

(By Don Moore)

Don Horn is a crusader in an age and place where crusading is not popular.

However, Horn remains undaunted in the face of adversity and unwavering in the face of criticism.

Donald August Horn, 45, has been in the news lately because he is the outspoken member of the board of managers of the Harris County Hospital District.

He broke into the news when he asked County Atty. Joe Resweber for a legal opinion on certain hospital funds. Resweber declared that insurance collections paid to doctors for medical care at the charity hospital should be considered public money.

Previously, this money had been put into a restricted fund known as the Professional Services Fund, and most of the money had been given to doctors in one way or another.

Critics have accused Horn of endangering the contract by which Baylor University College of Medicine supervises medical treatment at Ben Taub General Hospital and at Jefferson Davis Hospital. His friends have argued that Horn was the only hope of achieving an efficient hospital administration and a fair shake for charity patients.

It is not the first time Horn has been controversial. He has been involved in the labor union movement here for 20 years, and has been outspoken on community issues most of that time.

Today, as secretary-treasurer of the Harris County AFL–CIO, Horn is the Number One labor spokesman in this area. Before being elected to his present post, he was business agent of an electrical workers union, Local 716.

Horn has been promoted up the ladder of the labor movement a rung at a time. He served a four-year apprenticeship in the electrical union and became a journeyman electrician in 1946. Later, he was elected president of his local union in 1960.

"I've served my time on picket lines and across the bargaining table and the first thing I did on the hospital board was to protest substandard wages," Horn said.

Under prodding from Horn, the board raised hospital district employees from 80 cents an hour to $1 an hour and later to $1.25.

Horn feels that he represents a lot of citizens while serving as a member of the hospital board, especially the 60,000 active union members who contribute to the Harris County Council of the AFL–CIO.

"You see, the union people don't use the facilities of Ben Taub Hospital, and we had to sell this program to them as a humanitarian venture," Horn said.

"Labor is partially responsible for the creation of the hospital district in that the election would not have suceeded without our support," he said.

Horn says he believes it is his duty to see that the hospital is run for the maximum benefit of the charity patients who are the real reason for the existence of the hospital district.

Horn also has strong convictions about the duties of the city and county governments and about the responsibilities of the state government.

"We have a great opportunity to create a progressive community here if our local governments will take the initiative," he said.

"Not all of our problems have been solved. We have serious problems of chronic pockets of unemployment and we have pockets of poverty.

"We have an exceedingly high crime rate.

"We have the growing menance of air pollution and the serious problem of water pollution."

Horn said the problems and responsibilities of the state government are even more pronounced.

"The state must provide more help for urban residents, particularly in the areas of education, consumer protection and mass transportation," he said.

"Industrial safety also is a prime need."

Horn said he considered the state government at least 25 years behind the times in providing essential legislation.

"The status quo won't get the job done today—these are changing times and the leadership must adjust to them," he said.

Horn has publicly advocated a permanent registration voting program. In recent months, he has spoken out for the two-party system in Texas, which he believes will accelerate some of the reform legislation he believes is essential.

Like other hard-working civic leaders of Houston, Horn is on a 12-hour day and a seven-day week. When he is not attending hospital board meetings, he may be found attending union meetings or political rallies.

For example, Horn is a member of the board of elders of the Southminster Presbyterian Church. He is proud of the fact that his minister, the Rev. Jack Ware, participated in the Valley farm workers march on Austin.

He teaches the junior class Sunday school at his church and is Assistant Scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop Number 60, which is sponsored by the Riverside Methodist Church.

"Actually this Boy Scout work is the most rewarding of all. About once a month, we manage to make an overnight trip to some camp site, and I enjoy outdoor living as much as any of the boys," he said.

Horn started in the Scout movement because of his sons, Melvin, now 21 and about to leave for military service, and George, a 17-year-old senior at Stephen F. Austin High School. He is proud that both of his sons achieved the rank of Eagle Scout.

"They did it on their own—I quit helping after they achieved second class rank," he said.

Horn also is a member of the board of several organizations, including Harris County Equal Opportunity Organization, the United Fund, the Texas Bill of Rights Foundation, and the Council of Human Relations.

He also has served as a precinct chairman of the Democratic Party during elections, as a member of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee, and as a member of a Harris County Grand Jury.

In 1952, he was one of the Democratic Party delegates to the national convention.

Horn receives $12,000 a year as secretary-treasurer of the Harris County AFL–CIO. He still carries a card in the electrical union, and claims he could still make a living as an electrician.

When he was serving on the bargaining committee of the electrical union here, he won the respect of several contractors.

"Horn is a tough man to deal with, but I have no doubt that he is a sincere and dedicated man," one of these contractors said recently.

Although Horn was born in Montclaire, N.J., he graduated from Reagan High School here, and considers himself a Houstonian. He attended the University of Houston, mostly at night over a six-year period, and lacks about 30 hours to receive a degree in electrical engineering.

He hopes that his two sons, and his daughter, Sharon, a 9-year-old student at Peck Elementary, will be able to complete the college program that has eluded him.

Horn doesn't see much of his family these days. The union meetings, the poverty program and the hospital board take up most of his spare time.

However, when the Horns get together as a family unit, it is likely to be an outdoor trip. Mrs. Horn, who teaches mathematics in a junior high school here, is interested in anthropology.

Currently, the Horns are excavating an Indian mound on the shores of Clear Creek south of Houston. They believe it is a Tonkawa mound, erected by a migrant tribe which overflowed into Texas from Louisiana years ago.

Mr. Horn shares most of her husband's enthusiasms, but draws the line at his love of bicycling. A family anecdote involves the time Mr. and Mr. Horn rented a tandem bicycle. They ended up pushing it more than they pedaled it.

"I'm willing to hike for 15 miles any time—but no more bicycles for me," she said.

The American Soldier of Jewish Faith in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the Americans of the Jewish faith fighting in Vietnam are eagerly doing their duty there as they do everywhere.

One of these men is Col. Melvin Garten of Brooklyn, N.Y., and it is with pleasure that I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article about Colonel Garten from the October 13, 1966, edition of the American Examiner:

COLONEL GARTEN—HEROIC JEWISH VIETNAM FIGHTER

(By Milton Friedman)

WASHINGTON.—Men like Col. Melvin Garten are annoyed by allegations that Jews are inadequately involved in the Viet Nam war. He is a living proof that this charge, made by self-styled super-patriots is unfounded.

Col. Garten, 44, is a patient at Walter Reed Army Hospital. He is recovering from wounds sustained near Tuy Hoa, Viet Nam, where he commanded a battalion of paratroopers. He left a foot and a portion of his leg in Viet Nam.

General orders No. 3096, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Viet Nam, described the reasons for the award of the Second Oak Leaf Cluster to Garten's Silver Star. The citation described how Garten "dispatched the battalion's anti-tank platoon to clear a section of the road north of Tuy Hoa. One vehicle of this platoon struck a mine, destroying the vehicle and injuring two men seriously."

Garten, "knowing the road to be mined, moved forward with the security element of a recovery crew to personally survey the area and make an estimate of the situation. At a point two kilometers short of the point where the first vehicle struck the mine, Colonel Garten's vehicle hit another non-metallic mine that had been cleverly planted in a cut in the road. The blast was of such magnitude that the vehicle was hurled into the air, ripping it virtually in half, and injuring all occupants."

Garten "suffered severe injuries on both legs, and a concussion that left him in a coma. Garten had insisted in moving to a dangerous vantage point with the full knowledge that he could have remained behind without fear of censure. Garten's thought prior to becoming unconscious was for the welfare of the other wounded. His unimpeachable valor against a hostile force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army."

A Lieutenant Colonel at the time the action occurred, Garten was shortly thereafter promoted to full Colonel.

Reflecting as a Jew and as a professional soldier, the Colonel said it was a fact that should be realized by now that Jews, no more and no less than other Americans, are struggling and dying in the Delta, highlands, jungles, and swamps of Viet Nam. They can be found in Garten's own 101st Airborne Division—or the First Infantry, the First Cavalry, and other combat units.

Capt. Samuel Sobel, U.S. Navy Chaplain, knows where some other Jews can be located. They are interred in fresh graves at Arlington National Cemetery. Rabbi Sobel has recited the Jewish memorial service over the remains of a number of young Marines who met death in Viet Nam.

Both Garten and the Chaplain are aware that Jews are a normal part of the fabric of the American military force that is fighting, as ordered, by the administration and chain of command. They have their own private feelings but leave to civilians, the political debate over the wisdom of the war and America's controversial and increasing escalation.

Garten, interviewed in his modest hospital room, feels that today's army no longer sees Jews as "Jews" but as individuals judged on their merit as men. He does not like the idea of attributing group characteristics to Jews, whether they are in or out of uniform.

Computers are not yet programmed to provide such information but an Army records clerk thought it possible that Garten is today the most often wounded and decorated Colonel presently in service. Garten was wounded several times during World War II, twice in Korea, and somehow expects to continue his duty despite the serious wounds he has suffered in Viet Nam.

A graduate of Brooklyn's DeWitt Clinton High School, Garten came from a background that some might not link with distinguished military service. Garten's father struggled to make a living in the ladies dress industry. Garten took a mercantile course at C.C.N.Y.

In 1942, he joined the army. He worked his way up to sergeant and then won a commission at the rigorous paratroop officers school at Fort Benning.

As a platoon leader with the 11th Airborne Division, Garten saw action in New Guinea, Okinawa, Leyte, and Luzon. For heroism and wounds sustained, the young lieutenant was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Air Medal, Presidential Citation, and the Purple Heart with Three Oak Leaf Clusters.

On two occasions, Garten wiped out Japanese machine gun nests in single-handed actions. When his company was pinned down by intense fire and a machine gun crew knocked out, Garten manned the gun himself while directing defense against fanatical attacks. A withdrawal had to be made. But Garten stayed behind to provide covering fire.

Garten participated in the daring paratroop raid to liberate the notorious Los Banos prison camp in the Philippines.

During the tense days of the Berlin airlift, in the late '40's, Garten found himself a captain commanding an alerted company of the First Infantry. By 1952 he was under Gen. James Van Fleet, assaulting hills in Korea. In Leyte, Japanese bullets pierced his stomach and hips. But those injuries and shoulder wounds incurred on Luzon had long since healed. In the Korean hills he again bled from enemy fire, this time leg wounds.

Garten's role in the capture of a cruel Korean hilltop won him the Distinguished Service Medal. Other decorations include the Legion of Merit, various commendation ribbons, assorted clusters, and so forth. But the ribbons do not tell the full story.

After Korea, Garten graduated from Fort Bragg's "Green Beret" special forces school. Assignments took him to such places as the Congo, Mauretania, Ethiopia, Germany, England—even Saudi Arabia.

In Saudi Arabia Garten became the first American Jewish army officer to visit Jiddah, Riyadh, Dhahran—even the outskirts of sacred Mecca. Ethiopia brought him in professional contact with Israeli army officers.

Assigned to England as an exchange officer in 1958, Garten found himself attached to the same "Red Beret" British paratroop unit—the 16th Airborne Brigade—that served in Palestine ten years before. Learning that he was a Jew, the British troopers insisted that Garten, as a token of personal esteem, wear their Red Beret. U.S. authorities approved the unorthodox uniform improvisation.

Garten feels that his Jewish instincts may be best manifested by his regard for education. He saw to it that both his sons learned Hebrew and celebrated Bar Mitzvah rites in an army chapel. He is proud that Allan, 16, is at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and that Jeffrey, 19, is at Dartmouth—both on scholarships, and partly financed by their own part-time labor.

Garten's immediate hope is to get out of Walter Reed with a suitable artificial leg to resume duty—perhaps training troops at Fort Bragg. But upon retirement he would like to visit Israel with his wife, Ruth.

Negro Songwriters in Top Ranks of American Music

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, millions of citizens of the United States—and the world—have come to consider as among their favorites such songs as "The Saint Louis Blues," "Mood Indigo," "Honeysuckle Rose," and "When It's Sleepy Time Down South." These, and other popular pieces of music, have helped make modern American music known and appreciated throughout the world. These songs are the products of America's Negro composers—the great W. C. Handy, Louis Armstrong, Ford Dabney, and the many others who have done so much to make American jazz universal and current throughout the globe, in concert hall as well as in dance hall. And we all recall the many marching bands which played "I'm Just Wild About Harry" during the inaugural parade of 1949.

The New York Amsterdam News, a leading Negro newspaper in the Nation, has published an article detailing some of the contributions of our Nation's Negro composers.

It merits reading by all, and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ASCAP Hails Negroes: Songwriters in Top Ranks as Creators of Our Music

(By Jack Yellen, member of ASCAP board of directors)

(Note.—Jack Yellen, a noted American songwriter who has been a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers since 1951, turned to music in 1917 after a career as a reporter on the Buffalo Courier. A few of his famous hits are "Happy Days Are Here Again", "Down By the O-Hi-O", "I Wonder What's Become of Sally", "Ain't She Sweet" and "Hard Hearted Hannah".)

One door to fame and fortune which the American Negro has opened by himself, without help from freedom marchers, the FBI or National Guardsmen, is the portal leading into the wonderful World of Music. Neither racist nor bigot has been able to resist the "charms to soothe the savage breast" exuding from the Negro's spirituals, blues and jazz, which have made the music—not only of America but of all the world—what it is today.

Nowhere is there more substantial evidence of the warm welcome accorded the Negro writers of popular songs, and also of concertos and symphonies, than in the membership of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. All but a very few American Negro composers and lyricists are enrolled in ASCAP, and the Society boasts as proudly and loudly of William C. Handy, Louis Armstrong, James Weldon Johnson, William Grant Still, Shelton Brooks and Fats Waller as it does of Victor Herbert, George Gershwin, Irving Berlin, Cole Porter, Rudolf Friml, Hammerstein and Rodgers, Jerome Kern and Lerner and Loewe.

When ASCAP was founded fifty years ago, its charter members included Dr. James Weldon Johnson and Dr. Harry T. Burleigh, two Negroes who had already achieved doctorates of music and won high recognition in the field of symphonic and concert music. Dr. Johnson had attained such prominence as a musicologist, journalist, poet and educator that President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him to the diplomatic corps as a consul. Dr. Burleigh toured the concert halls of the United States and Europe, and was twice honored with summons to command performances for King Edward VII in London. He is best remembered as the composer of "Deep River", perhaps the greatest spiritual of all time.

When the emancipation came, the Negro, starved for education and culture, was not content with becoming a banjo-plunker or piano-pounder but reached out for perfection in the highest types of music. Within two decades after the guns of the Civil War were silenced, Negroes were enrolled in conservatories, studying the great masters and displaying a talent for composing and arranging symphonies and concertos. At the same time, these same talented men were composing songs in the popular idiom, some of which became tremendous hits. The eminent Dr. James Weldon Johnson joined his younger brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, in writing "Under the Bamboo Tree", a popular hit sixty years ago and still oft-heard on radio and TV today. James P. Johnson, composer of "Symphonie Harlem" and "African Drums", laid aside his sonatas, operettas and ballets to write the sensational "Charleston", which set off the dancing craze in the Roaring Twenties. His "Old Fashioned Love", was almost as big a hit at the same time.

Other Negro composers, such as William Grant Still, confined their efforts to the classical arena. Dr. Still, winner of several fellowships and holder of many honorary degrees, dipped into the realm of popular music to arrange and conduct for radio and television, but remained steadfast to his loftier ambitions. He was the first Negro in the United States to conduct a major symphony orchestra when he held the baton in a concert given in the Hollywood Bowl by the Los Angeles Philharmonic. Among the works of this prolific composer are four symphonies, three ballets, several symphonic poems and a wealth of chamber music and concert music and concert songs.

Julia Perry is one of the outstanding women composers in ASCAP. After earning a master of music degree at Westminster Choir College, she was awarded a scholarship in operatic conducting at Juilliard, served as coach in the opera workshop at Columbia University and studied in France where she won first prize with a violin sonata. Her compositions include two operas, a symphony, ballet scores and choral and chamber music.

But the Negro's most forceful impact has been on the music of the masses. Without his unique contribution our nation's popular songs might still be the drab imitations of the old British and Teutonic tunes that the early settlers brought to the shores of New England and Virginia and transported across the Appalachians, whose echoes are still heard in the current so-called folk-songs. It was the Southland's slave, singing his sorrows in the cotton fields, who eventually flavored American music with new refreshing ingredients. Stephen Foster captured the essence of the music born on the plantations and gave it to the North's minstrels, and the white man's children learned to sing “Old Folks At Home”, “Massa's in the Cold Cold Ground” and “My Old Kentucky Home” from songbooks in their schoolrooms.

It is interesting to speculate how one of the early slaves may have cajoled his master into letting him have a broken-down old banjo on which he learned to strum chords and improvise melodies; or how he managed to obtain a pair of shoes in which he imitated the white man's clog dance and evolved from it the graceful soft-shoe shuffle and tap dance which culminated in the artistry of Bill Robinson. And one can picture the first colored porter mopping the floor in an empty saloon in the early dawn, surreptitiously fingering the keys of a battered piano, excitedly discovering the chords and eventually learning to play with a new syncopated beat called ragtime—with which Irving Berlin started on the road to success.

Certain it is that the Negro had to get his musical education the hard way, as did the immortal Bill Handy. Handy was born in 1873 in a shacktown called Florence, Alabama. His father was a clerygman, and so was his grandfather, in slave days. He got his early schooling at home and became a school teacher. To eke out a livelihood he worked in the iron mines. Music was his love and a beat-up cornet became his instrument. Not content with playing it by ear, he somehow managed to learn to read music. He played with a small group of colored musicians at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and his cornet solo brought him a job and featured billing with Mahara's Minstrels. Handy became an expert orchestral arranger, and he was always glad to share what he learned with the growing number of colored musicians hungering for musical education. He worked arduously for their welfare and progress in the formation of the National Association of Negro Musicians and of the National Association of American Composers and Conductors.

But to compose was Bill Handy's greatest ambition, and he began early in his career to write instrumentals and songs with an individuality that quickly won him the admiration of fellow-musicians and the plaudits of the public. “Beale Street Blues”, “Memphis Blues”, “Harlem Blues” and, above all, “St. Louis Blues” brought him the well-merited title of “Father of the Blues.” He gave the laments of his persecuted brethren a format and interpretation which lifted them to the heights of musical composition. The sound of “St. Louis Blues” has been heard in symphony concerts in Carnegie Hall and in other classic centers all over the world.

“The death of William Christopher Handy, or Bill, as he preferred to be called”, ASCAP President Stanley Adams said recently, “has left a vacant chair in our ranks that no one will ever fill. Many of our famous members enjoy the respect and admiration of their colleagues. Bill Handy's innate gentility, kindliness and modesty won him a love that is earned by very few.”

Blind in the last years of his life, Bill devoted himself to the W. C. Handy Fund for the colored blind. At his death there was mourning all over the nation, particularly in cities where he had lived at one time or another. In Memphis a school honors him and a public square was dedicated to his memory. ASCAP was privileged to participate in the erection of the Handy monument of which Memphis is so proud.

With the spread of the music hall and the advent of the vaudeville theatre in the Spanish-American War era, the Negro achieved a new status as an entertainer. White minstrels in black-face had been portraying him, sometimes not too flatteringly, on the stage. The Negro undertook to give the public the real article instead of an imitation. Outstanding was the unforgettable Bert Williams, of the team of Williams and Walker, who became a highly popular attraction in vaudeville and then starred in their own all-Negro musical revues which triumphantly toured the United States and Great Britain. In London, one of these revues, “In Dahomey,” was chosen to give a command performance for King Edward VII.

When the dapper Walker was incapacitated, Bert Williams went on as a single act and became one of the highest-salaried performers in vaudeville. He later starred in the famed Ziegfeld Follies for many years. Williams wrote many of the comedy songs he sang with unrivalled success. Substantially wealthy at his death, this dignified musician-singer left a magnificent library of literature, history and philosophy in his stately home in Harlem.

Other Negroes following in the footsteps of Williams and Walker in vaudeville needed songs, and they got them from writers of their own racial origin. One of the earliest of these was Wild Marion Cook, a contemporary of Bill Handy. Cook, educated in Oberlin College, began as a student of serious music and became a master of the violin. He studied in Europe under Joachim and, later in this country, under Anton Dvorak. His first composing was for an all-Negro show titled “Clorindy,” which had a successful run in the New York Casino in 1898. He then wrote the scores for Williams and Walker, including the music for “In Dahomey.” Two of his many songs were the big popular hits of that era, “Bon Bon Buddy” and “Lovey Joe.” His son, W. Mercer Cook, holder of several university degrees and winner of a number of fellowships, became professor of Romance languages in Howard University. He has written many books on the history of the Negro and was decorated by the Haitian government. Reflecting the musical gifts he inherited from his father—and from his mother, Abbie Mitchell, the concert singer—he has written many popular songs, notably “Stop the Sun, Stop the Moon” and “Is I in Love, I Is”. Like his father, he became a member of ASCAP.

Another prominent figure who took many a bow when the spotlight was turned on the Negro composer and entertainer in the early 1900's was the versatile J. Rosamond Johnson, who forsook his early career in classical music for vaudeville and the popular musical stage. He wrote songs for and acted in successful Negro revues which produced some of the most remembered hits of that era. In the latter years of his remarkable career, which brought him equal popularity in England, he played in “Porgy and Bess,” “Mamba's Daughters,” and “Cabin in the Sky.” Old-timers recall nostalgically his performance in the Cole and Johnson revue, in which he introduced his “Under the Bamboo Tree”, “My Castle on the Nile” and “Congo Love Song”.

But it was in the Roaring Twenties—the Jazz Age of bobby-sox, speak-easies, bath-tub gin and Scott Fitzgerald—that the Negro songwriter and musician took over and really rocked the popular music world. “St. Louis Blues” and “Charleston” became twin national athems. Jazz, born in St. Louis zoomed into Gargantuan stature, and with giant steps via Chicago stormed into Harlem and nearby Broadway. White songwriters, musicians and singers rushed uptown to listen and learn. In the Cotton Club, Connie's Inn, the Savoy and other hot spots they heard Cab Calloway singing his “Minnie the Moocher” and “Zaz Zuh Zaz”, Duke Ellington playing his “Solitude”, Mood Indigo”, “Sophisticated Lady” and other melodiously-rich songs which stamped him as one of America's top-notch popular composers, while Count Basie drove the dancers into a frenzy with his “One O'clock Jump”. In the band of Fletcher Henderson, another composer, the boys from Broadway got their first earful of Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong's cornet. And they heard Mamie Smith, Trixie Smith, Bessie Smith, Billie Holiday and Ethel Waters singing with a new rhythm in a new style far different from what they were accustomed to.

The white writers listened intently and went back to Tin Pan Alley to imitate, which some did quite successfully. The publishers hurried to sign contracts and give advances to colored composers. One of these was Maceo Pinkard, who prospered on the royalties from “Sweet Georgia Brown”, “Them Thar Eyes”, “Gimme a Little Kiss, Will Ya—Huh?” and numerous other hits. Another was Thomas (Fats) Waller, who started as a boy organist in the church of which his father was pastor. He played the piano in small night clubs, the organ in small and palatial motion-picture houses, made records and piano rolls, played vaudeville in England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and appeared in Hollywood movies. He finally teamed up with Andy Razaf, and together they wrote Satchmo Armstrong's “Honeysuckle Rose”, “Aint Misbehavin” and “Keeping Out of Mischief”.

Andy Razaf's real name is Andreamenentania Paul Razafinkeriefo. He was born a Grand Duke; Queen Ranavalone III of Madagascar was his aunt. He started out to be a poet and author, but turned to songwriting with great success. He wrote the lyrics for “Blackbirds of 1930,” which had a long run on Broadway, and several other colored musical shows. His list of hits, one of the most impressive in the ASCAP catalog, includes “Sposin' ”, “Stompin' at the Savoy”, “Make Believe Ballroom”, “My Fate Is in Your Hands”, “Knock Me a Kiss” and “12th Street Rag”.

In Chicago, where 12th Street was as fertile musically as Lenox Avenue, music publisher Will Rossiter had already made a fortune on two songs he acquired from a colored youth named Shelton Brooks who wrote both words and music. The first was “Some of These Days”, the other “Darktown Strutters' Ball”. Another publisher garnered his “Walkin' the Dog”.

Among the young white composers who frequented the hot spots of Harlem were the already famous George Gershwin and a novice named Harold Arlen, and there can be no doubt that their visits had considerable influence on their subsequent compositions. It was soon thereafter that Gershwin wrote his classic “Rhapsody in Blue”. Arlen grabbed an opportunity to write the music for a Cotton Club revue, and out of it came “Stormy Weather”, “I Love a Parade” and “I've Got the World on a String”. Most of his music has been characterized as a blending of the Negro's music with Arlen's Hebrew musical heritage. It may well be so. Israel is not far from Africa.

Jimmy McHugh, another of ASCAP's top composers, does not hesitate to acknowledge his debt to Harlem for the rhythmic inspiration of “I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby”, “Digga, Digga, Doo”, “On the Sunny Side of the Street”, “I'm in the Mood for Love” and others of his numerous standard hits.

Only a voluminous book could record the Negro's accomplishments in music in the century since his emancipation, but no treatise on the subject could be complete without mention of Langston Hughes, a distinguished poet, author and playwright, whose poems, “Freedom Road” and “Songs to the Dark Virgin”, have been set to concert music, wrote the lyrics for the musical version of “Street Scene” and the libretti of the operas, "Troubled Island" and "The Barrier."

And more than passing mention must be made of Eubie Blake and Noble Sissle who, if they had written nothing else, rate a large laurel for "I'm Just Wild About Harry". They wrote many more great songs, particularly for the musical revues titled "Shuffle Along" and "Blackbirds." A star attraction as a vaudeville team, both enlisted in the First World War and eventually became members of the famous 369th Infantry Regiment Band headed by Lt. James Reese Europe, of whom it was said that his band music took the ache out of the infantryman's corns, and made marching a pleasure. At Europe's death, Sissle was commissioned and replaced him. Blake toured with the U.S.O. for five years in the Second World War. Sissle became President of the Negro Actors Guild.

One of the most popular younger writers of ASCAP is Jamaica-born Walter Bishop, who is a director of the American Guild of Authors and Composers (AGAC) and active in its administration. He got his first musical training in a Federal music project, then entered New York University. After serving in the Army in World War II, he began his career as a songwriter and clicked with "The Devil Sat Down and Cried". Others that followed are "It's a Military Secret", "Swing, Brother, Swing" and "Bop Goes My Heart".

When asked for a complete list of the Negro songwriters in ASCAP, President Stanley Adams replied that this was impossible "since in our records we do not identify our members by race or creed. I am happy to say the royalty checks that go out to members who I happen to know are colored are quite sizeable, and I wish them all more hits and bigger checks. And I might add that I am proud to have been a collaborator of Fats Waller, a great composer and a delightful associate."

Never, since the advent of ragtime, jazz and the blues, has the impact of the Negro composer's melody and rhythm on the current popular musical scene been as obvious and as potent as it is today. The beat of Elvis Presley's rock-and-roll was born, as he was, down South. Out of it came the rhythmic tidal wave of the Beatles and their imitators which has swept into every corner of the globe.

Anyone who remembers the Harlem of the Roaring Twenties will recognize in the frug and its kindred dances so popular with today's teen-agers—and the socially elite Jet Set—the head-shaking and hip-swinging of the fiery chorus girls who introduced it in the Cotton Club revues. Likewise the singing stype of the present-day recording stars, white as well as colored, bears an unmistakable resemblance to the spiritual vocal nuances while Ethel Waters, Ella Fitzgerald, Sarah Vaughan, Nat Cole and Harry Belafonte injected into their renditions of popular ballads.

And it takes no musicologist to discern in the following partial list of Negro composers and their contributions the debt owed them by their colleagues not only in the United States but all over the world.

Louis Armstrong: "Ol' Man Mose", "Sugar Foot Stomp."

Bennie Benjamin: "I Don't Want to Set the World on Fire", "Oh, What It Seemed to Be."

Margaret Bonds: "Five Spirituals", "Ballad of the Brown King", "The Negro Speaks of Rivers", "Peter, Go Ring Dem Bells."

Harry Brooks: "What Did I Do to Be So Black and Blue?", "Ain't Misbehavin'."

J. Trim Brymn: "Please (Go Way and) Let Me Sleep", "Shout, Sister, Shout."

Benny Carter: "Blues in My Heart", "Cow Cow Boogie", "Key Largo."

Charles Carpenter: "You Can Depend on Me", "A Lover Is Blue", "Now You Know."

Nat (King) Cole: "Straighten Up and Fly Right", "I'm a Shy Guy", "Calypso Blues."

Ornette Coleman: "Night Song", "Tomorrow Is the Question", "When Will the Blues Leave?"

Charles L. Cooke: "I Wonder Where My Loving Man Is Gone", "Blame It On the Blues", "Goodbye Pretty Butterflies."

Henry Creamer: "After You've Gone", "If I Could Be With You One Hour Tonight", "Dear Old Southland", "Way Down Yonder in New Orleans", "Strut Miss Lizzie."

Ford T. Dabney: "Shine", "Oh You Devil."

Boy Davis: "I Guess I'll Have to Get Along Without You", "I Ain't Gonna Worry ('Bout a Soul)", "Could It Be Love?".

Eddie Durham: "John's Idea", "Every Tub", "Good Morning Blues."

Andy Gibson: "The Great Lie", "The Huckle Buck", "Geechy Joe."

Joseph W. Grey: "Runnin' Wild", "Pickin' the Blues Away", "I Got the Fever."

Erskine Hawkins: "Tuxedo Junction", "You Can't Escape From Me", "Gin Mill Special."

Donald Heywood: "I'm Coming Virginia", "Come Along, Miss Mandy", "Home Beyond the River."

Du Bose Heywood Musical versions of "Porgy and Bess" and "Mamba's Daughters."

Irene Higginbotham: "Harlem Stomp", "That Did It", "Destination Unknown", "A Little Love Is Better Than None", "The Last Thing at Night", "Good Morning, Heartache."

Earl Hines: "Ever'thing Depends on You", "Rosetta", "Deep Forest", "Jelly, Jelly."

Johnny Hodges: "I'm Beginning to See the Light", "Mood to Be Wooed", "Hodge Podge."

Claude Hopkins: "I Would Do Anything for You", "Deep Dawn", "Low Gravy."

J. C. Johnson: "Believe It Beloved", "Don't Let Your Love Go Wrong", "Three Kisses."

Pete Johnson: "Roll 'em, Pete", "Boogie Woogie Prayer", "Wee Baby Blues."

Clarence Jones: "One Wonderful Night", "Swanee in Spring", "Walkin' Thru' Mockingbird Lane."

Quincy Jones: Score for "The Pawnbroker."

Richard M. Jones: "All Night Blues", "29th and Dearborn", "Remember Me?".

Scott Joplin: "Maple Leaf Rag", "Sunflower Rag", "Euphonic Sounds."

Joe Jordan: "Lovely Joe", "Oh, Say! Wouldn't It Be a Dream!", "I Want to Sing About You."

Meade (Lux) Lewis: "Yancey Special", "Boogie Woogie Prayer", "Honky Tonk Train Blues."

R. C. McPherson (Cecil Mack): "Charleston", "Please (Go Way and) Let Me Sleep", "Josephine, My Jo", "Shine", "Teasing", "Good Morning Carrie", "He's a Cousin of Mine", "You're in the Right Church But the Wrong Pew."

Teddy McRae: "You Showed Me the Way", "Back Bay Shuffle", "Traffic Jam."

Flournoy E. Miller: "You Can't Lose a Broken Heart", "Keep 'Em Guessing", "Peace Sister Peace."

Phil Moore: "My Dreams Are Getting Better All the Time", "I'm Gonna See My Baby", "Shoo Shoo Baby."

Ferdinand J. Morton (Jelly Roll): "The Jelly Roll Blues", "Milenberg Joys", "King Porter Stomp."

James R. Mundy: "Take It Easy", "Swingtime in the Rockies", "Bolero at the Savoy."

Clarence Muse: "River of Freedom", "Old Saint Peter Is Color Blind", "I Heard a Blind Man Singing."

Fred Norman: "Hot Foot Shuffle", "Monkey Business", "Smoke House."

Lorenzo Pack: "You Must Be Blind", "I Bet You Do", "Are You Foolin'?".

Avery Parrish: "Because of You", "So Tired", "After Hours."

Edna Belle Pinkard: "You're in Wrong With the Right Baby", "Does My Sweetie Do?", "Make Those Naughty Eyes Behave."

Armand John Piron: "I Wish I Could Shimmy Like My Sister Kate", "Mamma's Gone Goodbye", "Brown Skin."

Roger J. Ramirez: "Lover Man, Oh, Where Can You Be?", "Mad About You", "I Just Refuse to Sing the Blues."

Don Redman: "How'm I Doin?", "How Can I Hi De Hi?", "If It Ain't Love."

Leon T. Rene: "When the Swallows Come Back to Capistrano", "When its Sleepytime Down South", "Someone's Rocking My Dreamboat."

Otis J. Rene, Jr.: "When It's Sleepytime Down South", "Someone's Rocking My Dreamboat", "Dusty Road."

C. Luckey Roberts: "Moonlight Cocktail", "Railroad Blues", "Shy and Sly."

Edgar M. Sampson: "Stompin' at the Savoy", "If Dreams Come True", "Lullaby in Rhythm."

Chris Smith: "Ballin' the Jack", "Good Morning Carrie", "You're in the Right Church but the Wrong Pew", "He's a Cousin of Mine."

Billy Strayhorn: "Take the 'A' Train", "Chelsea Bridge", "Clementine."

Wilbur Sweatman: "Down Home Rag", "Old Folks Rag", "Battleship Kate."

William (Billy) Taylor: "A Bientot", "Cool and Caressing", "Day Dreaming."

Juan Tizol: "Caravan", "Perdido", "Congo Braoa."

Clarence Todd: "Papa De-Da-Da", "Ooh, Look-a There! Ain't She Pretty?", "Love Grows on the White Oak Tree."

Jo Trent: "Muddy Waters", "My Kinda Love", "Maybe I'm Wrong Again."

Leonard Ware: "Hold Tight", "Ooh Wee, Ooh Wee, the Bumble Bee", "Heh, Heh, Little Doggie."

Randy Weston: "Little Niles", "Earth Birth", "J. K. Blues."

Clarence Cameron White: "Ouanga" (opera), "Bandanna Sketches", "From the Cotton Fields", "On the Bayou."

Mary Lou Williams: "Foggy Bottom", "Lonely Moments", "You Know Baby."

Spencer Williams: "I Ain't Got Nobody", "Shim-Me-Sha Wabble", "Everybody Loves My Baby", "I've Found a New Baby", "Snake's Hips", "Basin Street Blues", "Careless Love", "When Lights Are Low."

Tribute to the Honorable D. R. (Billy) Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS G. MORRIS

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield now to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. Morris].

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Sikes], yielding to me. I want to add my own personal testimonial to the sentences uttered here and the many fine things that have been said about a man whom I consider to be not only a great legislator but a great man. I think "Billy" Matthews' fine moral and Christian leadership in this Congress has been a source of inspiration to every Member regardless of his political affiliation.

Mr. Speaker, I have only had the pleasure of serving in this Congress for 8 years. However, during those 8 years

I do not know anyone whom I have admired more than I have admired "BILLY" MATTHEWS.

And, Mr. Speaker, I want to say this to the membership of this Congress and to the people of this Nation: The Congress of the United States and our country is better off for the service that "BILLY" MATTHEWS has rendered.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to wish him well, and to wish his family well, and to express the hope that he shall continue to enjoy the same success that he has enjoyed here in the Congress of the United States in whatever endeavor he chooses to participate in the future.

Capitalism, Education, and the Managerial Discipline

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON H. CLAUSEN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Monroe E. Spaght, managing director of Royal Dutch-Shell group of companies delivered a thought-provoking speech to the National Industrial Conference Board in New York City on September 20, 1966.

Mr. Spaght is recognized as a national business leader who possesses an uncommon grasp of national problems, particularly in the business and education fields. I proudly claim him as a close personal friend, and under unanimous consent I enter his address, "Capitalism, Education, and the Managerial Discipline," into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that others may be enlightened, as I was, upon reading his remarks. Also, I would like to commend Monty Spaght's recent book "The Bright Key," to my colleagues for an additionally rewarding reading experience.

The combination of this speech and book certainly reflect the extraordinary insight of this great man. This is 20th-century thinking at its best and I sincerely hope many of you will bring their contents to the attention of the thought leaders of your respective communities. The people of the United States and the world should know of the expanding commitment the American capitalistic system is making to education.

The American story has brought forth a system of general education which first fed on freedom and now sustains it. This story needs to be retold domestically and exported to every developing country in the world.

The address follows:

CAPITALISM, EDUCATION, AND THE MANAGERIAL DISCIPLINE

(Address by Monroe E. Spaght, managing director, Royal Dutch/Shell group of companies, National Industrial Conference Board, New York, September 20, 1966)

In this September week of the year 1966 we come together in the largest city of America to consider the status of one of our society's main institutions, the economic system of Capitalism. We find it to be not only a vigorous component, and a remarkably successful one, but we see that its basic philosophical concept is at the highest level of development ever. It has never before flowered so extensively.

If we were called together to consider the status not of Capitalism, but of Education, as an institution of our society, I would want to use almost the identical expressions. I would declare this component to be accepted, vigorous, and to be the highest development yet seen of the concept of broad, general education.

It is my pleasant duty today to relate these two institutions. While we will consider the place of the Managerial Discipline, which is in our assigned title, I believe my task to be primarily the relating of Capitalism with Education. Indeed, the relationship turns out to be most significant and meaningful.

In observing that both Capitalism and Education are at all-time peaks of vitality and acceptance, this is no light comment. For while such a society as this does seem to produce the most and biggest ever of many things, this is not true of everything. For example, the world has seen big government before, it has seen relatively larger war machines, and it has seen greater attention to the arts.

Why did these two particular concepts, Capitalism and Education, thrive in the American environment and come at the same time to their new high states of development? It isn't that either institution is peculiar to this society. They have been seen before in many lands and at many times. It can hardly be happenstance that they succeeded simultaneously and so well.

No, I believe that it is anything but happenstance. If you will think with me about this subject for a few minutes, I suggest that we will find good reasons why Education and Capitalism have thrived together. Perhaps we could begin by considering how Education developed in the American scene.

There was attention to education from our very beginning. In the year 1636, the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony agreed to give £400—a quarter of the Colony's tax levy for the year—"towards a schoale or colledge" . . . "dreading", as they said, "to leave an illiterate ministery to the churches". Not long afterward, a young Puritan minister died and left all his books and half his estate to the college. (Thus public funds worked hand in hand with private contributions to produce incidentally what is probably the first matching grant in the history of American education.) This young man's name was John Harvard and the college was named after him.

Then there was the American Constitution, prescribing rights and privileges and freedoms. And not the least of these guarantees was the right of free inquiry. This was of mighty importance to the story of Education that followed. The Constitution is undoubtedly a very great document. It was described by Gladstone as "the most remarkable work to have been produced by the human intellect."

As the country developed, education became an ever-growing concern. Abraham Lincoln signed the first "Morrill Act" in 1862, donating public lands to states. Proceeds of the sale of land were to be used as a perpetual fund, the interest of which was to be appropriated for the support of at least one college where the leading object should be "to teach branches of learning . . . in order to promote liberal and practical education in the several pursuits and professions of life".

Of course, the Constitution did not come out of a vacuum, nor did our history of regard for Education. To understand we should observe rather the character of our people, from the days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and notice too the environment in which they have lived.

Our country has been populated from the beginning by people in search of freedom and of opportunity. There has been a continuing infusion of the blood of the discontented, the oppressed, and the venturesome. As the geographical frontier was pushed back, and ended on another ocean, the ensuing generations used new avenues for their quest of freedom and opportunity. That Education should flourish at this time in the American story would seem logical, even predictable.

If you will pardon a personal reference, I grew up in a rather remote region of Northern California accessible only via a small harbour. I was 10 years old before a railroad reached the region. It was a lumbering community populated by New Englanders and newly arrived Northern Europeans, largely Scandinavians. This was an American pioneer community—and in our time! The charge we received on our mother's knee was to "get out and make something of yourself". Believe me, there was no reference to Social Security! And while make work wasn't in their vocabulary, Education was. This was the pioneer community, in which freedom of opportunity prevailed, and where Education and hard work were acknowledged tools by which one could realize his ambitions. As one was free to risk, so was one free to learn as a means to excel.

The appeal of Education to American youth has always had a practical bias. The American boy has never found it demeaning to admit that he is getting an Education in order to have a better chance! Yes—for as practical a reason as to get a better job! This is the environment too in which study can be directed proudly to practical ends, where knowledge that is useful is not for that reason bad or unclean.

The backdrop of American Education continues as ever to be one of freedom, of freedom to inquire, to question, to disagree. In this one country today it is difficult to think of a single area of ignorance that is not being subjected to the scrutiny of organized research. There is no human institution that is not under continuing dissection, analysis and re-evaluation.

Whatever our shortcomings—this is still the land of freedom. In it has developed this most remarkable educational establishment. It is a wonderfully heterogeneous system in which diversity is a cardinal strength. It has produced, by this year 1966, a system of such acceptance that over 40% of all high school graduates go on to higher Education. In one state, California, this fraction has reached the remarkable level of 79%. I am not suggesting that the job is done, but there could be in sight now that goal of everyone being educated to the limit of his ability. In this nation there are 20 million people who have had some exposure to higher Education; 10 million who have earned a college degree.

In the United States, the percentage of the total population that is engaged in higher Education is 70% above that in Russia, our nearest competitor and, regretfully, 4 to 6 times higher than it is in the countries of Western Europe. The likelihood of a young person in England finishing high school is the same as of a young American obtaining a college degree.

There can be no doubt that America is on its way to becoming the first generally educated people in history. This is a strength and a potential that have never before existed. The capacity of such a people is not yet tested; it may well be quite beyond what we have ever imagined. A generally educated people may be able to stay virile and useful, to avoid the degenerative diseases of civilizations. It may be able to prevent democracy from failing due to what some describe as "the seeds of destruction inherent in the concept".

There is one prediction about the future of America's Education that I would wish to make. It is that it will continue to thrive and develop only in an environment of freedom, in an atmosphere of free inquiry.

I say *continue* to thrive. You may be thinking that it is doing pretty well in some parts of the world where there isn't much freedom. But I wonder whether Education can long thrive in such environments. It would seem more likely that in time either Education will create a society of greater freedom, or the continuing lack of free inquiry will sterilize Education.

I have wanted to say then that I believe Education is inextricably bound up with the concept of freedom, and to contend that Education will survive only so long as an atmosphere of freedom prevails.

Does Capitalism fit into such a system? I believe that it does indeed, and in a fashion that should give us courage and optimism.

I would believe that the pioneer story of America was one that could accommodate only Capitalism as its economic philosophy. The liberties and freedoms that so characterized our history, that gave rise to the system of Education we have just discussed, was a setting ideally suited to a system of free enterprise. The freedom to risk, to venture, to lose, to prosper, is the only imaginable economic system of pioneer America.

Of course, since we are free to inquire, a review of Capitalism in America produces some sordid chapters. Just as in the bad old days of the industrial revolution in England children were chained to their machines for 16 hours a day; the story of the sweatshops of Boston and New York doesn't make comfortable reading. But Capitalism evolved, through chapters of strife and regulation, to the modern time when we see it with a social acceptance and a civic conscience. What we want to consider here, however, is whether Capitalism is consonant with modern America, and how it now relates to Education and free inquiry.

You and I are participants in this economic system of Capitalism, and many of us have been involved in some measure in the evolution to its present most remarkable state. We are proud to be participants because we see it to be singularly productive and useful. It just "seems to work" in a fashion unequalled by any other economic system around.

Indeed, at this point in time, Capitalism can fairly lay claim to having proved itself as the best economic system yet devised! Yet its success does not guarantee it immunity from debate and analysis. This we expect and welcome, for here is the working of free inquiry. Capitalism or any other institution will survive in a free society only as long as the continuing analysis so dictates. We are strong as long as we merit the support of an enquiring society. We will survive only as long as we stand approved by free, truthful analysis. We could never hope for survival based on ignorance or suppression of the truth.

The great hope of any institution such as Capitalism is that the enquiring society is able. It needs most urgently, then, an enlightened society; in other words, one that is educated!

But in order to thrive and contribute, Capitalism needs more from its society than merely to be understood and fairly judged—valuable as those are.

The machinery may be able to produce, but Capitalism needs customers. It needs a population of individuals with purchasing power. The ability of a population to purchase, to consume, is highly variable throughout the world. The wealth of a nation doesn't seem to depend upon some of the more obvious or commonplace variables. What does determine a nation's wealth?

For example, if endowment with natural resources were the sole criterion, Japan and Norway would be poor, which they are not, while Brazil and Indonesia would be rich, which they are not. If, as some of the opponents of foreign investment allege, "colonial exploitation" were the stumbling block to progress, Siam and Abyssinia would be rich, which they are not, while Canada and Australia would be poor, which they are not. If lack of heavy industry is the handicap, then Denmark and New Zealand, where agriculture predominates, would be poor, which they are not. If high population density drags down living standards, the Netherlands and Japan should be poor, which they are not. If capital for investment is the required ingredient, then Kuwait and Venezuela would be rich, which they are not.

Could a main factor be a high level of education spread widely over the population? If it is, the United States should be very rich, which it is; Western Europe should be fairly rich, which it is; Latin America should be fairly poor, which it is, and Africa should be very poor, which it is. I am not leading you to conclude that Education is the one and only prerequisite for an affluent society. But it is most certainly a prime one, for widespread ignorance and prosperity just aren't found together.

If, as it seems, the success of capitalist private enterprise is related to the existence of an educated populace, here then is another reason for the health of The Education System to be of prime concern to the business community.

The dependence of Capitalism on the enlightened society doesn't end there. Business lives on an endless supply of trained people, ever more so as the technical complexity of our production machine increases. Have you ever considered what the plight of business would be if the college graduating class of next spring were the same in number and training as the class of fifty years ago? The dependence of capitalism on the trained mind becomes ever greater and more sophisticated. But this is quite well understood throughout our society today and needs no elaboration here.

By the way, with all the opportunities that Capitalism provides the young, educated person, and its record of service and productivity, it is disquieting to hear that there is a revulsion against business on the American college campus. Not that we should worry about the continuing analysis of what we are and how we perform, but it would be worrisome if we are indeed being judged as unworthy of the efforts of an outstanding young trained person. I have tried to learn something about the facts behind this report. The advice from a good cross-section of American universities is that the noise comes largely from a small, strident fringe, that it does by no means represent a broad or serious disaffection with business. We are told not to be too concerned about it. I suggest though that it be kept in mind. Help with facts and the truth whenever you can. It is important that the truth be available, for it would certainly seem that American business deserves no decrease in regard on the American campus.

Among the many needs of industry for trained and talented people, there is one that receives considerable special notoriety today, and that is the Manager. It was in our assigned title today, perhaps because I have been so careless as to join the many who have been speaking and writing about what comprises the good American Manager. Much is being said today about the development, selection, and training of Managers, and they are indeed vital to Capitalism. Perhaps we could spend a minute or two on this special link between Education and business.

One hears the argument that American industry is what it is in a large measure due to the quality of its Management. It is maintained that its Managers are the best in the field, and that their excellence is related to the educational system from which they come.

Indeed, the good Manager has been a great asset to Capitalism. Each decade has brought forth new names on the American scene of men who have capably and courageously led business through times of evolution and change. Who is this top management man in American business?

No two people can seem to agree entirely on what qualities are the most needed, but I join those who gravitate into the following general area:

Today, he must indeed be reasonably well educated, and the most the better. He may benefit by being especially well grounded in one discipline, but this is not absolutely required. He also needs substantially all of the human virtues. But he needs something more—or at least some things in special measure. For example, he needs great vitality and an insatiable urge to succeed.

There is a recurring view—incidentally one that I hear with increasing frequency in Europe—that the American Manager is outstanding because of the existence here of schools of management, particularly the graduate schools of business. It would seem to me that this specific contention can be questioned. I wonder whether the outstanding Manager of anything—corporation, university, or community—can be produced by formal instruction.

He works and accomplishes through people rather than things. His ways may be subtle. They are varied, depending on the scene. He is more of the artist than the writer of contracts or the chemical analyst. In that sense he is born rather than made. This is the regard in which one questions whether many of the most important distinguishing characteristics can be taught at all.

I need hardly say that this observation implies no disregard whatsoever for our fine graduate schools of business, who contribute so greatly to the fabric of American business.

Nevertheless, I suggest that there is something that we can do to ensure a continuing supply of good Managers. It is the same theme—to encourage the education of everyone to the limit of his ability so that all potential born Managers get what is certainly one needed ingredient, an education. Thereafter, we need only supply a business environment in which a young person can grow. And as to what will characterize that environment, let me use just once more that same old homely word, freedom. It will be an environment, within a company or group, in which an individual can use his full talents and reap his commensurate reward.

Here then was a third reason for Capitalism's concern for Education; the supply of trained people, including the Manager.

I may have appeared to be relating Capitalism and Education as though they were unknown to each other. These two vital constructive elements of our society are not strangers. Indeed, I would think that one of the hallmarks of our time would be the emergence of the university from cloistered isolation, taking its place as an active, integral part of the total society. This is a new role for the University. With this emergence, the capitalistic business community participates as never before in the affairs of the University and, I believe, in capacities and attitudes generally approved by the University. There is, of course, the tangible, financial support with which you are well acquainted. The contribution of the American business community to higher Education is now over $300 million per year and is expected to increase to $500 million by 1970. But less well recorded is the involvement of thousands of our leading businessmen on boards of trustees, on advising and visiting committees, as counsellors and on fund-raising committees. A very fine and wholesome working rapport has developed between these two segments of our society—a relationship which can, and does, do much good for both parties.

I must apologize also for talking today mainly in an American context. For these considerations are equally valid world-wide. They remind us painfully of the long road ahead before many other peoples can come to judge economic systems, before informed peoples of all lands can lift themselves up the economic scale, before peoples can supply the millions of trained minds that will be needed to duplicate the Western capitalistic machine. The task is enormous, the key is Education.

In summary, I suggest that the American story brought forth a system of general Education which first fed on freedom and now sustains it. That same environment was one conducive to the development of modern Capitalism. Now, Capitalism finds Education its greatest strength and its constant ally. Freedom, with the right to risk and the right to inquire, has enabled this flowering of both mind and material.

As businessmen we have understandable pride in being a part of this great scene. But we know too that every society would not give us the same opportunity to succeed and for that blessing may I finally suggest one responsibility which I believe falls on us. It is that Capitalism should support Education, support it and work with it because Capitalism needs Education. Support Education as if your businesses depended upon it, because they do.

It is in an environment of maximum freedom that Capitalism will thrive best. And no better contribution can be made to the maintenance of freedom than the unqualified support of Education. In this favored land, Capitalism and Education can continue to thrive, side by side. Both have great and proud roles to play in the best social system yet devised by man.

Hon. D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH
OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, "BILLY" MATTHEWS, an able Congressman, a dedicated American, and above everything else, a kind man.

He was devoted to representing the people who elected him and he was devoted to his country. He enriched the Congress by his presence.

All of us at some time must leave the Congress, and, when we leave, we can but hope that we have made some small contribution to the continuity of this body and to the future of our country. "BILLY" MATTHEWS has made a major contribution in both of these essential areas.

Perhaps he will come back or perhaps he will want to walk another path, but whatever he does, wherever he walks, he can walk with pride and dignity, knowing that he has performed his job with excellence and with the full measure of admiration of those who were privileged to serve with him in the Congress of the United States.

Tribute to the Honorable D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH
OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, "BILLY" MATTHEWS leaving the Congress of the United States is not happy news. His absence from this Chamber and this body will be sorely noted by his colleagues, friends, constituents, and people of the United States, for "BILLY" MATTHEWS by every measurement is an outstanding representative of his people, truly concerned for the interests of his beloved Eighth District, the State of Florida, and the Nation.

The high regard in which "BILLY" MATTHEWS is held by his colleagues is vividly demonstrated here today. In the 12 years I have been here I cannot recall a similar occasion where so many Members have personally expressed so many well-deserved words of tribute to a man so genuinely loved and appreciated. I join with the host of "BILLY'S" friends and distinguished colleagues in this House in the well-deserved tribute to "BILLY" MATTHEWS, for the years of consecrated and dedicated public service which he has given.

I remember as a freshman Member of this body the wonderful help I received from "BILLY." His sincere interest in my behalf I shall not forget, and I am always grateful for the words of advice and wisdom which he has continued to give me. "BILLY" MATTHEWS has always been a leader. One of the principal reasons is that he has a genuine interest in, a liking for, and respect for people.

We all know that in committee and during legislative sessions of the House, as well as in carrying out the other functions of his congressional office, "BILLY" MATTHEWS works very hard. As a member of the powerful Committee on Appropriations, "BILLY" revealed a rare talent for financial considerations. Opposed to overspending, but by no means stingy, he worked constantly for reasonable expenditures, in the knowledge that this is really the object of the people of his district and Americans in general.

"BILLY" MATTHEWS is also effective on the floor of this House. We all look forward to his speeches which bring us so much in logic, and humor and which gain so much support for what "BILLY" is trying to accomplish. He is, and rightly so, considered one of the top speakers in this body.

I would be remiss if I did not mention "BILLY'S" prowess in the cloak room. Here I am sure we will all agree "BILLY" is without peer. No man can hold the attention of his colleagues as "BILL" does. No one can regale distraught colleagues with friendly anecdotes which bring a smile to the faces of all and lift everyone's spirit like "BILLY" MATTHEWS can. "BILLY'S" sense of humor is a legend in the Halls of Congress and he has brightened many a weary day and cheered many a downcast colleague.

"BILLY" MATTHEWS is a wonderful husband and father. A man of deep religious conviction and family tradition. I know that he is a great source of pride and love to his family. We all join them in the respect and love which each of them holds for him. "BILLY'S" lovely wife, Sara, and their fine children also must share in this tribute being expressed by us here today because they have, side by side, suffered and endured the difficult years of work, the trials and tribulations of "BILLY'S" extremely active life and his 14 years of service in the Congress of the United States.

The "Gimmie" Syndrome

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert a very interesting article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, "The 'Gimmie' Syndrome" which was referred to me by a very close friend and constituent who has been very active in veterans affairs in my community. The article expressed in medical terms "gimmie" is one of the major problems with which our Nation is confronted.

THE "GIMMIE" SYNDROME

Until 1932 this indigenous syndrome was too rare to have been recognized and described, but since that year it has become so progressively and alarmingly evident as to be distinctly noticeable in the native population.

In those who develop this insidious malady the hands are often found to be extended in supine position as if for the receiving of gratuities; and there is a coarse, certripetally oscillating tremor of the palms suggestive of a mendicant's beckoning. Though the hands are soft, smooth, and free of tyloma, frequent caluses are observed over the olecranon and the ischial tubera.

The patient's skin is sallow—with a yellowish cast over the dorsal area of the back.

The muscles appear partially atrophied, unresponsive to stimulation or command, as the patient sits in apparent catatonia from morning until night anticipating personalized attention and favor.

Because of an excellent appetite these patients usually carry an excessive deposit of subcutaneous fat. Though the blood pressure, temperature, and respiration are normal, the pulse is torpid and the bowels are sluggish—often to the point of obstipation.

Ironically, fertility is unimpaired—or even augmented.

While the intellect seems normal, the personality has deteriorated: there is no ambition, no initiative, no desire for personal achievement and independence. Incentive and drive have vanished, and moral inanition has set in.

However, the apathy of these patients can be deceptive. At the slimmest prospect of extra handouts, further doles, increased compensation, or additional subsidies, a greedy glint can appear in eyes hitherto dull; necks previously inert can suddenly swivel to scan promising horizons; and lethargic bodies can galvanize into frentic activity, utterly belying their former lassitude and immobility.

Like addicts, these sick individuals have an uncontrollable impulse to brazenly implore and shamelessly accept from society and government what they themselves would deny to others.

They have the "gimmies"—

Carl O. Rice, M.D.,
Editor, Minnesota Medicine, Official Publication of Minnesota State Medical Association.

A Friend From North Country

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to read an editorial in the Florence, Ala., Times commending our distinguished and knowledgeable colleague, Representative Mike Kirwan, of Ohio.

Although Alabama is many miles from Ohio, the people of my district recognize and appreciate the great work Congressman Kirwan is doing in the field of resources development and public works. Representative Kirwan is to be commended for his untiring efforts to provide for adequate development of the entire United States.

As he so accurately points out, when we asist one area in raising its general economic level, we assist at the same time all other areas.

I am sure that my colleagues will appreciate the editorial about Congressman Kirwan. I include it at this point in my remarks:

A Friend From North Country

Rep. Michael Kirwan from the Buckeye State may not be as well known to the average citizen as a number of other Congressmen because in the main he deals in things constructive.

Be that as it may, citizens of the Tennessee Valley certainly owe this man a hatful of accolades for his more recent endeavors.

Kirwan probably has talked as much for the benefit of the Tennessee Valley area in recent months as have many of the Congressmen personally representing the TVA district.

Kirwan points in favor of passage of the $1.8 billion water resources measure, had much to do with getting that topic through Congress favorably included were funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority's new fiscal year.

The Ohioan pointed out that this bill included only slightly more than half as much as the $3 billion just approved for foreign aid, despite the fact it involved water resource development of our own nation.

Sadly, the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Authority request for funds was not included, but this was through no fault of Kirwan, who personally endorsed the project, and came South last year long enough to acquaint himself with its potential.

Oddly, Kirwan pointed out, the Department of Defense appropriation in a single Congressional budget, exceeds all the funds expended by the Corps of Engineers since 1824 for all the new work—flood control, water supply, navigation, and so forth. Three times as much is being spent for space program effort this next year than will be spent for flood control, water supply and navigation.

Perhaps this is why the Nation faces so many critical problems in connection with its domestic water supply outlook for the years ahead.

The bleeding hearts have led us to expend billions on unsolvable problems overseas while our own nation's economic potential has scarcely been scratched on the surface.

Kirwan's statement in favor of the Public Works Appropriation funds included the knowledge that the United States is spending over $2 billion for research and development of a super-sonic airliner so we can get to Paris in 3 hours instead of 7 hours. This money would finance one third of the total cost of the back-log of 399 authorized pending projects of the Corps of Engineers on which construction has been started.

And just think of the economic lift it would give many "depressed" areas of this nation.

And it seems in a psychology class in college a couple of decades ago the information was extended by the lecturing professor that the physiological drive for WATER was the greatest among human beings of any such desire.

Response by Irving Achtenberg

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, recently the Kansas City Bar Association presented its annual achievement award to Mr. Irving Achtenberg, an old and valued friend. In naming him, the bar cited his outstanding services as an attorney and a "courageous protagonist of the rights of individuals, and particularly in recognition of his public service in conducting, without material reward or recompense, the litigation which resulted in the reapportionment of the Missouri General Assembly."

In accepting the honor, Mr. Achtenberg warned that, unlike young Alexander, who wept that there were no more worlds to conquer, he promised continued activity in the fields that cry out for the attention of all thinking Americans.

I include Mr. Achtenberg's remarks on this occasion:

Response by Irving Achtenberg

In all fairness I must point out that in making this presentation Judge Gibson is not acting in his present judicial role of an impartial, objective and unbiased weigher of the facts and evidence, but has reverted to an earlier role of attorney for the defense, in which, under our adversary system he is entitled to present the facts in the light most favorable to his client. I am grateful to you Judge for your advocacy.

I am of course also grateful to this organization for its award. I can think of no recognition, which could be more meaningful to me than that of the lawyers with whom I daily work. In my client's interests I shall have to guard against my kindly feelings toward you when we next meet across the council table.

At this point I would probably be wiser to rest my case, without presenting further evidence or taking the stand. I well remember Judge Stubbs once saying "Mr. Achtenberg, you'd better not argue any more—as of this moment I'm inclined to rule in your favor."

However, the program calls for a response and those of you who know me well have never doubted but that I would respond.

On the same day that your chairman advised me that I was to receive the achievement award, I also received notice of the formation of the new American Bar Association Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities.

I would be less than frank with you if I were to tell you that the second item of news occupied much of my thoughts during that day. I would be less than honest with myself, however, if on succeeding days I did not recognize that in the cosmic scheme of things, the second item looms of much greater import.

In announcing the creation of the Section, Dean Fordham said:

"The creation of a Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities in the American Bar Association is an historic event in the history of the organized legal profession. This is so because the establishment of the section is institutional recognition of the Association's concern for the highest values in our society—values associated with the integrity and fulfillment of the individual human personality without regard to group characteristics, and the meeting of man's responsibilities as a social being.

The Bar as individuals and as a group, can have no higher responsibility than the safeguarding of human liberty under the rule of law."

I take this as the theme of my remarks.

Those of us here tonight who entered the practice of law in the 1930's and 40's, early learned that the ideals of the Bill of Rights frequently fell short in their daily application.

We found that the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment did not prevent rural minorities from control of state legislatures, nor did it prevent disenfranchisement of the negro in the south.

We learned that in practice the guaranty of the 5th Amendment against self incrimination did not always prevent the use of involuntary confessions and its exercise was accepted by many as a sign of guilt.

We discovered that the 6th Amendment right of counsel could prove in practice of little value to the poor person accused of crime. We suspected that Clarence Darrow was correct when he said that nine-tenths of the men in the Cook County jail were there because they were too poor to hire a good lawyer.

We observed in daily life that so-called separate but equal schools did not provide the same quality of education for all.

But the American dream and the democratic goal were not to be satisfied by parchment principles and the American legal and judicial system moved to bring practice into conformity with theory and justice into alignment with law.

In a single dramatic decade beginning in 1954 we have made unbelievable progress in the area of individual rights, spearheading by a rapid succession of gateway decisions by the United States Supreme Court.

In 1954, in *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, the Court said that segregated schools produced inherently unequal education—and the gradual process of desegregation began.

Then came a series of still controversial decisions relative to the rights of the criminally accused. *McNabb, Mallory, Mapp, Escobedo, Gideon* and *Miranda*, became familiar names as the Court reexamined, redefined and gave new meaning to the 4th Amendment right against unreasonable search and seizure, the 5th Amendment right against self incrimination and the 6th Amendment right of counsel—and applied these to the State Courts by way of the 14th Amendment.

In 1962 in *Baker* v. *Carr*, the Court for the first time held that a voters complaint of denial of equal protection of the laws due to legislative malapportionment, was an issue justifiable in the federal courts. Having entered the political thicket, the Court then vigorously wielded the judicial machete to clear a path in *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, and its companion cases—holding that legislative districts must be apportioned by population as the sole standard.

In *Griswald* v. *Connecticut* the Court rediscovered the constitutional right of privacy earlier propounded by Justice Brandeis.

In *Engle* v. *Vitale* the Court faced the emotional issue of the separation of church and state.

In the *Shepard* case the Court recognized that virulently prejudicial pretrial publicity could destroy the right to a fair trial.

In each of these cases the Court exemplified the Socratic concept that the political philosophy of a democratic state must include not just the principle of majority rule, but a high principle of social justice.

Lest my esthusiasm for the legal and judicial achievements of recent years lead some of you, like the young Alexander, to weep that there are no more worlds to conquer, let me assure you that there is much left for us to do.

I should like to just touch on some matters in the field of individual rights, which we as lawyer will face.

In the area of the rights of those accused of crime, we will continue to explore the twin concerns of individual rights and the safety and security of society. We will give study in depth to pre-arraignment and pretrial procedures. We will continue to struggle with the dilemma of how to protect the accused against prejudicial publicity while preserving freedom of the press. We will continue to reexam the medieval concept of money bail by which we confine only the poor before trial and will learn how to avoid pretrial detention in the 98% of the cases where it is not necessary for the security of the community. We will aid in the growth of professionalism on the part of the police and advance the science of criminal detection.

We will determine whether society has reached the point where we can abolish capital punishment as a denial of due process or as cruel and unusual punishment, and whether a jury qualified for a capital offense by elimination of those jurors opposed to capital punishment is in truth the impartial jury guaranteed by the 6th Amendment.

The doctrine of double jeopardy will be reviewed to see if it should not be given broader application when the same acts are defined as more than one offense—or are offenses against more than one jurisdiction.

Vagrancy will be redefined so it will no longer be a legislative bill of attainder against the poor and unemployed.

Chronic alcoholism will be universally recognized as a disease rather than a crime and society will face its responsibility to provide for the ill.

The procedural rights of juveniles and of the mentally ill will be of more concern to us, while we continue to give them special treatment under the law.

In our concern for those convicted of crime we will inquire as to the justice of denying the rights of citizenship and the right of gainful employment to a man who has served his time and paid his debt to society.

In the field of the rights of privacy we will meet the problems of the electronic age with all its mechanical peeping toms. We will face the questions of therapeutic abortion and the right of man and woman to marry regardless of differing races.

In society's treatment of the poor we must decide if equal protection of the laws and due process are denied by arbitrary residence requirements, midnight raids, and arbitrary denial of benefits on grounds of race, size of family or illegitimacy of children.

We must recognize and concern ourselves with the fact that under present systems of qualifying for welfare benefits the poor have no meaningful legal remedy for arbitrary denial of benefits due to their lack of access to welfare regulations, the lack of hearing opportunities and the denial of appellate review.

In the area of free speech we will defend the right of dissent in those troubled times when its exercise is most important to the democratic process of decision making.

In the area of civil rights we will confront the difficult legal problems of de facto segregation of schools.

In the field of legislative apportionment we will continue to search for meaningful standards and will seek solutions to the unsolved problems of partisan political gerrymandering and racially discriminatory line drawing.

These are but some of the many thoughtful issues which confront us. In all of these lawyers will play their traditional role of makers of law and molders of public opinion.

We will face these problems without recourse to extremism of the right or of the left and despite any interference by white racists or black nationalists. We will solve them in the Courts, in the legislatures and in the minds of the people.

We will prove to the world that a democratic nation's concern for the rights of the individual does not detract from but, in truth, strengthens an orderly society.

I am happy to be a working lawyer in these very challenging times and I am very grateful to this organization for its kindness to me.

From Mexico to Moscow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to bring to the attention of my colleagues the next several articles in the series published in the Mexico (Mo.) Evening Ledger by the editor, who recently visited the Soviet Union.

I'm sure you, too, will be interested in visiting the Bolshoi Theater, celebrating the Fourth of July in Moscow, and touring Leningrad.

The articles follow:

A TRIP INSIDE RUSSIA: NO. 13 OF SERIES—A CHURNING MASS OF PEOPLE

(By Robert M. White II)

The Bolshoi ballet in Moscow may be the best ballet in the world.

The Bolshoi Theatre is one of the most beautiful theatres in the world.

The stage of the Bolshoi is huge, renowned, famed . . .

. . . And the floor looks worn, cracked, broken in places which it simply can't be. Too many of the greatest dancers in the world dance on those boards.

But from our seats, the floor looked in bad shape.

We went to the Bolshoi only once.

I wished we could have gone more often. It was magnificent.

We asked about tickets to the Bolshoi when we first arrived. We asked the Intourists people—the official tourist agency of the government. They explained that the Bolshoi was sold out for several weeks.

We mentioned to our Russian hosts we would like to attend the Bolshoi.

They were pleased. We were told to be ready when they picked us up the next evening. There was no time for dinner before the theatre. We were to be seated at 7:00 for a 7:30 curtain.

We were waiting in front of the hotel when the cars arrived. We zoomed through the half-empty streets down to the Bolshoi Theatre. It was bright daylight. Plenty of room for parking.

The theatre is a graceful, beautiful yellow-white building dating back to 1856. The Bolshoi ballet troupe, itself, dates back to 1776—the year of our independence.

We were hurried to our seats—the second box, stage left, first level. Our seats couldn't have been better.

Coming in you had the feeling the crowd was more orderly, better dressed, more "cultured"—the Russians love that word—than anyplace else we had been in Russia. Yet, a few men were in their shirt sleeves.

The theatre was filling fast. It is big and lovely. Seats 2,000 yet so perfectly proportioned it seemed small and intimate. Above the orchestra are five gilt-edged tiers. There is dark red velvet on the walls, the seats. A huge golden chandelier, a frescoed ceiling.

The orchestra entered the pit below us, played, the curtain was drawn, the breathtaking beauty of the ballet—the classic costumes, the perfection of every move from the ballerina to the chorus.

At intermission we went to the restaurant on the main floor. It was crowded. Beer and champagne, both, by the glass were for sale. We had a dish of ice cream—I'll swear to it. Seriously, Russian ice cream is delicious.

Back to our seats, the curtain drawn, the wonderful, make-believe world of the theatre and, most of all, a story told delicately, dramatically, forcefully by just dancing.

Our Russian hosts had been apologetic. They explained that July is off-season. That the best of the Bolshoi is on tour. That tonight's performance features a French ballerina—wonderful, of course, but actually "not Bolshoi."

With the final curtain, the crowd surged forward to the rail by the orchestra pit. The applause was terrific. Encore followed encore. From the orchestra, from the balconies, bouquets of flowers were thrown on stage. The ballerina gracefully picked them up, bowed, the male lead preened and kissed her hand. More applause, more flowers.

Twenty-five minutes later the applause, the bowing, the flower throwing, the preening were still going strong. Our hosts suggested we leave. We did but I hated to. I'd like to have stayed to the end.

Later that night, after dinner, a couple of us were restless. We decided to walk over to the railroad station a couple of blocks from the hotel.

We were still glowing with the beauty of the ballet.

The station was a once handsome building, now not so handsome. We walked through the entrance. Travelers crowded us, men, women, children. They carried baggage, sacks of fruit, packages. It was a hot night. Inside we entered the waiting room.

I'll never forget the Bolshoi. I'll never forget that waiting room.

It looked as big as a football field. It was dimly lit, dark shadows in the high dome above it. Below, the floor was a breathing, sweating mass of waiting people. Old, young, families. Eating, sleeping, sitting amid baggage on the benches. Drunks were there. The sounds of the trains came in from outside. Off to one side, a group of young people sang softly; a bunch of men passing a bottle laughed coarsely.

We walked through the waiting room and back to the door. It was there I saw her. A little girl about 11—about the age of my youngest daughter. She sat on an old suitcase, her straight little back against the stone wall. She wore a shawl over her head and her eyes were rimmed red and staring straight ahead. Her jaw was set. She just wasn't going to go to sleep no matter what. On her lap, she held the head of her sleeping mother. Or maybe grandmother. A shawl was tied over her head too. She looked totally exhausted.

I'll never forget that little girl there in that churning waiting mass of people that hot night in Moscow.

I wished I could have done something to help her . . . and all the little girls there that night and every night. The little girls, the old people, the ill . . . but there are too many. In Russia you feel, you know, you're depressed by knowing there are too many, always. If you'd try to help you'd be overwhelmed, sucked under, engulfed by the whirlpool of nameless, almost faceless people.

I never had such a feeling in America. Nor in any other country.

Fourth of July Is Big Day in Moscow

(By Robert M. White II)

(No. 14 of Series)

Maybe one of the most glamorous, and probably the most publicized diplomatic parties in the world is the July 4 reception given by the American Ambassador in Moscow.

Khrushchev used to fully enjoy it.

He would arrive early, stay late, drink too much vodka, and frequently steal the show by announcing important Soviet news while chatting with some of the press.

Another side of the reception is who-is-not-there.

Every year, the press and the diplomatic corps carefully note who attends and who doesn't. It's an indication—an accepted one—of who is friendly to the USA, how friendly and who isn't and how much so.

This year's reception set something of a record—never have so many high Russian officials stayed away.

The reception is held at Spaso House—where the ambassador lives.

We arrived by cab shortly after 5 p.m. to find a long line of glistening black limousines—the diplomatic corps on wheels—working their way up the street and into the drive.

Our cab—it looked pretty drab by now—dropped us at the gates in front.

Guarding the gates were two Russian soldiers.

Our embassy in town has the same problem—Russian soldiers guard it.

The Russian claim that the guards are necessary to protect the buildings. Some Americans claim the guards are there to note who comes and goes.

We walked through the gates and there in all their wonderful splendor stood two strapping, clean-cut American lads in the full glory of their United States Marine Corps full dress uniforms.

Seeing them made you feel good all over.

"Hi," I said just as though I thought the Marines had won WWII in the Pacific when all the time I know the Army did.

"Hi," they grinned, then turned military and added, "Sir."

We walked in the unimpressive entrance room, then into the hall leading to the very impressive living room. The reception line was there. It was short.

An aide greeted each guest and introduced that guest to the Ambassador.

Ambassador F.D. Kohler is not tall. He would not be cast as a diplomat in "The Man From Uncle."

Instead he is short, has a pleasant, round face, a quiet mid-western voice, a comfortable way. But his eyes hold you. They are keen, penetrating and make you suspect what is true: Ambasador Kohler is one of our most able professionals. He knows his job, he does it well, very well, indeed.

He commented about the press, wished us well on our journey inside Russia and said he looked forward to seeing us when we returned to Moscow. He then introduced us to Mrs. Kohler, a lovely lady, slight but strong, a quick smile. You didn't need anyone to tell you she has played an important role in the remarkably successful career of her husband.

Beyond the receiving line, the large, spacious rooms of the embassy (Ambassador's residences and offices, both, are called embassies) was half filled.

Ahead was the dining room—it must be forty feet long and half that wide. Long tables stretched the length of the room. All were "bending" with fried chicken, great bowls of shrimp, small sandwiches, . . . ladies, I'm sorry, I just can't remember the different kinds of food there. There was a lot of it, it looked and tasted good.

Bars were in each room. And also outside in the garden—a large expanse of shaded lawn walled in by the surrounding buildings. White-coated Russian servants tended the bars.

I watched the people. Handsome uniforms, ladies radiant in their chiffon, American tourists, newsmen . . .

Walking across the room you heard a dozen languages.

It was in the dining room a few minutes later when the Russian newspaperman proposed a toast to me A toast against Red China And out in the garden we met the Hollywood people But that's for tomorrow's story

---

In Russia, Conversations Get Playback

(By Robert M. White II)

If you drew a list of noteworthy parties held in the world, you'd include the July 4 party at the American Embassy in Moscow.

Even this year when more Russian high officials stayed away than ever before. The reason: we had just started bombing the oil dumps in North Viet Nam.

I was standing in the dining room at the Embassy during the party when I was introduced to a Russian newspaperman. His name sounded like "Eugene-chov Eve-en." That "Eve-en" would be Ivan. We were quickly on a first name basis.

He spoke American, excellent American. He said he learned it from his wife.

He was short, handsome, vigorous, steady eyed and easy to talk to.

Very quickly we were talking about Viet Nam. He did not follow the usual line, ". . . you Americans are imposing your will on the innocent Vietnamese communist . . ."

He asked intelligent questions. He talked straight from the shoulder. It was one of the few conversations I had in three weeks in Russia when I had the feeling the man was talking without reservations.

He asked about demonstrations in America. I gave him my opinion being careful to underscore that President Johnson is not about to be sent to join Khrushchev, nor is the United States capitol building about to be burned.

He asked about casualties in Viet Nam—would our growing casualties there cause the people to demand President Johnson withdraw our troops.

I said, No. I assured him the anti-war bellowing was far more noise by a militant few, than an indication of widespread lack of support for the war. I pointed out that our casualties were about 100 a week. That any casualties are too many. But, that 100 a week is really few when you think about how many people we have killed every week by automobiles—1,000 a week are killed by cars in the U.S.

He was impressed.

He asked if I had been in World War II. I told him I had and mentioned General MacArthur's staff.

He had been a fighter pilot flying out of Murmansk.

I said I was glad I had been in the jungle instead of in a cold area.

He said the cold was terrible. That when some of his friends had to bail out over the Barents Sea, they would shoot themselves rather than land in the water to die by freezing.

We agreed it was better to be newspapermen than soldiers again.

He said, "I would like to propose a toast."

"Go ahead," I said.

"I toast peace between our nations", he said.

I said that was a good toast. We drank to it.

I said I was more worried about the Red Chinese than I was about war with Russia.

"Ah," Ivan said in a voice he made no attempt to lower, "I agree. Many Russian newspapermen agree. The real danger to us all is the Red Chinese."

I said all the world must know that.

"I propose another toast," he said in a voice loud enough for all the world to hear,

"Sure," I said.

"I toast our two countries and if you and I ever fight again may it be side by side against the Red Chinese."

We touched our glasses.

I hope the Red Chinese bugs in the place recorded that conversation. I don't want to fight anybody. But I'm glad the Russian Reds and the Chinese Reds are divided.

By the way, the place is assumed to be bugged. Just as our embassy in town is.

Getting back to the ex-fighter pilot, he was not drunk. He knew exactly what he was saying, and who was listening besides me.

I asked if he had ever been to the United States.

Ivan said, no, but he'd like very much to come some day.

One of my American friends joined us.

After introductions, Ivan asked, "How much money are you paid by your newspaper?"

We had been told to expect that question.

Before I could give my answer ("Not enough"), my friend stated his salary. His company is publicly owned and his salary is published annually. It is a big salary.

The Russian said a salary that big was hard to believe. He said he knew Russian newspapermen didn't get paid as much as American newspapermen. . . .

After the party that day at the Embassy, we didn't see Ivan again.

. . . But for two weeks after that conversation, the other Russians we were with—they supposedly didn't know we'd met the ex-fighter pilot—teased my American friend about being "a rich man" and called him "the wealthy Mr. . . ."

This was a usual play-back.

Anytime one of us mentioned anything unusual, some other Russian who "couldn't have known" would make a reference to it the next day or so. It got so we expected this playback.

There were many interesting people at the embassy party, of course.

The tall, thin, dignified British Ambassador with his shining, black Rolls. The other ambassadors.

The ballerinas, the Russian writers, the actors.

Norman Jewison, producer and director of "The Russians Are Coming" was there. We met him. He's a Canadian. He was in Moscow trying to persuade the Russians to show his picture. I think he actually thought there was a chance. There isn't.

While the picture is splendid entertainment, it is not pro-Russian enough and is too pro-American for the Russians. That's what the "old Russian hands" told us. (Personally, I think it is too disarming about the Russians. They just aren't that neighborly as a nation, as officials. Individually, yes. But not otherwise).

Also, from Hollywood we met Dimitri Tiomkin who did the music for "The High and the Mighty," "High Noon" and many other hits. He's a formidable name in music . . . and in conversation. He talked a solid, unbroken line. He is a big man, baldish, and as friendly as a pup.

He was in Russia trying to get permission to make a film there on the life of Tschaikowsky, a great Russian composer. He thought he might have a chance, if a small one, to get permission.

The crowd was thinning out.

We thanked Ambassador and Mrs. Kohler.

We went out the gate.

We found a cab. The streets were mostly empty. It was twilight.

After dinner we turned in.

My room was number 1802 at the Hotel Leningradskaya. The phone number for room 1802 was 654.

Russia's like that.

Four Hundred Miles of Straight Track

(By Robert M. White II)

We felt more at home in Leningrad.

It's not like Moscow, it's more European.

But it's still Russian, if a handsomer, prouder, seemingly more relaxed Russian city.

Getting to Leningrad was an experience. We took the famed Red Arrow.

It is one of the great trains in the world. It ranks with the Edinburgh Express, the Paris-Istanbul-Orient Express (of spy fame), the Blue Train from Paris to the Riveria, and, at one time, the old 20th Century between Chicago and New York.

The most impressive thing about the station from which the Red Arrow left Moscow, was its cleanliness.

In some ways it was cleaner than our hotel.

The trains back in. At the end of the tracks, where they stop, here in America there is a rusted or stained buffer of some kind—bent rails or a pile of ties adorned with dirty scraps of paper, rusted beer cans and cinders.

Where the Red Arrow backs in and stops is a handsome flower box, well tended and lovely.

The train, itself, glistened with a recent scrubbing. The cars are painted a dark blue. A narrow aisle runs down one side and compartments line the other side.

Everything seemed new.

Four of us were assigned two-each to a compartment. The fifth member of our delegation and Ed Mainland the Second Secretary of the American Embassy who was traveling with us, were in separate compartments.

On the Red Arrow, if you don't buy the whole compartment for your trip, another passenger is assigned to sleep with you.

Who were our friends going to have for compartment mates?

Often the Russians assign women passengers to compartments with a man passenger.

We waited to see . . . and two burly, dark-beared Russian men came sidling down the aisle and moved in with our friends.

The compartments are six feet long and about 5 feet eight inches wide. The berths are narrow—as wide as your shoulders and no wider. Ventilation is from an eight inch plastic fan.

The train pulled out just before midnight for its 400-mile run to Leningrad. The route has been laid out to the specifications of Czar Nicholas I in 1851. It is a straight line—no curves at all.

We bought tea and cakes from the little five-by-five shawled lady selling them on our car. She made the tea over a charcoal stove in a cubbyhole near the door.

Then we turned in. The wash basin and toilet were at the opposite end of the car.

By the way, if you're ever on a Russian train and a woman is assigned to sleep in your compartment, the Russians suggest that the "cultured" thing to do is leave the compartment while she gets ready for bed. And, if you happen to be the lady involved, the "cultured" thing to do is roll over toward the wall while your unknown male compartment mate turns in.

We were up by six the next morning watching Russia roll by—birch forests, brown log cabins, rocky fields.

The country side reminded me of northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

Actually, Leningrad lies on the 60th parallel—as far north as Seward, Alaska, as far north as half-way up Hudson Bay.

The shawled lady came by with hot sea and cakes (large cookies). We bought some. The passing cabins now had tv antennas on them. Then came large industry buildings and then Leningrad, itself, was passing the windows of our train.

We closed our bags, took out our cameras and got ready to get off. We hadn't taken pictures—taking pictures from planes or trains is forbidden.

The Russians with us were pleased to be getting into Leningrad. It may be the loveliest city in Russia. And, certainly, its people are among the most courageous—for 900 days they were under German siege during World War II.

During those 900 days food ran out. The dogs, cats and other pets were eaten. There were incidents of cannibalism. Hundreds of thousands of the almost 2,000,000 people there died of hunger or under the shelling and bombing.

But they did not surrender.

Housewives on the Warpath

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel last Saturday depicted the latest steps being taken by the housewives to combat the high price of food.

I think we should commend them for their efforts, and I insert the article at this point in the Record:

Housewives on the Warpath

Some of America's most influential natives are getting restless. These indigenous types, known as housewives, are more than a little upset that the cost of eating—a habit necessary to the tribe—is getting well nigh prihibitive.

In Denver, for instance, some 50,000 comely aborigines organized themselves into Housewives for Lower Food Prices. Their chieftain, one Mrs. Marlene Chapla, has been quoted as saying: "We're sick and tired of excuses, and we're fed up with free dishes, bingo games and trading stamps. All we want is lower food prices."

All across the nation Mrs. Chapla's plaint will be echoed by shoppers, husbands included, who have licked and pasted trading stamps (only because they know they've paid for them anyway) and watched horse races on TV (simply because the printed forms they paid for indirectly at the checkout counter promise instant wealth if the ponies run right). And, all the while, these frustrated unfortunates have watched costs grow for ever-shrinking bags of victuals.

The not-very-difficult idea that what shoppers really want is edible, reasonably priced food meanwhile has taken hold among some of the more farsighted food factors. In the Chicago area, for example, one chain jarred the competition to its gimmick-redden quick by offering nothing except lower prices. Another chain outlet responded by advertising: "Trading stamps and gimmicks, no? Low, low prices, yes? You can't have both."

The Denver ladies, with a nice instinct for the jugular are threatening to buy only those "loss leader" items, mostly canned goods, advertised to lure shoppers into the store. The rest of the higher priced merchandise they will treat like an unmentionable Oriental disease and shop for elsewhere.

The confrontation has become so tense that a Denver TV station next week plans to broadcast a set-to between the housewives and food industry representatives.

As consumers, eager to be able to afford three squares a day, most Americans will be in the housewives' corner.

Recklessness in Damascus

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the situation in the Middle East between Syria and Israel is deteriorating rapidly. The foolish course taken by the Government of Syria in permitting and supporting terrorists will only lead to disaster.

As pointed out in the following editorial from the October 13, 1966, edition of the Washington Evening Star, Israel is prepared to defend itself, and no doubt will, if Syria continues to pursue its reckless course.

The editorial follows:

Recklessness in Damascus

Although Syria disclaims responsibility for them, the latest acts of violence against Israel have been launched from Syrian soil. It seems clear, moreover, that El Fatah, the terrorist organization perpetrating them, is inspired and supported by the Damascus government. Since January 1965, there have been scores of such incidents, involving numerous Israeli casualties, and there is evidence that the frequency and intensity of the violations are being stepped up.

Israel takes a grave view of the situation. This has been made clear by Israeli Ambassador Harman's special call at the State Department, by Prime Minister Eshkol's solemn talks with chiefs of diplomatic missions in Jerusalem, and by Foreign Minister Eban's request for an "urgent" meeting of the United Nations Security Council to deal with the raids. In Eban's words, "These acts have got to stop, and the Israeli government is committed to see that they do stop." This is a not-so-oblique way of saying that if peaceful U.N. persuasion fails to restrain the Syrians, Israel will resort to military force to protect its people and territory.

The other Arab states are not in sympathy with Syria's reckless course. Nevertheless the extremist regime in Damascus seems intent upon escalating the guerrilla operations, as if eager for a full-scale clash that would embroil its neighbors in a calamitous war with Israel. The Israeli leaders regard this as a possibility real enough, and near enough to warrant a sense of urgency in the international community as ways are sought to bring reason to bear on what is becoming a very dangerous situation.

Mr. Speaker, the United Nations should act now, and not wait for more serious trouble to develop.

An American Is a Mighty Lucky Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, many times, we are amazed by the wisdom shown by our young people. It is wise sometimes to stop and consider what they say. With this in mind, I have unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, four top essays written by ninth grade students at Kenilworth Junior High School in Petaluma, Calif. I am sure that all of us agree with their theme—"An American is a Mighty Lucky Man." It was my pleasure to participate in a program where these excellent essays were delivered by these five students. Their effort and the program arranged by Mrs. Mary Jean Burgess, president and member of the Kenilworth Junior High School PTA, make this Congressman from the First District of California proud to be an American.

AN AMERICAN IS A MIGHTY LUCKY MAN

(By Bill Taylor)

Inflation, automation, discrimination, the rising cost of living, "tight money"; these are but a few of the many problems that face Americans today. But even with all of these problems, an American is a mighty lucky man. He enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world, the finest governments on earth, the free enterprise system, and many other advantages.

Under the free enterprise system an American has the right to strike for higher wages or better working conditions. An American's luck in the form of wages has increased ten times since 1900. Many Americans now enjoy company health and insurance programs, not to mention numerous holidays and vacations.

While his grandfather worked a sixty-hour week at the turn of the century, an American now works forty, giving him more leisure time. In his leisure time he can watch T.V., go to the movies, be active in clubs, golf, go to the library, museum, park, forest, beach, fairgrounds, or do just about anything he pleases. In 1966 there were 180 national parks and monuments to which he could go besides the 170 state parks and forests here in California.

An American's vacation is usually longer than was his father's because new advances in speedy, inexpensive travel have cut his travel time.

Travel is not the only thing that is cheaper for Americans. Food, because of greater crop yields due to fertilizers, and mass-produced clothing cost less than ever before.

The reason these are cheaper is new technical advances. Our country's numerous colleges bring forth able scientists to develop new and easier methods of production thus cutting the item's price. Not only do American scientists improve, but they also create. A few of these creations are plastics, detergents, medicines, solar cells, synthetic fibers, rocket firing pistols, satellite communications, and interplanetary space ships. Americans have been developing new items that promise to make an American's life easier. A few of these promising items are microwave communications, laser beams capable of cutting solid steel, atomic reactors, sonic vibrations for waterless dishwashers, and magnetic attractors and repulsers.

American doctors have also been hard at work. New medicines have tamed formerly fatal epidemics. Polio is no longer a threat. Artificial hearts are no longer a possibility, but a reality.

All these things are part of an American's luck!

But these things do not make an American lucky. The thing that makes an American lucky is he himself and how he works together with other Americans.

An American's high wages were not handed to him on a silver platter. He worked for them. New discoveries and inventions do not just haappen but are the products of many long hours of work by Americans. Statements like "Give me liberty or give me death" and "All men are created equal" did not win the Revolutionary War or end slavery; Americans did. In the same sense, the problems of inflation, automation, and discrimination will not just disappear, but Americans will solve them. An American makes his own luck.

An American truly is a mighty lucky man!

AN AMERICAN IS A MIGHTY LUCKY MAN

(By Charles Barbera)

To be an American is a privilege. Not all of the countries in the world have the same kind of government and rights as we do. Some countries have dictators and some have to worship the ruler of the country as a god.

Our country is different from most of the countries in the world. We started out the same but ended up different. *We loved our country enough to give our lives for it.*

The American ways are different, too. *We can* go to any church we want and say anything we want and do anything we want. By saying this, I do not mean that we can break the law, but we do have more freedom than most other countries in the world.

Before there ever was such a country as America, the people were under the influence of a king or queen. They had to obey him and honor him, which they did. But some people wanted to be independent. Fighting, rebellions and even death resulted.

Soon, a man named Christopher Columbus, an Italian, asked the queen of Spain to supply him with ships, food, and men to prove his theory that the world was round. All of the people thought that he was crazy, but the queen granted him the supplies.

Columbus was not out to discover anything; it just happened. So one day in 1492 Columbus found what *he thought* was the "East Indies." But after some careful investigation, he found out differently.

He claimed the land for Spain and now we call it "America."

As soon as Columbus got back, news spread quickly. People now could escape the tyranny of their kings and queens.

The countries of Europe would pay people to go to America and settle the land. But along with the people, came strict governors to keep the law in the colonies.

Soon the people were getting ideas to separate of *become independent from Europe.* But by this time most of the colonies were under British rule. *They fought a war and won.* France helped the Americans fight the British.

Then they had to set up a government. Men wrote the laws and gave them to the people for approval.

About eighty-five years later, there arose a question about slaves. There were people from the North saying that it was not the American way; *all men are equal.* The people from the South were saying that all of the Negroes were less than men. There was a war about this also, and the Negroes were set free and could do as they pleased.

So you can see that whenever there was some danger or threat to our freedom, we were always ready to fight for our freedom. All of the men thought that it would be an honor to fight for their country. They would *fill* the sidewalks and streets in front of the enlisting offices. They would do anything to get to fight overseas. Some would wait to get drafted and then loaf through their four years or as many years as they served.

Today it is difficult to find people eager to join the service. At home people are making trouble with people from different races and some are burning their draft cards. But the people who join up and fight make me proud to say, "I am an American."

AN AMERICAN IS A MIGHTY LUCKY MAN

(By Doris Andresen)

Many people misuse the terms "America" and "American." Actually, America is North, Central, and South America. Technically the people living there are Americans.

My talk today is on what we commonly call Americans . . . . citizens of the United States. Many of us Americans take much of our freedom for granted. Approximately one-third of the world today is under communist rule. Try placing yourself in a country or city such as East Berlin. Here, people live in almost constant fear. They go to such extremes as risking their own lives in order to break through the Berlin Wall to get to freedom. What would happen to your children if they attended school and nothing was drummed into their minds except "communism is good, communism is the best"? They are never allowed to question their teachers. You who enjoy to carry on a debate with a friend would find it impossible to do so if it were tbout the government or other politics. How many chances would you have to change the government or the leader of government in a communist country? How often would you be able to write and print your own opinion about a political issue, or any issue in a newspaper or magazine? When and where would it be possible for you to worship as you please? Probably only in a locked-up building, and there you would have to be awfully cautious. How would you like the government to tell you what house to live in and which clothes and food you can buy? Communism claims that it offers a high standard of living . . . but at what price? Now bring yourself back to the United States.

It is one of the few countries which enjoys a higher standard of living. It is often called the land of plenty. Even the poorest people earn more than the $100.00 a year earned by one-third of the world's population. Most Americans have their own homes and a number of children have their own rooms. Many families in other countries are cluttered into one tiny room . . . if they have that at all. Americans enjoy the comforts of radios, television sets, telephones, cars, and many labor-saving appliances in their homes. Many people elsewhere have never seen any of these every-day conveniences. To them they would be luxuries.

In the United States children may attend free schools through the twelfth grade. They think nothing of questioning their teachers. Students learn about many different types of governments, not just their own democracy. Americans think nothing of a group of people having a debate. They enjoy it. Every four years Americans have an opportunity to change the leader of the government by voting. There are always two or more candidates for the presidency and other offices. The United States' constitution may also be changed by adding amendments. The daily newspapers and magazines always print editorials and different peoples' points of view. No one stops Americans from attending public worship services.

Everyone has the choice of living where he wants and buying the food and clothes he wishes. The government does not force an American into a job, as governments do in many countries. A number of the young adults in communist countries have never heard of the liberties and conveniences that we have in the United States. The United States is constantly striving to give everyone equal opportunities and rights. People are always helping the underprivileged in some way. Americans are said to be generous people.

With all his freedoms and conveniences, I am sure you will agree that an American is truly a mighty lucky man.

AN AMERICAN IS A MIGHTY LUCKY MAN

(By Pauline Garzelli)

The alarm sings out and with a sleepy groan Jack Carter reaches out groggily to silence it. Then he settles back down in the warm comfort of his electric blanket, anticipating an extra ten minutes of rest. Now, thinking better of it, he reluctantly pushes away the covers and swings his feet off the bed and into his slippers, which are waiting on the floor.

Upon entering the bathroom, Jack proceeds with his regular everyday ritual. He showers, shaves, brushes his teeth, dresses, and combs his hair. As he starts downstairs he sniffs appreciatively of the bacon and coffee that signify his wife Ellen is cooking his breakfast. Jack's two small sons, John and Jeff, are eating as he comes into the warm, modern kitchen. Jack eats his breakfast, kisses his wife and sons good-by and leaves for his job at the Bank of America.

He has an average day. He likes his job and the people with whom he works. Jack does not worry about many things. He is very secure and happy with his existence. He knows that when he goes home, a nice dinner will be waiting. Maybe he and Ellen will play bridge with the neighbors tonight, or go to a movie, or just stay home and watch television with the kids. Yes, Jack Carter's life is on an even keel; he knows where he is going . . .

Lee Chung wakes to the crow of a rooster. He is cold and so he jumps up from his sleeping mat and thrashes his arms against his sides to start the circulation. Lee's wife is shiveringly preparing a small portion of over-cooked rice for her husband. She squats in a corner of the hut before a shallow hole in the dirt floor which serves as a fireplace.

Lee eats his rice, takes up a hoe and leaves for his rice paddy. The paddy supplies Lee and his wife's staple needs. Rice and fish from the waters of the paddy are their major diet. Nowadays Lee and his neighbors must be very careful when in the paddies. Communist guerrillas lurk in the brush, waiting to strike out at the peasants. The terrorists are merciless, the people unable to defend themselves effectively against them. Lee worries about his wife and unborn child, about his people, about countless other things.

I have just compared the lives of two men, an American businessman and a Vietnamese peasant. The differences between the two are evident.

We Americans take for granted everything we have, and sometimes even hearing of the poverty and need of other people in other lands fails to make us think of how fortunate we really are.

Not only do we have at our disposal most every product that can be manufactured, but we have individual freedoms that people of some other countries would never dream of having. For instance, every American says, does, and believes what he thinks is right. We go to the churches of our choice, read the periodicals of our choice, listen to what we want, and spend our dollars on any of the thousands of products available to us. Of course, we have laws to prevent crime. These laws are for the protection of the people, not the bondage of them.

Every American has the right to try to better himself. Unions protect the rights of the laborers. Corporations are formed by a few men, but many share in the profits. Most businesses are owned by the people, not by the government. This is a great difference between the democratic form of government and the communist form.

We Americans have a wonderful chance to get a good education. State school systems are excellent and scholarships are available for students who qualify, if they wish to go to college but do not have the money.

With all of these and many other rights and freedoms, I believe I can truthfully say that an American really is a very lucky man.

The Half Dollar Shortage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, at various times I have commented on the enigma of the U.S. half dollar—how regardless of how many are produced almost none is in circulation.

The Legal and Montetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, of which I am chairman, has made exhaustive studies of coin and coinage, prompted by the drastic coin shortage that existed in this country until recently. For most purposes there no longer are shortages except for half dollars.

The present status of coin availability in the Miami area was commented on in the Miami Herald on October 12, 1966, in an article by Robert Reno, a Herald staff writer. Because of the efforts the Congress has had to make to assure the country of adequate supplies of coin for all business purposes, I believe that every Member will find Mr. Reno's article to be of great interest.

The article follows:

COLLECTING, HOARDING BLAMED: EVEN BANKS DON'T HAVE HALF DOLLARS THESE DAYS

(By Robert Reno)

The half dollar as we once knew it may die because of the assassination at Dallas.

A member of the Presidential Assay Commission—watchdog of the metallic integrity of U.S. coins—said Tuesday collecting and hoarding may cause the extinction of the 50-cent piece as a circulating coin.

A survey of Miami banks confirms his fears. Many couldn't produce one if asked.

Robert J. Grazier, executive vice president of the Republic National Bank and a member of the assay commission, said there is little hope for the comeback of the half dollar in the foreseeable future.

The situation locally—where most Miamians haven't seen a half dollar for several months—is the same throughout the nation, he said.

The U.S. mints are producing the coin at a rate almost three time faster than in 1962. But virtually all of them are finding their way into hoards and collections.

The general coin shortage has eased with the circulation of the new silver-copper coins, Grazier says. But the half dollar is still scarcer than ever and the nickel may soon join it as a hard-to-get variety.

The coin debacle has its roots in a November day in Dallas.

In a noble gesture Congress ordered Benjamin Franklin's likeness off the half dollar and the Kennedy coins were struck in 1964.

The Treasury minted 385 million of the new coins in the first year compared to 48 million Franklin halves two years before.

But speculators and collectors snapped them up and today they're all worth more than a dollar. The hoarding of Kennedy coins spread to other denominations and the great coin shortage ensued.

The Treasury counterattacked in 1965 and decreed that the 1965 marking would be continued on all coins into 1966 in an attempt to glut the market. It didn't work and a month ago the Treasury stopped trying to fill the seemingly bottomless pit and struck the first 1966 coins.

But the vicious circle continues, Grazier says. The new 1966 coins will be even rarer than the 65 varieties because they will be minted for less than six months.

The 1967 models are scheduled for minting in January.

Today, a month after they started flowing out of the mints, 1966 coints are still hard to get in Miami.

"I've seen a few pennies but nothing else to speak of," said Grazier.

Now the nickel is getting in the act—or out of it. Up until August, the nickel was the only coin not bearing the initials of its engraver. To produce uniformity, the Treasury ordered his initials (F.C.) placed on the coin andn ow Felix Schlag of Owosso, Mich., is duly recognized for the Jefferson nickel he designed in 1938 winning a $1,000 design competition.

But, says Grazier, the new initials, plus the fact the 1966s will be minted only through January, may make the new piece a collectors' item.

"I have seen two dollar rolls of the new nickels selling for $3.50 in a Miami coin shop," says Grazier.

"I think the half dollar may have seen its day," he predicts. "People have found that two quarters are just as good and better because machines will take them. People are used to doing without them and even if they came back in supply they might not circulate now."

Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 3708) to assist comprehensive city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities, and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in those areas, to assist and encourage planned metropolitan development, and for other purposes.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to announce my support for the demonstration cities bill. I know it comes as no surprise that I support this measure, since it is in the interest of New York and of my constituency to do so. But I support it with particular enthusiasm because it has a fresh, exciting quality to it, because it holds out new promise, because it incorporates untried techniques in a domain where old techniques have been found wanting.

The demonstration cities program defines "comprehensive city demonstration program" as one that is:

First. Locally prepared and scheduled.

Second. Aimed at rebuilding or restoring entire sections and neighborhoods in slum or blighted areas.

Third. Planned to make concentrated and coordinated use of all available private and governmental aids and resources necessary to improve general welfare of people living or working in the areas.

The demonstration cities program provides Federal assistance in the following ways:

First. Planning grants available to meet up to 80 percent of costs of planning and developing comprehensive city demonstration programs.

The bill authorizes $12 million for fiscal 1967 for these grants, which the administration feels can finance planning for 60 to 80 cities.

Second. Grants for approved city demonstration programs available to pay up to 80 percent of the administrative costs for approved programs, excluding costs of administering any project or activity assisted under a Federal grant-in-aid program.

Third. Existing Federal grant-in-aid program funds now available for these programs will be utilized, where feasible, in carrying out projects or activities that, though part of an approved city demonstration program, are eligible for assistance under existing grant-in-aid programs.

Fourth. Supplemental grants available to pay up to 80 percent of the city's share in the cost of activities that are part of a demonstration program. Would supplement help available under existing grant-in-aid program. These special grants would be available for any project or activity included as a part of the approved demonstration program, but could not be used to reduce prior level or local expenditures.

Mr. Chairman, I do not pretend to know any better than any man here today that the comprehensive approach of the demonstration cities program will restore our cities. But I do know that it is worth trying. This bill encourages the municipality to utilize every tool—municipal, State, and Federal, as well as private initiative—to stop blight and reverse the downward trends. It utilizes Federal money not alone to devise plans that utilize all money better but also makes provisions for a start in this very necessary program. The demonstration cities program, as I understand it, aims to encourage the urban areas to make the best possible use of the men and the funds they have at their command, to stop the piecemeal use of resources, to see problems in their total context. The bill intends to make provisions not only for better housing but for comprehensive planning that will make for a better place in which to live for our people.

The bill intends to revivify broken-down slum neighborhoods. It seeks to provide services that make for decent homes, playgrounds, schools, and so forth. The bill seeks to make possible better streets, sewage, water, and so forth. For that reason it has my enthusiastic backing.

Mr. Chairman, the demonstration cities program will encourage our local governments to make use of Federal assistance as a comprehensive whole. I am hopeful that within the forthcoming weeks, before the adjournment of this Congress, the neighborhood assistance amendment to the Economic Development Act will be added to the instruments currently at the cities' disposal. If it is, I am sure it will prove an exceedingly effective tool. I can envisage the neighborhood assistance amendment, which is my bill, as part of a total offense against urban degeneration. The demonstration cities program will make my program a more useful one.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that there is a natural disinclination among many of my colleagues toward experimentation. But I urge all of them to think this problem through. I call upon them to see that this is a concept with great potential. I ask the support of my colleagues. I can make no promises that this measure will revive our cities—but I think it encompasses the approach which has a better chance of success than any I have ever encountered.

National Science Foundation Report Shows Federal Academic Science Funds Are Heavily Concentrated in a Few Institutions and in a Few Geographic Areas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, with a 1966 fall enrollment of 6 million students in the Nation's colleges and universities, the higher education system is facing unprecedented demands to expand the quantity while maintaining the quality of advanced instruction. Among the system's most acute problems are the shortages of excellent teachers without whom the additions to plant and facilities in the past few years can be empty shells mocking the hopes of the millions of young people seeking higher education.

Because the Federal research programs have made increasingly heavy demands on the limited pool of scientists and engineers—a pool from which teachers of science and engineering must also be drawn—it is of the utmost importance that these demands be made on a scale and in a manner which avoids aggravating faculty shortages caused by expanded enrollment at colleges and universities. Concern about this problem led the Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, to make an extended investigation in 1965 of the conflicts between the needs of the higher education system for teachers and the needs of the Federal research programs for the services of scientists and engineers.

In that investigation, the subcommittee found that the Federal research programs conducted at colleges and universities are unfortunately accentuating teacher shortages through imbalances in the distribution of science funds made available through these programs.

The subcommittee found that Federal science funds are heavily concentrated in a few institutions. This in turn results in a similar concentration of research opportunities and incentives for scientists and engineers. Favored universities are thus able to attract and to keep the best scientists and graduate students. Institutions not so favored may lose their ablest professors and also be unable to compete on equal terms for replacements. Thus, the concentration of Federal research funds not only make strong institutions stronger, but do so partly at the expense of the great majority of colleges and universities not sharing in science funds.

The subcommittee found that there is also a high degree of concentration of funds geographically. Many areas in the country have therefore been denied assistance in the development or establishment of centers of improved science education and opportunities for advanced research.

The subcommittee further found that the high degree of concentration of Federal science funds, which might be justified if it yielded proportionate returns in the training of new science and engineering Ph. D.'s, cannot be so justified.

These findings were based on figures especially gathered by the subcommittee during its investigation because official data were not available. I am delighted that this deficiency in vitally needed information is now repaired. In a report prepared by the National Science Foundation for the Office of Science and Technology, entitled "Federal Support for Academic Science and Other Educational Activities in Universities and Colleges, Fiscal Year 1965," the NSF and OST have for the first time collected and released figures on the distribution of all Federal science funds going to individual institutions.

Here are some major facts revealed by the tabulations in the report:

First. Federal academic science funds are highly concentrated in a small fraction of the Nation's 2,237 colleges and universities. During fiscal 1965, there was a total of $1,730 million in Federal science funds going to colleges and universities, apart from funds for contract research centers operated by educational institutions. Two-thirds of the total—$1,149 million—went to the top 50 institutions. More than 85 percent of the total—$1,193 million—went to the top 100 institutions.

The degree of concentration is even higher when funds for operating contract research centers are included. In addition to the $1,730 million in funds going to individual institutions for academic science purposes, $915 million were spent at 24 Federal contract research centers managed by universities. Nineteen universities and five university consortia account for all of the $915 million. Three-fourths of the money for these centers—$796 million—was administered by only six universities: California Institute of Technology, Stanford University, the University of California, the University of Chicago, John Hopkins University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The three California institutions received over half of the contract research center funds—$540 million.

Second. Federal academic science funds are highly concentrated geographically. Of the $1,730 million, five States—California, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Pennsylvania—received $748 million, 43.2 percent of the total.

Third. Federal funds for academic science are going in large volume to some areas accounting for relatively smaller proportions in the training of new science and engineering Ph. D.'s. Conversely, some areas with a relatively high share in science Ph. D.'s awarded receive relatively smaller shares in science funds. According to the report, the New England, Atlantic, Southern, Mountain, and Pacific areas receive nearly 75 percent of all science funds but account for only 65 percent of the Nation's science doctorates. The North Central States receive 25 percent of the science money while accounting for 35 percent of new science doctorates.

While these figures will raise new questions regarding Federal policies in the administration of science funds going to colleges and universities, I congratulate the National Science Foundation and the Office of Science and Technology for bringing out the facts in this forthright way. They will give the Congress and the administration a basis for reconsideration of old policies and selecting new ones to attain better balance between the needs of the Federal research programs and the needs of the higher education system.

Important Problems Facing U.S. Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1966

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, at the annual convention of the Association Water Transportation Accounting Officers held at the Marriott Motel last Friday, they were privileged to have as a guest speaker, our very able senior Senator from Maryland, DANIEL B. BREWSTER. The choice was a wise one, since he was able to bring to the convention some of the important problems currently facing our merchant marine, from firsthand knowledge gained as a member of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Since this subject is of special concern to our country at this time because of the Vietnam situation, his remarks will be of great interest to all Members of the House and Senate and, therefore, I am inserting them in the RECORD for their perusal:

REMARKS OF SENATOR DANIEL B. BREWSTER BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION WATER TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, OCTOBER 14, 1966

Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to address your Annual Convention and to have an opportunity to review with you some of the important problems currently facing our Merchant Marine.

During the past two weeks, those of us following maritime affairs here in Washington have been challenged by two high ranking government officials to generate an increased measure of public understanding and support for the revitalization of our Merchant Marine.

I believe that we should accept the challenge and that the wide variety of associations like your own can be of immeasurable assistance to us in spreading the word from the East Coast to the West Coast and the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

The oscillating attitude of the public toward our Merchant Marine is neither healthy for the Merchant Marine nor for the nation.

History will record the heroic contribution of our merchant fleet to the struggle in Vietnam—a struggle to which it now carries 98 per cent of the supplies and material and 80 per cent of all the personnel. These efforts will have been the more heroic because we simply were not prepared.

Our present dilemma has many causes but among these, government policy, or lack of it, is most at fault. In recent years our government's conduct in maritime affairs has been characterized by drift. We have had no anchor in policy, no seamanship at the wheel, and no propulsion to move us forward.

In such circumstances, it is imperative that this nation start now on a determined course in maritime affairs, a course which emphasizes "Build American," "Operate American," "Ship American," and provide the essential administrative and financial tools to steer this course.

I am confident that all of you who are here are familiar with the deterioration which has characterized our Maritime Industry in recent years. I am confident that all of you recognize the dangers to our security, our economy, our industry, and our ports which are inherent in runaway flags, slashed budgets, idle shipyards, and decreasing numbers of skilled operators and laborers.

These weaknesses in our current maritime posture have not developed suddenly, but they have suddenly taken on an urgency which requires our immediate attention.

I am hesitant to use statistical analysis before a meeting of accounts but as you know better than I, statistics tell the story.

The American story is a sad one: (1) By 1970 we will have only 200 dry cargo liners under 25 years old. (2) Our Tramp and Independent Fleet currently averages between 23 and 26 years old. (3) The American ship building program is now 90 ships behind. (4) Our shipyards are closing. (5) The average American seaman is 50. (6) Our skilled maritime work force continues to dwindle. (7) Strikes idle our ships and cripple our ports. (8) A decade ago we carried 40 per cent of our waterborne foreign commerce—today we carry less than 9 per cent. (9) Our reserve fleet is a paper tiger or over-aged, obsolescent snail-paced, or unseaworthy craft. (10) As of this date 143 of our commercial ships are on charter to serve the Vietnam sealift and 161 ships are being broken from the mothball fleet. There are 34 Victories and 184 Liberties remaining in reserve, but I am reliably informed that all of the remaining Victories will soon be broken out and that the remaining Liberties are practically useless.

This is the American picture—it is a picture of crisis—all the more alarming when we remember that we have no adequate maritime program for merchant fleet development or replacement.

Gentlemen, it is unfortunate—perhaps it is tragic—but I believe it is true—that this story, though told and retold, has never been fully undersood by the vast majority of Americans.

Traditionally the American public has been most responsive to the need to maintain our competitive position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Perhaps those of us concerned with maritime affairs can learn something from the Sputnik experience. Perhaps we can bring to the maritime crisis the kind of public appreciation and political support which is needed by telling the Soviet story and comparing it with our own.

Here are the bare bones of that story: (1) As early as 1960 the Soviet Union had 464 merchant ships of a thousand gross tons or over, under construction or on order. The United States had 39. (2) Since 1960, new ship orders for the United States have been in an almost steady decline—25 in 1960; 25 in 1961; 27 in 1962; 34 in 1963; 16 in 1964; 16 in 1965; and a probable 11 for 1966. (3) Available Russian figures indicate that deliveries to the Soviet Union numbered 103 in 1964 and 132 in 1965. (4) During 1965 the Soviet Union spent over $600 million as against our $132 million for new ship construction. (6) As of last year, Russia had 1,261 ships in active operation as against 948 United States commercial vessels. Thus, the Russian fleet presently exceeds our own in size and is rapidly approaching us in total dead weight tonnage. It is estimated that by 1968 she will surpass us in dead weight tonnage too.

I believe that this simple statistical analysis clearly demonstrates the degree to which the present administration of our maritime program fails even to meet the constitutional responsibility of the government.

The duty to provide for the common defense makes it imperative that we maintain a powerful merchant fleet sufficient to provide complete independence from foreign ships or alien crews with no allegiance to the United States.

The responsibility to regulate commerce with foreign nations cannot be discharged by surrendering such commerce to the merchant fleets of these nations. The responsibility to promote the general welfare cannot be discharged by allowing foreign flags to carry most of our cargo, unbalance our international payments, and deplete our gold reserve. The vow to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity cannot be discharged by pulling down the American flag over the seven seas and abandoning our commerce to uncertain friends or the Communist bloc.

It is high time that this country reassessed its maritime strength in terms of its constitutional obligation to adequately defend the nation and protect its life line in international commerce.

This year the Congress has appropriated billions of dollars for housing, urban renewal, medical care, social security, regional development, the war on poverty, and a host of other programs. This year we will be subsidizing a host of other programs in industry, in research, in education, and in transportation.

I have supported these programs because I believe that they are necessary to meet the essential needs of a growing nation and an expanding population. But, when I hear others say that the approximately $300 million dollars which we have been spending annually on our Merchant Marine is too much—is too much to provide the second arm of defense—is too much to provide an adequate sealift for our military forces—is too much to promote our essential waterborne commerce—to safeguard our sea-line—to protect our access to strategic materials—and to provide overseas markets for American abundance—to do all this in time of peace and in time of war—then I must tell them that we have lost sight of the basic essentials which sustain a great nation.

We must understand that if we do not sustain our fleet for these purposes, then all other expenditures for social and economic improvement might some day be sacrificed to international disaster.

American sea power has been shockingly neglected, and I believe that it is your responsibility and mine to inform the public and influence the future—to do everything in our power to provide this nation with a Merchant Marine, built in American shipyards, manned by American seamen, carrying the bulk of American exports, and second to no other fleet on the high seas.

Voice of Agriculture in Arizona

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the Congressional Record the release for the column "Voice of Agriculture in Arizona," written by Mr. Frank Harris, information director of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation. It is a very true and timely presentation of the reason for and solution to the very serious problem of continuously rising food costs which affects each and every citizen of the United States. I believe my colleagues will find it of interest:

Consumers should be cautious about believing any political promises for lower food prices in the near future. Food prices are not likely to drop as long as inflationary pressures continue to mount.

It's an economic fact of life that the cost of living and food prices have been rising because of inflation, sparked by excess government spending for non-defense spending on top of Viet Nam war costs.

Food costs have gone up along with the general price level but not as much as other items consumers buy. The insidious thing about the cost of food however, is the additional hidden cost in the taxes consumers pay to support the obsolete, wasteful, and unnecessary federal farm programs.

Walter H. Heller, one of the Great Society's leading economists said recently, "Our economy is powerful enough to afford both guns and butter, but it does not follow that we can afford both guns and fat. The budget has no business being in deficit in an overheated economy."

Before there is any further consideration of a tax increase, the Administration should cut excessive spending and end deficit financing by slicing the unnecesary fat from the budget.

And the administration will do just that if it is sincere in seeking ways to cool down the economy, stabilize inflation, and end the soaring cost of consumer goods, including the cost of food.

It may be of little comfort to housewives, but farmers also have been victims of government-made inflation, and in fact are the hardest hit victims since agriculture is the largest purchaser of manufactured goods and services in the nation.

Inflation has not only pushed up farm costs but a panicky administration has attempted to put a lid on market prices by dumping government held surpluses, increasing imports, restricting exports, and cutting military food purchases.

And now there is even ridiculous talk about possible price and wage controls.

If housewives want to return to the kind of food rationing experienced under the OPA, there is no quicker route than through government price and wage controls. And, in view of the current supply-demand situation for dairy products, it is likely that milk and butter would be the first commodities to be rationed.

Groups of housewives in Phoenix are perplexed about the rising costs of food, are determined to find answers, and their determination is evidenced in limited boycotts of certain grocery store items.

They may soon learn that their problems are not in the corner grocery store but rather in Washington, D.C., and that their most effective boycott is not against food, but against those Congressmen seeking reelection who have consistently voted for inflation by supporting federal spending far beyond the ability of the government to pay.

"Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, when I took my seat in the House of Representatives in January 1957, one of the first Members I met was our distinguished friend and colleague, "Billy" Matthews.

He was very considerate and in his kind and courteous way was of great help to me during those first months of my service in the House. From the very beginning of our association I admired and greatly respected the many sterling qualities exemplified in the character of "Billy" Matthews.

We became close friends. It has been my pleasure and honor to have "Billy" Matthews visit my home and speak in my district. The people of North Carolina share my respect and affection for "Billy" Matthews, and they have always enjoyed having him with them.

I have never known a person in or out of public life who was more dedicated to his fellow man and had a more pleasant and understanding nature than "Billy" Matthews. Our distinguished colleague from Florida has been the same person at all times and in all places.

His personality has radiated some of the warmth and sunshine of his great State. He has been a dedicated public servant and one who has labored long and hard for the best interests of his district, State, and Nation. As a teacher, churchman, soldier, and legislator "Billy" Matthews has made an outstanding record. The same has been true of his public service during the 14 years he has been a Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, every Member of the House will feel a keen sense of loss over the retirement this year of "Billy" Matthews. I shall feel a great personal loss as he bids farewell to the Congress. Together with every Member of the House, I shall miss the infectious smile, the outstretched hand, and the gentle heart of "Billy" Matthews in the days that lie ahead.

As "Billy" takes leave of his service in the House, he can carry with him the deep sense of satisfaction that he performed the exacting duties of his high office with courage, integrity, and humility. His service reflects credit upon himself, the people he represents, and the Nation.

Army Helps Families To Spot False Vietnam Casualty Calls

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, last September I introduced legislation along with other Members, to punish those responsible for the cruel and malicious practice of harassing the families of soldiers in Vietnam by means of telephone calls. Unfortunately, no action has so far been taken on these proposals to date. The Army Times of October 19, 1966, provided a real service to the relatives of soldiers in Vietnam by presenting information and suggesting a course of action for recipients of such phone calls. Consequently, I believe the article entitled "Army Helps Families To Spot False Vietnam Casualty Calls," should be given the widest dissemination, and for this reason I ask that it be inserted in the Record at this point:

ARMY HELPS FAMILIES TO SPOT FALSE VIETNAM CASUALTY CALLS

(By a Times staff writer)

Washington.—Families of soldiers serving in Vietnam have been victims of cruel hoaxes recently involving false casualty reports. Army officals say false reports have been delivered by telephone, telegram and in person. In each case the hoax was revealed when the relative of the supposed casualty sought further details from official sources.

Crank phone calls and other harrassment of service families have been among the more tragic elements of the Vietnam war and the Army is doing what it can to avert such suffering.

One of the best safeguards, officials believe, is a better understanding by soldiers' relatives of the procedures used by the Army in notifying next-of-kin of serious casualties.

The official notification that an Army member is dead, missing in action or seriously wounded is never sent by telephone or telegram, the Army says.

Instead, notification is always delivered in person by an officer or senior noncommissioned officer. Also, this officer or NCO always is prepared to show official proof of his identity if asked.

Thus, if a soldier's relative receives his first information through an allegedly "official" phone call or telegram, he can be sure it is false. And a caller at his door who declines to show military identification may be set down as a crank.

Normally, the officer or NCO delivering the initial notification will come from a military installation located near the home of the next-of-kin. Within a few days after, the next-of-kin will receive written verification and more information from the Army.

Soldiers' relatives should be suspicious of any casualty reports they receive either from anonymous callers or from self-styled "buddies." While there may be something in the report, it could be either mistaken or an outright lie.

The truth can be learned quickly. Any suspicious unofficial contact can be checked by calling an Army Community Services officer (or the duty officer after regular work hours) at the nearest Army installation.

These officers have available direct communication lines to the Pentagon and normally will be able to report the facts back to the family within a few hours.

It's also possible for the relative to call or write directly to the Army's Casualty Branch in the Office of the Adjutant General in the Pentagon. But, officials recommend contact with local posts as the speediest method of getting a reliable answer.

When a serviceman dies, the next-of-kin are contacted by a survivor assistance officer who provides help in all possible ways without charge. Surviving dependents have been warned to beware of anyone offering to help them get military, veterans or other benefits faster "for a fee."

Families of sick or injured soldiers have free help of many types available from the nearest Army Community Services center.

End to Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. **RUMSFELD**. Mr. Speaker, the problems of increasing air and water pollution continue to plague our Nation. I believe there are few problems which are of greater importance to the health and well-being of future generations.

I insert in the RECORD at this point a review of a book on this subject written by Dr. Jack Bregman and Sergei Lenormand. The book is entitled "The Pollution Paradox" and the book review is from the October 6, 1966, edition of the Evanston Review:

[From the Evanston (Ill.) Review, Oct. 6, 1966]

BOOK URGES END TO POLLUTION—REVIEWED BY BEN KARTMAN

"The Pollution Paradox." By Dr. Jack Bregman and Sergei Lenormand. Spartan Books. $4.95.

This short but fact-filled volume by two North Shore resident could prove to be one of the most important books of the decade. It is both a frightening expose and a strident call for action on a Herculean scale to end the fouling of our air and precious water resources.

America's pollution crisis is indeed a paradox, as the title indicates. Why, at a time when our nation has reached undreamed-of heights of technical skill and knowledge, are we carelessly polluting the atmosphere and turning our rivers and lakes into open sewers?

The book's importance lies in its answer to that question, its scientific analysis of the problem, and the realistic solutions it proposes. It marshals a tremendous body of evidence about the great dangers of pollution to our health, evidence that should convince the most skeptical reader that corrective action cannot be delayed.

For example: "Human activity probably injected 300 million tons of pollutants into the air over America in 1965. This is a staggering figure, but it is downright frightening to realize that one part of sulfur dioxide per million parts of air will damage vegetation.

"What, then, is the annual economic and health impact of a multibillion-pound injection of gases and particles into our atmosphere, together with a multitrillion-gallon ejection of infectious and poisonous wastes into our waterways?"

Government experts believe the annual damage to crops and livestock is $500 million. And the authors consider that a conservative estimate.

As to water pollution, the authors say satisfactory methods of waste treatment are available for most of the industrial processes that contribute to it. Many of these are now in use, but not so widely as they should be. The only fair and effective solution, the authors feel, is to establish and enforce laws that require industries to treat wastes to specified levels before discharging them into our waterways.

The problem is a mammoth one that calls for co-ordinating the efforts of municipalities, states, and the federal government.

The Sanitary District of Metropolitan Chicago is cited as an excellent example of the value of a regional sanitary water control facility.

"While the City of Chicago can control its own water pollution problems satisfactorily," say the authors, "there are more than 200 other municipalities in surrounding Cook County. Most of them do not have sufficient funds to build facilities.

"Without this area-wide control system, they would not only pollute their own waters, but they would impose an intolerable burden on Chicago. By using this sort of regional arrangement, not only does the city benefit, but a large number of adjoining suburbs get an inexpensive, highly efficient treatment of their wastes."

According to the authors, blame for the pollution crisis should be shared by industry, for fighting controls and spending too little to reduce its wastes; government, for not effectively legislating against pollution and often not enforcing existing ordinances; and the American public, for not having insisted on a meaningful reduction of pollution.

"The pollution paradox" recommends a tax benefit for companies that voluntarily abate emissions, to encourage industry to work with government rather than fight legislative controls.

The Ruhr Valley of West Germany provides a classic example of industrial and municipal co-operation to prevent water pollution, say the authors. Since 1948, the Ruhr River has been cleaned and made potable by construction of 102 water purification plants. The cost was defrayed by a system of dues paid by members in direct proportion to their wastes.

"The Pollution Paradox" should be read by everyone concerned about the health and welfare of our own and future generations.

THE AUTHORS

Sergei Lenormand, an Evanston resident, is manager of public information for the I.I.T. Research Institute. Mr. Lenormand has been an editorial assistant on the New York Times, a reporter on the Williston (N.D.) Daily Herald, and a free-lance writer in Spain and France, as well as in the United States.

He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, and the National Writers' Club.

Dr. Jack Bregman of Glencoe is director of the chemical sciences division and manager of the water research center at Illinois Institute of Technology's Research Institute in Chicago. He is chairman of the Illinois Air Pollution Control Board and the Water Resources Research Council.

Dr. Bregman also is a member of the Air Pollution Control Association and a chairman of the Advisory Committee on Saline Water Conversion under NATO sponsorship. He is the author-editor of two books and more than 30 scientific papers. Dr. Bregman holds four patents.

Noise Called Peril to Americans' Hearing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. **ZABLOCKI**. Mr. Speaker, the rising crescendo of noise which plagues Americans daily is taking a serious toll in loss of hearing. That is the finding of a Harvard University School of Public Health researcher, Dr. John D. Dougherty, as reported in the New York Times of October 15.

The seriousness of this problem cannot be ignored. The deafening roar of aircraft noise, for example, has been regarded far too long as just another necessary but unpleasant consequence of our technological advancement.

In reality, however, the thousands of Americans who live near or within the flight paths of airports are the tragic victims of noise from aircraft and particularly the bigger and even noisier jetplanes.

Only last week the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on proposed legislation dealing with noise abatement. Out of those hearings will hopefully emerge an effective program of relief—a corrective program of action which is already long overdue.

Because the New York Times account of Dr. Dougherty's studies sheds meaningful light on this important matter, I recommend it to the attention of my colleagues:

RISING NOISE CALLED PERIL TO AMERICANS' HEARING—RESEARCHER URGES PRESSURE ON LAWMAKERS AND CARE IN BUYING APPLIANCES

(By David Bird)

Noise levels in the nation's communities are reaching the point where they are causing significant hearing impairment among Americans, a researcher who has been studying the problem said yesterday.

The researcher Dr. John D. Dougherty of the Harvard School of Public Health, said in a telephone interview from Boston that the average person should now "seriously consider reducing the amount of time he spends each day in a noisy environment."

"He should also consider," Dr. Dougherty continued, "the noise levels of the appliances he buys for his home and of the car he drives as well as making his weight felt with his legislators about community noise not under his control."

GROWING CONCERN

Dr. Dougherty was elaborating on an article, which he coauthored in the current issue of The New England Journal of Medicine. It mirrors a growing concern over the damaging effects of civilization's widening cacophony.

The article was written with Dr. Oliver I. Welsh, chief of the audiology unit of the Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic in Boston.

It noted that loss of hearing has long been associated with groups like aviators and boilermakers who suffer high noise levels.

But it added: "What has passed unnoticed is that many noise levels encountered in the community exceed standards found in industry."

Noise is generally measured in decibels. One decibel, a sound so weak that it moves the eardrum a distance only one-tenth the diameter of a hydrogen atom, is the least a human ear can detect.

Decibels are measured in terms of a logarithmic relationship between sound intensities. Small increases in the number of decibels actually reflect larger increases in the intensity.

Thus the 150 decibel level is one million billion times the one decibel level. Jet engines at close range can stir up 150 decibels. It is a level that is painful and damaging to the ear.

The jet is currently one of the major focal points of noise pollution. Airports and engines are constantly being tested with an eye to modification. But the problem, engineers point out, is only beginning.

Over the horizon is the supersonic transport (SST) creating a swath of ear-shattering thunder as it plows along through the sound barrier.

The fact that noise can cause irritation is known by many persons who are exposed to noise daily. Experiments also have shown that animals can be made neurotic and undergo physiological changes when subjected to prolonged and intense noise.

In their report, Dr. Dougherty and Dr. Welsh note that industrial studies have shown that continued exposure to a level of 80 decibels has brought about loss of hearing.

But already, they add, the average American is subjected to many higher decibel levels. For example, they cite a jet airport passenger ramp where the reading goes to 117 decibels; a loud power mower at 107, and a subway train at 95.

These, the scientists indicate, are only some of the more obvious sources of what is becoming known as "noise pollution."

JUST BEGINNING

"The problem is just beginning," they state, "for noise in any machine is related to power output, a quantity that is growing as rapidly in the home as in industry or on the street corner."

In the home, they reported, a food blender, for example, registered 93 decibels of noise.

"The saving quality heretofore has been that community noise has been a short-term exposure as compared to an eight-hour period in industry," the article says. But, it adds, the exposure is growing.

Scientists have shown, by comparing the hearing of Americans with that of natives in noise-free areas of the Sudan, that excess sound apparently creates a progressive deafness. In the experiment, the hearing of the Americans was shown to decline sharply with age while that of the Sudan native remained relatively stable.

Looking more closely, scientists have found out more precisely how excess noise deafens the ear.

The hearing process involves transmission of waves to the inner ear's cochlea, a sound chamber shaped like the coil of a small shell and lined with hairlike sensors.

The White House Fellows Program—Its Relationship to State and Local Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, the White House fellows program is a unique experiment involving private citizens and their Government. Under the program, exceptionally promising younger men and women spend a year working in and learning about government as assistants to top-level Government officials. The program—which is nonpartisan—has received excellent acceptance during its first year and is interestingly described in a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor. The first group of 15 White House fellows has finished its year in Washington, and except for 5 who are staying longer in Washington, the fellows have returned to their careers. During the year, one worked with each of 10 Cabinet officers, 1 with the Vice President, and 4 on the White House staff.

Although the fellows have come from a wide variety of professions, none have been connected with State and local government. This concerns me greatly because to an increasing extent it is necessary that our Federal, State, and local officials work in close cooperation in meeting current problems. Much is said and written about the need to upgrade and modernize State and local government and for increased interchange of ideas and experience among levels of government. This is one of the objectives of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations on which I am privileged to serve as one of the members from the House. The White House fellows program provides an opportunity for such an interchange and it is my hope that it will begin to include a significant number of people from the governments of our States and localities.

The Monitor article follows:

WHITE HOUSE "GRADUATES" WIN CUM LAUDE

(By Robert Cahn)

WASHINGTON.—On Saturday nights this winter at the Yale Law School Library, Michael H. Walsh expects he may be gazing out the window at the falling snowflakes and wishing he had made a different decision.

As a White House fellowship member Mr. Walsh has just completed an unbelievable year at the top. He has gone with Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman to conferences and inspection trips in Italy, Mexico, Japan, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, and met with foreign ministers and Cabinet ministers. He has discussed domestic and foreign policy in small groups meeting with President Johnson. And he has carried out high-level assignments for Mr. Freeman.

Early this month Mike Walsh had to make the same key decision facing all the 15 members: whether to accept one of several promising jobs in government or resume his career in the private sector. Five have decided to stay, and a sixth is remaining temporarily.

FUTURE DEFERRED

"I might have taken this year as a springboard and capitalized on it," Mr. Walsh said, trying to explain his decision. "But if I've got what it takes, there's no reason why my experience here should be any less a springboard three years from now when I have a law degree. And I ought to be better prepared for whatever I do."

Charles M. Maguire, on the other hand had an easier decision. A former chief of mission of the United States Escapee Program in Nuremberg, Germany, and a specialist in Sino-Soviet studies, he had left a doctoral study program at Columbia for his year in Washington. Mr. Maguire first worked for Jack J. Valenti. Since Mr. Valenti's departure from the White House, he has been assistant to Cabinet Secretary Robert E. Kintner.

"I was restless in the private area and felt the pull back into government," the 36-year-old Mr. Maguire says. "I guess I decided to stay when I first came back."

He now officially joins the President's staff and will remain with Mr. Kintner.

Original concept of the fellowship program, as presented to the President by John W. Gardner when he was still president of the Carnegie Corporation, implied that all the members would return to their communities to help fellow citizens comprehend the process by which the nation is governed.

Mr. Gardner, now Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, recognizes that it would be impossible to require them all to return. He hopes, however, that most will do so after a year or two in government. And he would prefer that the program be enlarged to at least 45 members a year, or even 100, so the seeds can be scattered over a wider area and produce more fruit.

Ronald B. Lee, who spent much of the year helping to create a new department of planning and systems analysis for the Post Office Department, will stay on as director of planning for the department.

Robert E. Patricelli, who traveled to Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, has accepted a job as an assistant to Sen. JACOB K. JAVITS of New York. Also signing on in the Senate is John A. De Luca, who worked on key Vietnam civilian activities for the National Security Council. Mr. De Luca will become an assistant to Sen. FRANK CHURCH of Idaho.

Wyatt T. (Tom) Johnson, assigned to Bill D. Moyers, press secretary, is staying on at the special request of President Johnson to be an assistant in the White House press office. And Robert R. Lee is temporarily remaining as a consultant to the Bureau of the Budget, although he is expected to return to his native Idaho later in the year to direct the state's water-resources program.

Of those who are returning to private life, Kimon S. Zachos and Howard N. Nemerovski are resuming law practice and civic duties in Manchester, N.H., and San Francisco, respectively; Richard L. de Neufville to teach civil engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; David C. Mulford to enter a Wall Street firm of investment bankers; William R. Cotter to run a Ford Foundation grant program in Bogotá, Colombia; Thomas C. Veblen to an executive position with Cargill Corporation in Minneapolis; Edwin B. Firmage to teach law at the University of Utah; and Harold A. Richman to complete his doctorate at the University of Chicago and continue in social-welfare work.

Everyone concerned with the program, including President Johnson, has proclaimed it an overwhelming success. The President has taken a special interest during the last few months, having the group to the White House several times for talks. He also has indicated to friends that he has not seen a single group so charged and compelled since the early days of the New Deal.

"The White House fellows are the newest crop of the new generation of public servant," says Mr. Moyers, who by age and talent might have been a fellow himself had not circumstances elevated him to the spot of confidant of the President. "These are young men who combine philosophy with action, who remain individuals while being public servants," Mr. Moyers adds.

The first crop was selected from a group of 3,000 applicants, all college graduates between the ages of 23 and 35. Three were sent to the White House, one to Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, one to the budget director, and one to each Cabinet member.

A new group of 18 "fellows" (including one woman) will arrive in Washington after Labor Day. They will begin their year with an extensive educational orientation program conducted by the Brookings Institution. Late in September they will start work in positions already assigned.

NEW FEATURES NOTED

One new feature in the slightly expanded fellowship program will be an assignment to United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg. Another will work with the President's science adviser, Donald F. Hornig. Eleven will be with Cabinet members (including the New Housing and Urban Development Department), one with the Vice-President, one with the budget director, and three at the White House (with assistants Bill D. Moyers, Robert E. Kintner, and Joseph A. Califano).

As with the first year's program, the new members will be expected both to observe government in action, and to participate by carrying out specific duties.

The first group bows out after building an act that will be hard to follow. Their bosses gave them increasingly important duties.

For instance: Tom Veblen represented the Secretary of the Interior on a natural-resources survey evaluation in Brazil; Ed Firmage submitted memos on policy to the Vice-President every day; Howard Nemerovski helped reorganize the civil-right department of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Harold Richman evaluated the Department of Labor's research program; and Dave Mulford was an observer for Undersecretary of the Treasury Joseph W. Barr at the London meeting of the International Maritime Commission conference.

Mr. Mulford, incidentally, got up each morning at 5 a.m. to complete work on a doctorate degree for Oxford University. When the information reached the President that the degree had been granted, Mr. Johnson wrote a special letter of commendation to "Dr." Mulford.

STUDY PROGRAM PURSUED

Despite their full days of office duties, the members somehow found time to participate in a continuing study program, meet once or twice a week for long seminars with leading government figures, keep up an assigned reading-study program. They also got together informally once a week to exchange information on what they were seeing and doing.

In their seminars they asked the toughest kinds of questions of high officials, sometimes bordering on impertinence. They also submitted ideas for the President's state of the Union message, which were assembled by Charles Maguire and considered by the President in selecting his new program.

Almost all of the fellows made end-of-the-year reports to their Cabinet bosses, with candid criticisms of what they had observed, and recommendations for improvements.

They have organized a permanent White House Fellows Association (with Ronald Lee as president). The association will keep the group informed of what is going on in Washington, feed information about activities of members, and provide an avenue by which ideas may continue to be submitted and be considered at the highest levels in the White House.

APPRECIATION INCREASED

All of the members say the year has given them a greater appreciation of the problems of government. Most of them confidently expect to return to Washington when they have built up more of a record in their fields, possibly as congressmen or in high-level appointive jobs.

"When you are outside of Washington, government seems like a big monolith, a smoothly functioning machine, says Tom Veblen, the only businessman of the first group. "Then you get here and find out it is just people running around in all directions, many of them marvelously talented. Those of us in business often view Washington bureaucrats as substandard. This is not true.

"They measure well. You or I may quarrel with some or all of the goals they articulate [he is a Republican] or decry the methods they select to reach those goals. But I have observed that our elective system, in its own mysterious and unfathomable way, selects for the most part extremely capable men who do their best to govern wisely. They don't always succeed. They most always try."

The fellows may be called on to perform special tasks or do government consulting work in their regions. Mr. Nemerovski already has been named to the HEW secretary's advisory committee on traffic safety.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED

Another says of the year: "It knocks some of the stars out of your eyes. But it still leaves some of the twinkle."

Applications for the third White House fellows program will be accepted until Jan. 6, 1967. Outstanding men and women, ages 23 to 35, may apply. Stipends of up to $15,000 depending on age and dependents, are paid during the year.

After regional competition, selection of the fellows will be made by the President's Commission on White House Fellows headed by C. Douglas Dillon. Director of program is Thomas W. Carr.

The program was initially supported by grants from the Carnegie Corporation. The second-year program is being funded by grants from the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, and from David Rockefeller. President Johnson intends to seek legislation next year to establish the program on a permanent basis.

John J. Rhodes Reports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, following is the October 15 and final issue for the 89th Congress of my newsletter "John J. Rhodes Reports," which will go to my constituents this week:

October 15, 1966.

LAW AND ORDER

One of the provisions of the ill-fated Civil Rights Act of 1966 would have made it illegal for any person to cross a state line for the purpose of rioting, or inciting to riot. This amendment was added on the Floor of the House upon motion of Representative William C. Cramer, a Republican from Florida. It was an attempt to deal at least partially with the lawlessness which has grown in alarming proportions.

Although a lawless element of our society has, in some instances, used the civil rights movement as a vehicle to flout the laws of our land, it would be a mistake to equate lawlessness with the civil rights movement. The rise in the crime rate should be placed at the doorshep of its most direct cause—the general breakdown in morals and the growing disrespect for law that has developed in our Country. A contributing factor to this disturbing situation is the rise of the movement which I call "the cult of the individual." This cult believes that the "rights" of the individual, as they interpret them from their own distorted views of the Constitution, must be protected at all costs. The right of society to protection is secondary to this fetish. Strangely enough, certain decisions of the Supreme Court, our highest court of law, have gone a long way toward fostering the breakdown of law.

Contempt for law and order has also been instilled in the minds of many people by pronouncements made by certain leaders to the effect that "if you don't like a law, refuse to obey it." One of the most damaging statements to our institutions came from the Vice President of the United States when he said that he himself could be induced to lead a "mighty good revolt."

If this movement continues, it can certainly nurture the seeds which have caused the destruction of every republic since the world began. I value the rights of the individual as much as anyone could. However, in my opinion, the most sacred right any individual can possess is the right to be protected by a society based upon the rule of law, not the rule of man. While protecting other "rights" which by comparison are picayune, we are doing perhaps irreparable violence to the society, which is the guardian of the larger right.

The American people must certainly speak with a strong voice against those who have allowed our way of life to deteriorate, and in favor of those who have expressed a strong determination to preserve it. After all, every man is more free, more prosperous, and better cared for in the United States than under any other country. We must certainly continue to improve our society and our freedoms, but in the improving, we must make certain that we do not do them unto death.

VIETNAM

I have dealt with this subject often in my newsletters. I think you know that I feel we should take action necessary to bring that war to a successful conclusion, before it escalates into World War III. The most dangerous thing anyone can do is to temporize with a war. By refusing to blockade Haiphong harbor, and to interdict supplies going into North Vietnam by rail and air, we are prolonging this war, and making it necessary for more American men to be engaged on the ground, in a jungle war 8,000 miles from our shores.

Such an entanglement is not wise, particularly in a world in which the Communists are intent on conquest. Nothing would please them better than to have our armed might pinned down in a series of brush fire wars such as this one, inhibiting our might and our ability to protect against a global war. If we allow this to happen, we will certainly do as Lenin said we would do—

"They will fall like a ripe plum into our laps."

I do not believe that a five or six-year war in Viet Nam will be tolerated by the American people. As General Eisenhower has stated: "We must do whatever is necessary to win as quickly as possible. If not, the war will grow in costs, both in money and lives, and the Nation's morale will be lowered . . . there is the blood of a lot of young men that's involved and whenever we have had casualties . . . in order to carry out the policies of America abroad, America as a whole has made it the first order of business to get that war done first."

INCREASING COST OF LIVING

Every housewife who has found that in recent months she is shopping more and enjoying it less can attest to the fact that we are in a dangerous inflationary period. The Consumer Price Index for August, 1966 reached an all-time high of 113.8 (1957–59 equals 100). During the first seven months of 1966, the Index went up at an annual rate of more than 4 per cent. Many individual items such as food, medical care and services are up even more.

This type of skyrocketing costs spells hardship for the pensioner, the Social Security recipient, and the individual with a fixed income or wage. In fact, it could be said that they are the forgotten men and women of the Great Society. The belated increase in Social Security benefits that is now proposed by President Johnson for January 1, 1968 is a lot like locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen. The time to increase Social Security benefits is now, not in 1968. And this could have been done, if the Administration had acted upon a Republican proposal that was advanced several months ago. Under the terms of this proposal, an automatic increase in Social Security benefits would be provided whenever there is an increase in the cost of living.

Although the farmer has been accused by President Johnson of being largely responsible for the inflation, I believe he deserves the sympathy of his fellow Americans. He, too, has been caught in the vicious cost-price squeeze. Ten years ago the farmer received 42 cents of the consumer food dollar. Today he receives only 37 cents of that dollar. Moreover, equipment, fertilizer, and help are all costing him a great deal more.

Who then is to blame for the present situation? It is the Johnson-Humphrey Administration. They have piled deficit upon deficit. They have insisted that this Country can fight a $2 billion-a-month war halfway around the world and still go forward with an unending variety of fantastically expensive Great Society domestic programs. And they have let interest rates bear the burden of the fight against inflation until those rates have soared to the highest point in 45 years.

This is the story of inflation. Each dollar today will purchase the amount of goods which could have been bought in 1957–59 for 88 cents, and in 1940 for 43 cents. There are disturbing rumors making the rounds in Washington that the Administration may resort to an increase in taxes and that wage and price controls are more than a remote possibility. I believe the real remedy in this situation is a cut in Federal nondefense expenditures. There are a number of nonessential programs that can be cut back or eliminated completely. This should be done without delay.

ELECTION AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM

During this Session of Congress, I have joined a number of my Republican colleagues in urging the enactment of certain legislative and election reform legislation. I believe that Congress must take the lead in both of these fields if we are to strengthen our political system in two very important areas.

On July 28, 1966, the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress filed a report wherein certain recommendations for the updating and modernizing of Congress were made. Without question, the recommendations contained in this report, if enacted into law, would make Congress a more effective institution for carrying out its basic functions. Unfortunately, to date, the Democratic leadership has failed to schedule this important matter for House consideration. Congress needs strengthening and modernizing and time is of the essence. Reforms should be enacted now so that the next Congress may utilize the new institutions and procedures. I have pledged my support and assistance in getting these important recommendations enacted into law.

One of the great political challenges of our times is presented by the much-discussed but long-delayed election and campaign contribution reform legislation. There have been a number of excellent studies and reports on this subject. Also, a special Commission on Campaign Contributions was appointed by President Kennedy, and in 1962 the report of this Commission sparked the introduction of several bills.

In order to keep this important matter moving forward, I together with the Republican leadership in the House of Representatives, prepared and introduced an election reform bill. This bill contains a number of significant improvements and reforms. For example, it would require every candidate for Federal office and every committee that supports such a candidate to report every contribution and every expenditure over $100. A five-member Federal Elections Commission would be established to receive and maintain the required reports and statements and to conduct investigations. And it would provide a special tax deduction of up to $100 for contributions to any candidate or to any organization supporting a candidate in any election. This deduction would be in addition to the standard deduction and would not be limited to those who itemize their deductions. I am hopeful that meaningful election reform legislation can be enacted this year. Certainly, such legislation is imperative before the 1968 Presidential campaign.

VISITORS

Mesa: Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Hancock, John E. Benton, John K. Kerr, M.D., Michael Sanora, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pomeroy and Melissa, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hunt, Paula, Nancy and Marsha, Bill Reilly, George Ude, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Anderson, Dr. C. W. Burpo.

Scottsdale: Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Welch, Andy and Nancy, Mrs. Martha Jo Hunsaker, Curtis A. Jennings, Commander and Mrs. G. F. Sudbeck, Niel Fishback, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Messinger, Ken and David, Robert Macdonald, Lt. Col. Joseph P. Love, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Meyer.

Phoenix: Alton W. Thomas Bruce Donaldson Laurie Fried Bob Carlock Mrs. Al Romo Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McSweeny Brian Langston Mrs. R. G. Ring and Paul Mrs. M. Suhay Justin 'Herman Mr. and Mrs. Roswell R. Olson and Jim James Flynn Mrs. C. Eugene Griffen E. F. McIlroy Mr. and Mrs. Dennis D. Naughton, Karen and Mary Kay Mr. and Mrs. Urban Kapler Jeannie and Judy Ernst Fay Nelson Carol Ellison Pete Partridge Kern Lyons Mr. and Mrs. John P. Schroeder, Mary and Johnny Charles Bartlett, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Burk Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Wood and Kristi Pat Halsell Joe R. Benites Kreg Kirkham Keith Taylor Mrs. Carl Moller Don Charles, Jr. Mrs. Fred Bockman, Matt and Chris Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mende J. B. Holmquist George Cassady Norbert J. Konzal Sandra Stuart Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Payne and June Judge and Mrs. G. M. Sterling and Ann Al Means R. H. Fulton Charles and Robert Miles Steve Sache Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston Rudy Zepeda Phoenix Brown and Stevan C. Courtland Clark Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Udell Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Hawkins Clarence L. Benson Aram Mardian Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Smith Robert L. Parks Mrs. J. Paul Jones.

Chandler: Mrs. P. C. Bailey Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howard James V. Toler.

Tempe: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Haverland Dr. and Mrs. R. E. David Mr. and Mrs. Phillip K. Clemens Richard J. Lease Woodie Carter George Wendt Bill Dresskell Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Garlach.

Glendale: Mr. and Mrs. John F. Bartell Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Johnson, Julie, Janice, Kevin and Dennis.

Tucson: Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Clark, Jr., Anne and Chip Mr. and Mrs. Guy Weinsapfel Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Burks, Kathy and Janell Dr. Robert B. Chisson.

Sahuarita: Frances F. Emmons.

Nogales: Ron McCoy.

Yuma: F. C. Braden.

Flagstaff: Jarret L. Campbell.

Lest We Forget

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, recalling the attention given last week by Members of the House to the approaching 10th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution, I think it appropriate to note an article written by a distinguished American columnist, John Chamberlain, which appeared in the October 18, 1966, edition of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The article by Mr. Chamberlain follows:

A FORGOTTEN REVOLUTION?

(By John Chamberlain)

This coming weekend is the tenth anniversary of the brave but unsuccessful Hungarian Revolution of 1956. By all the rules of decency the administration should be pulling out the stops to help the escaped survivors to make it the celebration of the decade.

Unfortunately, the attempts of the escaped Hungarians to honor the 30,000 who died in the street battles of 1956 seem to have run smack up against the desire of the administration to work out an East European economic deal with the Soviets in return for help in bringing the North Vietnamese to the peace table. The captive nations organizations get only half-hearted recognition in Washington.

One can understand the pressure on President Lyndon Johnson to extricate the U.S. from the most unpopular war it has ever fought. But what is being done behind the scenes to gain concessions for freedom in eastern Europe as part of any two-front world deal with Moscow to bring an end to the Vietnamese struggle? Does Lyndon Johnson know that a high-level bargain with the Soviets on Viet Nam might leave things in such a state behind the East European Iron Curtain that no net gain for freedom will result even though a semi-satisfactory conclusion is written to the war in Southeast Asia?

The fact is that concentration camps still exist in Hungary despite all reassurances that Dachau and Auschwitz are things of the past. A harrowing letter written to the International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, by a German who was himself an inmate of the Hangos prison camp in Hungary tells of the mistreatment of seven West German captives by guards who rival the Nazis in their calculated inhumanity. The German got himself incarcerated by becoming involved in a traffic accident.

A second concentration camp, at Barachka, sixty miles from Budapest, has been vouched for to Dr. Bela Fabian of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters by an Austrian citizen of former Hungarian nationality. This Austrian citizen spent fourteen months in Barachka. And there is still another camp at Bernatkut near Budapest which is guarded by North Korean soldiers. Apparently the Kadar government does not trust either Hungarian or Muscovite soldiers to do all of its dirty work in keeping political prisoners incommunicado.

These are things that should be concerning Washington in its efforts to build bridges to eastern Europe. This column is not against relaxing tensions, or trying to end the slaughter in Viet Nam on a basis that will permit the South Vietnamese to work out their own salvation without being overrun by Hanoi or Red Chinese Communists.

But if the bridges to the east are to last, the foundations must be firm at both ends. A one-sided peace that will leave the Communists free to turn South Viet Nam into another Laos and permit Moscow to fasten a tougher clamp on the East European satellites will only make the next "limited" war a bit worse than the present one.

These are the things that should be talked about on this tenth anniversary of the Hungarian revolt. Washington should be encouraging the Hungarians to raise such issues. It should beware of trying to end the Viet Nam War with a Yalta-like deal that would extend the boundaries of communism without changing a thing behind the boundaries that already exist. We have had enough of Yalta compromises without adding still another one to a shameful list.

"Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, in joining my colleagues in honor of our friend "BILLY" MATTHEWS, of Florida, I can say, without reservation, we are paying tribute to one of the most loved Members of this Congress. When a Republican from California salutes a Democrat from our rival Sunshine State of Florida, there must be good and sufficient reason.

Anyone privileged to know this genial southern gentleman, came to the immediate realization that here was a man of great wit, possessing an extraordinary mind, unusual sensitivity, and an outward display of warmth and affection for his fellow Members of Congress.

When "BILLY" MATTHEWS took the floor of the House, there was never a problem of having a quorum present because we all wanted to hear "BILLY" deliver his message. "BILLY" never lost in any amendment he offered or request he made of the House. How could anyone turn him down? I daresay, that if a popularity contest were to be staged in the House of Representatives, "BILLY" MATTHEWS would win hands down.

It was my great privilege to get to really know "BILLY" as one of the regular attenders of the Thursday morning congressional prayer breakfast sessions. The exchange of fellowship among our congressional brethren was always enhanced by "BILLY'S" candid response to the remarks of the discussion leader of the day. With his rare combination of wit and dexterity, he would always entertain you as he summarized the context of the speaker's remarks. Yet in every instance, his deep religious convictions came shining through in a manner appreciated by everyone present.

He was truly one of the leaders and certainly one of the pioneers of the congressional prayer breakfast group. I am hopeful that "BILLY" will somehow be able to direct his future efforts toward the expansion of the international Christian leadership cause. I have told him personally of my feelings in this regard.

For those of us dedicated to the preservation of full religious liberty and the total separation of church and state, we can only hope and pray that "BILLY" MATTHEWS can see fit to apply his great talents toward influencing men in public office to adhere to the contents of our cherished first amendment to the Constitution. With the full realization that Jesus Christ can influence the destiny of all mankind, I am certain this great Christian soldier will march onward, promoting peace on earth and good will toward men in typical "BILLY" MATTHEWS style. I am proud to call him my friend.

World Fight Against Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a resident of the 13th District, Illinois, Mr. Paul Horvat, has made significant contributions to the people-to-people approach for solving public problems. Not only has Mr. Horvat made considerable progress in helping underprivileged Americans to help themselves, but he has also stimulated self-reliance and independence among people the world over.

I offer for the RECORD an article from the Chicago Tribune of October 9, 1966, which discusses Mr. Horvat's impressive efforts. The article follows:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, Oct. 9, 1966]

IMMIGRANT SPREADS SELF-HELP GOSPEL TO NEGROES, PEASANTS—ORGANIZES WORLD AGAINST COMMUNISM

(By Chesly Manly)

Paul Horvat of 1127 Lake av., Wilmette, president of the International Peasant Movement, is a crusader with two main missions in life. On the world stage he is trying, by "people-to-people diplomacy," to organize peasant resistance to communism. In Chicago, he is trying to promote collective self-help efforts by the Negroes to achieve economic and social equality, as other minority groups have done in this land of unlimited opportunity.

Horvat's credentials for attempting such a grandiose program are impressive. He arrived in this country a penniless immigrant from Yugoslavia in 1952, and now owns property worth $200,000, including four houses, He employs as many as 20 men at a time, when he can get the help, in his profitable landscaping business on the north shore.

LAUDS U.S. OPPORTUNITIES

Horvat says the United States is the only country in the world where he could have achieved such success in such a short time. He is convinced that opportunities and the rewards of thrift, self-reliance, and hard work are as great in this country as they ever were. Altho his own success has been a triumph of individual enterprise, he is a strong believer in voluntary organization and cooperation for self-improvement.

He was born in Bratonci, Slovenia [then part of the Austro-Hungarian empire], in 1901. As a teen-ager in World War I, he organized a Slovene peasant resistance movement against the Central Powers and was sentenced to death, but the armistice saved him. In World War II, he organized a peasant resistance movement against the Nazis and again was sentenced to death, but when Tito's Communists took over the country he was set free. Then he organized resistance against the communist terror and went to prison again, but after six months he was released to pacify the rebellious peasants.

When Horvat disembarked in New York in 1952, with his wife and youngest son, Paul he borrowed $10 for eating money and the price of railroad fare to Gary, Ind., from the World Church Service. In Gary he worked in a steel mill for $1.36 an hour, out of which he saved money to send his daughter and two other sons, who were living with relatives and going to school in England.

TAKES NEW APPROACH

After three months, there was a steel strike and Horvat was out of work, but he and his wife obtained employment as a house couple in Winnetka for $350 a month. Both of them moonlighted as baby sitters in other homes, after working hours in the place of their regular employment. On his days off Horvat worked for a landscaper, learning how to operate mechanical equipment and care for lawns and shrubbery. In a year and a half they saved more than $4,000, while continuing to send money to the children in England.

Then Horvat went into the landscaping business for himself and prospered. He owns the two-family house in Wilmette where he lives; a one-family house, five acres of land, four greenhouses, a nursery, a flower shop, and a garden supply store on Dundee road, in Northbrook; a one-family house on Sherwood street in Glenview; a one-family house on Tampa Bay in Florida, and five building lots on Anna Maria island, off the Florida coast.

Bronko, a son, and his wife live in the two-family Wilmette house; Drago, another son, lives with his family in the Northbrook house; and the daughter, Mrs. Danica Turk, lives with her family in the Glenview house. They take winter vacations in the Florida house and the five building lots will be part of the inheritance of the eight grandchildren.

ORGANIZES NEW MOVEMENT

Horvat organized the International Peasant Movement and was elected president by 3,500 delegates from 21 countries at a meeting in Linz, Austria, in 1948. The movement now has representatives in 40 countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America. When it was organized the Communists had taken over eastern Europe, including Czechoslovakia, and were overrunning China. Horvat was convinced that the spread of communism could be stopped thru organized resistance by the peasants, who constitute a majority of the world's population, are conservative in politics, intensely nationalistic, and devoted to private ownership of the land.

For centuries there have been periodic peasant revolts against tyranny and oppression in Europe. The celebrated Martin Luther was a champion of individual freedom in the spiritual but not in the political realm; in 1525 he advocated a war of extermination against peasant rebels in western and central Germany. Communists despise the peasants. Karl Marx said capitalism in Europe had at least rescued a considerable part of the population from "the idiocy of rural life."

FEARS WE IGNORE PEASANTS

Horvat emphasizes, however, that the Communists conceal their contempt for the peasants and exploit peasant grievances, promising them ownership of the land and other reforms which are never carried out after the Communists obtain power. They did this in Russia before the revolution in 1917, in eastern Europe after World War II, and later in China, and now they are exploiting peasant discontent in Latin America.

Horvat believes the west is losing in its struggle with aggressive communism because western governments ignore the peasants in countries threatened or already controlled by the Communists.

"Our governments deal only with the communist regimes, which represent only a small minority of the people," he said in an interview. "When the communist governments have a famine on their hands, we go to their assistance, with sales or gifts of wheat and other agricultural products. The United States gave aid to Yugoslavia and Poland and sold wheat to Russia. The Canadians extended credits to Russia and Red China for huge wheat purchases, and now the United States is considering credits to promote more trade with the Russians and the communist countries of eastern Europe.

SEES CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITY

"The communist governments could not exist without United States support. If the west is against communism, why support it? If we are not against communism, why are we fighting in Viet Nam?"

Horvat believes the western governments could encourage the peasants and exploit their opposition to communism by aiding the international peasant organization. Without disclosing any tactical secrets, he intimated that the opportunities for effective subversive activity are challenging.

In Latin America representatives of the peasant movement combat communist influence by organizing marketing and purchasing cooperatives, so that the farmers will get a better return for their products, and credit unions to finance the purchase of land.

BREAD BASKET ISSUE

In Chicago Horvat is organizing Negro Thrift clubs for all kinds of cooperative endeavor, including education in evening classes, "talent sharing" [training for jobs], credit unions, investment clubs, youth activities, and fund raising. Horvat believes the Negroes can advance themselves economically and culturally and eventually end the discrimination problem by such collective self-help programs.

"I tell them," he said, "that freedom marches and civil rights demonstrations are all right but don't answer the question their wives ask when they get home at night: 'What have we got to eat?' "

Horvat employs both Negroes and whites in his landscaping business.

Congressman Gilbert's Report on the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1966

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress has been one of significant achievement. In recognition of that achievement, it has been called many things—the Education Congress, the Health Congress, the Prosperity Congress, the Opportunity Congress, the Safety Congress. It has unquestionably accomplished more than any Congress in our generation.

To review every substantial piece of legislation which this Congress has enacted would be a monumental task. Some of the measures passed during the first year have already begun to have a major impact on our lives. I speak of medicare, for instance, under which our senior citizens have already begun to receive benefits. But I cannot touch on every new law, so I will state for the RECORD the important changes which this Congress has made in behalf of the Nation. The highlights alone are most impressive. I would like to make this statement available to my constituents, so they can see what we have done here and, particularly, so that they can assess my own efforts to serve them.

My own efforts were largely concentrated in the committees on which I serve. My committees during the past 2 years were the Judiciary and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I had the opportunity to contribute to the historic Voting Rights Act and other important civil rights measures. I also fought for a jury reform bill, which I believe must become law in a future Congress. In my capacity on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, I worked to expand the Nation's maritime activities, its fishing industries, and its research in marine sciences and engineering. I will have further occasion in the course of this report to refer to my committee responsibilities and efforts.

MINIMUM WAGE

Nothing that Congress did this year was, in my view, more important than passing the new minimum wage law. The new law will increase the minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.40 an hour on February 1, 1967. A year later, on February 1, 1968, the minimum wage will be increased to $1.60. Equally important, some 8 million workers who were never covered before will now come under the protection of the minimum wage and their rates will be increased annually until by 1971 they, too, will be earning at least the $1.60 minimum.

I fought particularly hard for this legislation, because the opposition to it was severe. This opposition utilized the fallacious argument that the new rates would be inflationary. To this I replied that those who are now at the lowest levels of our pay scale will not contribute to inflation, since they are already earning so little. The opponents of this bill want the poor to pay for price stability, while those who can afford it far better remain immune. I do not believe in that theory. I believe every man must be allowed to make a living wage and I think this bill will help to achieve that objective.

DEMONSTRATION CITIES

I supported the demonstration cities bill because I think it will do much to rehabilitate New York and particularly to help my constituency in the East Bronx. At the President's request, I sponsored this bill. It is a visionary piece of legislation. It recognizes that the cities cannot by themselves afford to pay to overcome the decades of neglect of which they are now the victims. It acknowledges that the Nation as a whole has a responsibility to help make the cities what President Johnson calls "the masterpieces of our civilization."

This bill is, as I see it, a statement of national commitment. It strengthens the partnership between Washington and the Nation's neglected urban centers. It makes new funds available for planned and coordinated rehabilitation. The effects of this bill are still a few years away from being felt. But the measure represents a seedling which will grow into a sturdy tree. I am convinced that the demonstration cities program will grow as its sponsors foresee and will serve as the vehicle for a vast urban renaissance.

WAR ON POVERTY

Congress made an important commitment to the war on poverty this year by voting $1.75 billion in new funds. The bill represents a major extension of the war and a far greater Federal commitment than Congress has made in past years. It is twice last year's authorization and contains authority for exciting new programs.

There is a generous provision for jobs for the hard-core unemployed. There is money to help small businesses get a start and keep going in difficult times. Increases have been provided for the successful Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Headstart programs. This is an imaginative and forward-looking piece of legislation. I would be less than candid if I did not say that I wish the Congress could have authorized far more money than it did for the war on poverty.

As the budget now stands, we spend about 3 percent for the war on poverty of what we spend for our Armed Forces. I think we can afford a bigger percentage. I will continue to work in the future, as I have in the past, for greater Federal commitments to the war on our homefront. I believe that is the noblest war we have to fight. I see no money better spent than that which goes for jobs and training and other forms of assistance to those who in the past have not been given a decent chance to make their way in the world.

I would like to add that I devoted a good proportion of my time and energies during this session to seeing that adequate antipoverty funds go to groups in my congressional district. Because the total amount of money that could be approved for New York was limited, we in the Bronx could not obtain all that we needed or all that we could have put to good use. I did my best to make sure that we received every penny that was available. I think we will do better next year, when we begin to feel the full impact of the enlarged Antipoverty Act of 1966.

EDUCATION

The legislation passed to modernize the American educational system and make it equal to the challenges of our age is, I believe, genuinely remarkable. Congress took the price tag off education and put the emphasis on meeting the Nation's needs. It passed a Higher Education Act and Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It passed a bill to build new libraries and encourage the arts. It corrected an inequity by approving a GI bill of rights for the veterans of the cold war, so that those who have served in the armed services in recent years will have the means to improve themselves. I supported all these bills. If nothing else, the achievements of this Congress in education will give it a unique place in history.

HEALTH

This Congress finally broke the logjam of many years to establish a system of medicare for our citizens over 65. At the same time, it increased social security benefits for this same age group. Congress authorized the creation of regional health centers to fight our deadliest diseases and provided funds for further medical training and research. I was particularly pleased that we expanded the school lunch and special milk programs, to assure nourishment to our needy children. The health legislation of the 89th Congress will have a direct and lasting impact on the lives of every one of us.

WATER POLLUTION

I was gratified that Congress this year at last passed meaningful legislation to combat water pollution. The new law provides substantial funds for treatment plants to keep sewage out of our rivers. It also stiffens old statutes which forbid the deposit of refuse in our rivers. This law, in combination with a special bill to save the Hudson River, certainly gives New York a fresh start in cleaning up its waterways. Its rivers are New York's most magnificent adornment. When Henry Hudson arrived in the new world, he told us that the waters he found around Manhattan Island were as clear as a fresh spring. Though that will never again be the case, I fear, it does not mean that we must allow our rivers to be choked by filth. I think that the new legislation passed by Congress will restore our rivers as sources of recreation and beauty.

I might also add here, while talking of water, that Congress passed new legislation designed as a start for relieving the long-term drought through which New York and other sections of the country have been passing. The new law puts money into research on water resource problems. When we have learned more about how to solve our problems, I am confident that Congress will pass more laws to implement the findings. For the moment, the crisis conditions in New York seem to have passed, though it is possible we will be faced with a water shortage again soon. Next time, I believe the Federal Government will be better prepared to help.

TRUTH IN LABELING

The American consumer won an important measure of protection this year in the enactment by Congress of the "truth in labeling" bill. Although I proposed a far stronger measure, the bill approved will help end deceptive practices of some manufacturers of retail merchandise. These dishonest manufacturers cheated by making it difficult for the average housewife to know what she was buying. The result was that the poor, more than the rich, paid a penalty each week at the grocery store. The "truth in labeling" bill, which now is law, is a clear warning that the cheap merchandising tricks which take money out of the pocket books of the poor will no longer be tolerated.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—URBAN MASS TRANSIT AUTO AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Congress this year passed a series of bills that will have an important bearing on how we travel and how safely. I took particular interest in the creating of the Department of Transportation, which is a new agency of Government at the Cabinet level. The new Department will bring together some 100,000 Federal employees who administer programs totalling $6 billion annually. But more important than a simple reorganization will be the facilities it will concentrate for developing a coherent national transportation policy. We need greater attention to coordinating our rail, bus, and air transportation. I think the new Department will achieve that objective.

But as a member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine, I fought vigorously to keep maritime functions out of the new agency. Much as I favored a Department of Transportation, I did not believe that the merchant marine should be under its jurisdiction. My principal reason was that the position of the United States as a commercial seafaring power has been declining grievously since World War II. To put the merchant marine in with trucks, busses, and trains would, in my view, have doomed it to continued indifference and inattention. I feel that the only salvation for the merchant marine is to put it in an independent jurisdiction. Congress has reaffirmed the independence of the agency and I look forward to a rise in the country's maritime fortunes under the revitalized Maritime Agency.

Congress also passed a bill that will help improve the deteriorating mass transit systems of our major cities. It was personally a disappointment to me that more money was not authorized but that does not mean that we cannot rectify the deficiency next year. The bill is further recognition by Congress of the national responsibility to halt the decline of our cities. The new law authorizes funds to modernize existing transit systems, to assist in the construction of new systems, to conduct research into improved methods of mass transit and to get started the planning and engineering of systems where they are desperately needed. I think this is a step forward.

I am also happy to note that Congress approved a bill which will make transportation safer for millions of Americans, including a major proportion of my own constituents. This bill establishes mandatory safety requirements for new automobiles. It sets rigorous standards, not only for such items as brakes, windshield wipers, and wheels, but also for tires. There remains much controversy over what, exactly, is responsible for most automobile accidents. But I, for one, look forward to seeing many lives saved by this legislation.

The companion to the Auto Safety Act is the Highway Safety Act, which is designed to make our roads safer. This measure provides funds to the States to make driving less of a hazard. I believe in this bill, too. I think it complements the others and helps make 1966 a first-class year for all—and I think that means most of us—who travel in cars or in public transportation on our business, vacations, or other trips.

AIRCRAFT NOISE

I wish I could report that Congress this year took more decisive action to reduce aircraft noise, which is distressing to many of those of us who live on the fringes of La Guardia Airport in my congressional district. I have been pressing for passage of a bill that would finance research into the reduction of aircraft noise and would authorize the Federal Aviation Agency to set sensible standards to see that we do not have to suffer unnecessary noise. Though my bill did not pass, I have been assured by the FAA that the problem will not be forgotten. I am hopeful of administrative action on this matter and I look forward to applicable legislation in the next Congress.

IMMIGRATION

It is well known that Congress last year passed a fundamental reform of the Nation's immigration laws. It eliminated—for all time, I hope—the obnoxious "national origins" quota system and substituted for it a system based on family relationships and professional skills. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, it was brought to my attention that there were certain inadvertent injustices written into the new act.

Many Latin Americans living in the United States, had, ironically, to leave this country if they wanted to remain here permanently. Congress, at my suggestion, amended the act to permit resident Latin Americans, who had filed prior to December 1, 1965, to remain without having to go abroad to make the request. In another bill which I, proposed, and which has now become the

Gilbert bill, Congress adjusted the immigrant status of Cubans who fled oppression in their homeland and came to the United States for refuge. My bill regularized their presence here as bona fide immigrants in the United States.

These bills were of special interest to the many Spanish-speaking persons of my district. But, more important than that, they were matters of simple humanity and justice and they were enacted because Congress realized their approval was right.

BAIL REFORM

One of the measures of a country's civilization is the manner in which it treats persons accused but not convicted of crimes. I believe we became significantly more civilized in the second session of this Congress by passing the Bail Reform Act. This bill ends the requirement that those who cannot afford bond must, if accused in Federal court, be required to remain in jail. It was important to enact this reform because the old system was a burden only on the poor. The rich—the wealthy hoodlums of organized crime, for example—could easily pay their way out of jail and remain free until trial. The Bail Reform Act authorizes the release on personal recognizance of persons of good reputation who otherwise would be eligible for bail. It would also credit time spent in prison prior to trial toward the service of any sentence. These, along with the other provisions of the bill, go far toward modernizing our bail system. To me the reform means that we have a finer and sturdier system of justice.

NARCOTICS

Aware of the threat of narcotics addiction, not only to addicts themselves but to law-abiding men and women throughout the country, I have been particularly active—largely through my work on the Judiciary Committee—in trying to win support for narcotics reform legislation. Congress this year passed a bill to improve commitment procedures for addicts who want to be cured of the narcotics habit. I was hoping for a more comprehensive bill as I had proposed, which would provide funds for new facilities for treatment in New York and elsewhere. But I think, nonetheless, that Congress has taken an important step forward and I hope that in the next session an even better bill will become law. A bill such as I have proposed will help, in a humane and sensible manner, to reduce the scourge of narcotics addition.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, I think all of us on the floor today will be forever proud of having been Members of the fighting 89th, the outstanding Congress of this generation. It has had its failures, but what human institution does not? It will be remembered for its triumphs. I am proud of the contributions I made to those triumphs. I am not complacent and do not overlook that the Members of future Congresses will continue to face great challenges. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that I am privileged to help deal with those challenges. But this Congress made giant stpes forward in correcting unsatisfactory situations in this country. It has set magnificent precedents; it has been a wonderful example to its sucessors. Future Congresses will build on its work and will find, I am sure, that this work has been sound.

Speech of Brig. Gen. A. J. Montgomery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 7, 1966

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, on July 4, Brig. Gen. A. J. Montgomery delivered the main address at the patriotic rally at Duffy Square sponsored by the Charles Carroll General Assembly, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus. At the request of Francis J. Flynn, of that distinguished organization, I am pleased to insert General Montgomery's address in the RECORD:

SPEECH OF BRIG. GEN. A. J. MONTGOMERY, PATRIOTIC RALLY AT DUFFY SQUARE, JULY 4, 1966

I am delighted to have been invited to speak a few words here this morning. I am glad for two reasons:

Firstly, because I have had a long respect for the memory of the late Father Francis Patrick Duffy, World War chaplain of the 165th Regiment of the "Rainbow" Division. I am acquainted through fact, and conversely through motion picture "fiction," of the fighting priest who distinguished himself under fire with his men. I am also familiar with the fact that the trenches of France in World War I did not set the scene for Father Duffy's baptism of fire, as he had seen active service as chaplain of the "Fighting 69th" Division in 1898, in the Spanish-American War.

Secondly, because the "degree of patriotism," the Charles Carroll General Assembly of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus is sponsoring this rally—and we know that Charles Carroll was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence.

It must have been a day such as this, 190 years ago, on a square in Philadelphia. The sun must have been shining brightly on the hall where the Delegates were gathered * * * and on the square itself, where people had been standing for hours to learn of their future—as either freemen or to continue as vassals of a king * * * and of a government, in which they had no representation.

They had protested before * * * many times before * * * in 1765 to a Stamp Act that imposed an intolerable tax burden. * * * Then there had been the Boston Massacre of 1770, and again at the Boston Tea Party of 1773. And a year later, those colonials raised a great opposition to the 1774 Quartering Act which forced citizens to billet the King's soldiers in their homes * * * and the widespread anger over the unyielding British refusal to grant any measure of home rule to the Colonies.

And now on July 4, the Declaration of Independence produced by Thomas Jefferson and his committee was about to be adopted by the Continental Congress—a document that was to become an inspiration to the world and influence the establishment of democratic government on every continent.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The July 4 date has long since held a singular meaning for people all over the globe who cherish liberty. On July 4, in 1883, Bartholdi's great sculpture, the inspiring Statue of Liberty, was presented to the United States as a gift of the people of France in recognition of the American contributions in making liberty a reality in the world.

On still another July 4, this time in 1946, the United States voluntarily proclaimed the Philippines an independent and sovereign nation. And for many years the skies over Copenhagen have been illuminated by fireworks each July 4 as Denmark celebrates American Independence Day, possibly the sole instance on earth wherein one country observes the national day of another.

Every nation on the face of the globe has its birthday. What then, is so unusual, so markedly different about July 4 that it should merit such uncommon demonstrations of distinction? The explanation lies in the fact that the day not only marks the birth of a nation but also commemorates the birth of a concept—that concept that all men are created equal, that a people have the right to be free and to install a government of their own choosing, and that each individual has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This blueprint for democracy that the Founding Fathers drew up in a legacy to a grateful world, not to Americans alone.

But it is not enough to attain liberty. It must be protected vigilantly, nourished lovingly, maintained unblemished, and without compromise, if it is to be kept alive for posterity. This basic truth has been a cornerstone of American policy from the very beginning of the Republic.

It is because of this fundamental belief that Americans have shouldered arms in two world wars and Korea. Since July 1958 U.S. servicemen have been engaged in military actions or confrontations in Berlin, Lebanon, Quemoy and Matsu, Taiwan Straits, Congo, Laos, Vietnam, Dominican Republic, and Cuba—all in the name of freedom.

Today, the Berlin wall still stands a monument to those who opposed, and continue to oppose, the spread of Communist ideology—and a U.S. brigade in West Berlin remains a clear indication to the Communists that aggression will not be tolerated. Two divisions of the 8th U.S. Army together with Republic of Korea military forces, keep a constant alert to repel any aggression from north of the 38th parallel. Brigades in Hawaii, Alaska, and the Caribbean secure the approaches to our shores and stand ready to protect our interests in these areas.

This week, after more than a year in the Dominican Republic as part of the inter-American peace force, elements of the 82d Airborne Division may be returning home. They have accomplished the mission of protecting and evacuating citizens of the United States and 40 other countries and preventing a Communist takeover.

But the eyes of the world are focused on southeast Asia, where 14 million people of South Vietnam are struggling to resist aggression and decide their own destiny. There in the rice paddies, so far from that square in Philadelphia where our concepts of liberty were born, the principles of freedom are again being threatened with extinction. Again, our fighting men have taken up the challenge—this time to help these people defend themselves from terrorist attacks and infiltration from the north and are determined that these aggressions, which are a threat not only to the United States, but to the entire free world, will not succeed.

Because of the increasing flow of men and materiel to Vietnam, the road ahead will be difficult and sacrifices will be required of our people, both in money and in lives. But we have no other reasonable alternative if we are to preserve the kind of world we want to live in—a world in which each nation is free to develop in its own way, unmolested by its neighbors, free of armed attack from the more powerful nations.

We, ourselves, do not seek to overthrow, overtly or covertly, the legitimate government of any nation, and we are opposed to such attempts by others. We have no territorial ambitions anywhere in the world and we insist that all nations respect the territorial integrity of their neighbors.

As President Johnson recently pointed out:

"Freedom is indivisible. It is not secure in America when it is brutally denied elsewhere on this earth.

"The struggle to be free is a struggle worthy of man's unceasing sacrifice. And it is worthy of America's abiding commitment in Vietnam and in other parts of the world where violence threatens man's earnest desire to be free.

"Those who serve in distant lands in the uniforms of our Armed Forces know the meaning of this commitment. They know the meaning of bond which inextricably unites America's freedom with the freedom of her friends around the world.

"They bravely and selflessly uphold a historic commitment. And they sustain a legacy which has made this Nation the world's arsenal of freedom and democracy."

The inescapable truth is that, nearly 200 years later, freedom still demands a willingness of individuals to make sacrifices for it. Men who value their freedom must be prepared to resist any threat to it, whatever form the threat takes, and whenever and wherever it occurs. Certainly life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are as overwhelmingly precious now as in 1776.

It is my hope that all Americans who in the past have always stood unflinching and resolute in the face of aggression, coercion or threat, will throw their full support behind our military forces defending the frontier of freedom in Vietnam.

The American heritage can be well summed up in the closing words of the Declaration which stands as a testament for all of us: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of devine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and sacred honor."

I know if Father Duffy were on the line with us today, he would join us as we all pledge our sacred honor to protect these United States and to support our troops wherever they are sent in the name of free people.

Thank you.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

Appendix

National Conference on Citizenship—Address by Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark

---

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the 21st National Conference on Citizenship was held in Washington last month. This organization was formed after World War II to further the ideals of free and democratic government upon which our Nation was built. In 1953 the conference was granted a congressional charter. During last month's conference, their president, Supreme Justice Tom C. Clark, delivered an excellent address on the duties of citizenship. I ask unanimous consent that Justice Clark's address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CITIZENSHIP—GIVES MUCH AND EXPECTS MUCH

(An address by Mr. Justice Clark, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, at the 21st annual Conference on Citizenship, Washington, D.C., September 13, 1966)

It is a high honor and to me a cherished privilege to meet with you at this the 21st National Conference on Citizenship. It was my good fortune as Attorney General of the United States to sponsor the first Conference at Philadelphia in 1946. The Conference has now become of age, and we who conceived and have nurtured it over the years are proud of its accomplishment.

Chartered by the Congress of the United States, the Conference now has as affiliates over 700 of the outstanding organizations of our country. Having become of age, we are expecting even greater accomplishments from the Conference. Tonight, I predict that it will soon be recognized as the most effective organization in the field of citizenship in America.

It is true—as we are often told—"Memory is the thing we forget with." Too often, too many forget. We often forget that our forefathers came here to escape tyranny, both temporal and spiritual; that they built a great democracy based on the fundamental proposition that all men are entitled to be free; that it took almost a hundred years and a war for us to secure the right of freedom to all Americans regardless of race, creed or color; and even now a century later we agonize among ourselves over the fulfillment of this same right to be free and equal among ourselves.

In the foreign field we often forget that the security we enjoyed from the time of Napoleon until World War I was not due to our superiority in government but rather to a temporary constellation of world power. We overlook that we have since been twice surprised by the onset of war and seldom mention that in each instance we failed to capitalize fully on the opportunities for establishing a more stable world. In short, we underestimated the role of power and overestimated that of the good Samaritan as an instrument of world peace.

Even today millions of us fail to realize that the world has grown so small that the possibility of any nation isolating itself is a physical impossibility. The advantages of science have brought instantaneous communication and confrontation to all parts of the world; supersonic travel takes the astronauts around the world in the time that it takes to drive from Washington to Baltimore. You can leave Tokyo at 10:00 p.m. and arrive in Honolulu at 10:30 a.m. the same day—eleven and a half hours before you took off.

When I was a boy, there was an old limerick that we thought expressed fantasy:

> "There was a young man named bright,
> Whose speed was faster than light.
> He set off one day in a relative way
> And came back the previous night."

Today, this limerick reflects truth and actuality.

As a consequence of these advances in technology, speed, communication and destruction, we can escape the problems of the peoples on the other side of the earth about as well as we can escape death and taxes.

Some of us also seem to forget that the right of the people to assemble and petition does not include fighting, looting, burning and killing. This turns a sacred right into a disgraceful riot. Those who engage in such conduct do lasting harm to their cause. They fail to remember that constitutional rights and privileges carry with them concomitant duties and responsibilities. Our individual rights are bound together with the welfare of all of us.

Why is it that, after almost two centuries of law, today we are so remarkably lawless? Nor is it the cold, calculating criminal alone that faces us. We have a wider problem. The first disturbing sign is the increase in delinquency among young people between the ages of 15 and 25 years. Our highest incidence of crime is in this age bracket. Some say that it is the result of poverty, slums, housing, recreation, etc. But delinquency is present at an equal rate among the more affluent families.

Next, we have the spectacle of civil disorders breaking out like waves all over the land. Nor are those participating in them the garden variety of criminals. They are of many ages and occupations, all law breakers by mood in outbursts of disrespect for law and constituted authority.

As a result, the ranks of the law-breaking and the law-abiding have become mixed and confused. Law and its authority are defied—local governments are confronted with staggering problems of maintaining peace and safety—and we agonize over the sight of individual liberty run riot.

And another thing we forget is that this orgy of crime and riot is seen around the world. Who knows but what its image has accentuated the present low ebb in our standing in the community of nations It was the German publicity chief, Goebbels, who said a quarter of a century ago that no country had so many social and racial tensions as did we. And he added, "I shall play upon them as on many, many strings." Others are now taking a lesson from his bow.

But let us reason together on the causes of this lawlessness. First of all, it is deep-seated and we cannot, therefore, expect to cure it overnight. Certainly the many federal and state programs now in progress to eliminate slums and ghettos, to reduce poverty and to equalize opportunity, should be of great assistance.

Likewise, the youth programs should prove most beneficial.

The national manpower conservation program of the Selective Service System, the Public Health Service and the Department of Defense should do much to remedy the health and physical defects of those young men who, because of these deficiencies, are not able to participate in their country's fight for world peace. We have forgotten that in World War II some 5 million young men could not respond to their country's call because of physical and mental defects.

We have massive educational programs. Indeed we have forged a new educational system. We spend 38 billion dollars on it, 30 percent of which is for higher education. The Federal Government alone poured 2 billion dollars last year into universities for research and development. That is almost a fourth of the operating income of all of the colleges and universities in the United States. Research grants are engulfing the universities and the whole educational system is on a mass production basis. As a consequence, there is little attention given the individual student, especially the average one. These knowledge factories have become faceless and machine like.

I stand up with Amory Houghton, Jr., Chairman of the Corning Glass Works, who declared recently in an address at Centre College, "Our problem today is not in producing more technology; our problem is in using it. Our problem is not science, it's democracy."

We have forgotten about teaching democracy in our homes, in our schools and in our colleges and universities. A family used to be more than a blood relationship. It was a special place we all loved and were taught standards of behavior and democratic living that stayed with us the rest of our lives. And our grade and preparatory schools supplemented this homework by teaching about our heritage, our government, the respect that we each owe to law and constituted authority, and other basic principles that govern a democratic society.

Our great President touched upon the problem in his Citizenship Day and Constitution Week Proclamation. He said, in part, that "It is very important that every American understand our system of government, cherish the fundamentals of freedom, and be always ready to defend our heritage for which so many have given so much." I submit that one cannot "be ready" unless he knows of his heritage, has been taught to cherish his freedom, and understands his system of government.

Sophocles said that truth is the strongest argument. And it still is. The truth is that millions of our citizens know little or nothing about the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the nature of our government and the distinguished heritage that is theirs. You read about the citizen who, a few years ago, tore the Bill of Rights from a bulletin board in a public building and denounced it as subversive material; you heard of civil rights leaders denouncing court orders and refusing to obey those that did not suit their mood; you know that we have 15 million functional illiterates in our population and that some 65 million citizens over the age of 18 years do not have a high school education.

Our problem today is our failure to teach our people democracy as written in our fundamental law—individual rights rather than individual riot—respect for law and constituted authority and the personal relationship that each of us must maintain with our great heritage and the government that it represents.

These principles must be brought home to all Americans. This is the challenge that this Conference must meet. With its 700 affiliated organizations and their millions of members, it can perform this job. We must bring the problem to the attention of all Americans, especially educators and youth organizations, so that our educational system may be alerted and steps taken to correct these deficiencies.

It is vitally important that our country produce more citizens who are alert to these fundamental concepts of our society. This is especially true with youth. I am happy to say that one-third of the attendance at this Conference is made up of young citizens. We who are of an older generation are proud of them. We feel that we have improved upon ourselves. As has been said, "Youth is not a time of life, it is a state of mind." And the state of mind of youth as a whole today is far more knowledgeable than their years.

They say it is a young man's world. But I like to think at age 67 that we grow old only when we desert our ideals. We are as young as our faith; as strong as our self-confidence and as happy as our hopes. We grow old only when we are overcome by our doubts; when we nourish our fears and practice our despairs.

It is true that our future is in the hands of those of younger years. We are fortunate in having such a good crop. I have explicit faith in them. As I have said, some get out of line but percentagewise it is small. We must enlist them in a great campaign for good citizenship. That is our salvation. In this challenging age we must think of them as being "of us," not just "with us." Properly trained, they will continue to improve our society and its processes. Their dedication to this goal depends upon our actions. Together we must develop a living democracy in which we all partake in perfect harmony.

It has been my good fortune to be permitted over a lifetime to be a member of and to work with the Boy Scouts. Each year they have a Jamboree at which over 50 thousand boys attend. At its close there is a very impressive ceremony. As they stand in mass on a dark hillside, each boy lights a tiny candle—50 thousand candle power lights them and the earth about them. No dark place can be seen.

We see many dark places in our social structure today. But all that we need are candles—you and I and millions of others must be like candles bringing light to dark places, here and there and everywhere—you in your place and I in mine. Never forget: "It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness."

National Association of the Partners of the Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, all of us, I am sure, know of the fine work being carried on by the Partners of the Alliance for Progress. Although the partners program is only 2 years old, its work has been invaluable in bringing about a better understanding with our Latin American neighbors.

My home State of New Jersey is among the 30 States which have become partners with 30 areas in 15 Latin American countries, and since the program began New Jersey has carried out a variety of projects.

Less than a month ago, the Second Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. New Jersey was represented at this conference by Mr. Charles C. Phillips, of Neptune, president of the New Jersey Partners Committee, and Mrs. Phillips; Albert H. Acken, of Newark, vice president of the New Jersey Partners, and executive vice president of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce; and Daniel L. Hussey, of Short Hills, administrator of the New Jersey Partners program.

On September 17 Mr. Phillips and Mr. Arthur M. Cox, Jr., of Newark, director of public relations of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, represented New Jersey in Miami Beach, Fla., at a meeting to form the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to submit for the Record the speech delivered on September 22 at the closing session of the conference in Rio de Janeiro. The speech is as follows:

Speech Delivered by Mr. Ernesto Ayala Echavarri, President of the "Comision Mexicana Pro Aliança Para el Progreso" at the Closing Session, Thursday September 22, of the Rio de Janeiro Conference, Held by the Partners of the Alliance for Progress

Ladies and gentlemen, we are meeting five years after the issue of the document known internationally as the "Punta del Este Charter." which brought into existence the Alliance for Progress, that generous concept evolved by the keen intelligence of President Kennedy. Now that we are well on the road, we can turn back and evaluate the results achieved and then, on a factual basis, envisage the future of the Alliance for Progress.

We are meeting now that our responsibility is greater, now that we have to respond to the demands of those who have trusted us to actualize the benefits that should be forthcoming from so ambitious a program, with such generous aims, as the Alliance for Progress.

A better standard of living for everyone, yes, that is our goal, so as to banish from our minds the anxiety born of hunger, and still the qualms of conscience, and we must have the courage to face our possible faults and errors, paying heed to omissions and criticism, so as to straighten our course and urge forward the programs that will allay the misgivings and fulfill the aspirations of the peoples of the Americas.

We cannot afford to fail! Along the road we have covered, we have found the light to illuminate sources that seemed for ever wreathed in darkness, either making it possible to attract the spiritual energy of peoples and convert it to guided, active opinion, or else to water the field so that the exhausting tillage may bear fruit and thus prepare the unfailing renewal, the rich harvest, which will alone be valid by the participation of the people in the programs of development, so that they shall be not spectators but actors in the sublime enterprise of redemption.

The grave responsibility, the magnificent responsibility of building the future of the Americas devolves on all the sectors of society, and it is the duty of each one of them to bear their share of the programs, setting forth their convictions with all sincerity.

The problem of starting action and plotting its course is not just our problem; it is incumbent on the governments and the free men of this hemisphere urgently to defend what is most dear to us: the integrity of the person as an element and a synthesis, simultaneously, of everything that goes to form each one of our countries.

Abstention, at this crucial hour for the destinies of the Americas, is purely and simply a crime; their must be no lack in our society of the positive means of guidance and defense that drive us to action in pursuit of definite, unequivocal ideals such as those enshrined in the postulates of the Alliance for Progress.

This is a meeting of men and women from every quadrant of the continent, each representing a community, uncompromisingly, without fictitious or uncertain terms of reference, exempt of personal ambition, and drawn together by the sole and unanimous urge to promote the welfare of the Americas.

Called upon by the Partners of the Alliance for Progress, of which that estimable United States citizen, James H. Boren, is Director, we are here to express our opinion to those who are in the same position as we are, comparing and loyally weighing ideas from all hands, and pursuing an effective action, positively, modestly, but firmly.

The "Comisión Mexicana Pro-Alianza para el Progreso" is very willing to make available to the partner countries the experience gleaned in work groups where various communities have shared actively in planning their regional problems and working out a possible solution for them.

These work groups have highlighted the surprising fact that the solutions to those problems have often been found in ourselves and in our resources.

The future action of the "Comisión Mexicana Pro-Alianza para el Progeso" will no doubt be even more fruitful when backed by a knowledge of the experience of other countries in developing Alliance programs, but we can affirm categorically, fearlessly and as a statement that is generically sound, that it is time for the peoples of the Americas to shoulder their responsibility, and for governments to realize that to carry out a program it is necessary to rely on the will of individuals and submit to the judgment of public opinion in order to bring about the over-all change in environment, principles and framework which is the aspiration of all the inhabitants of this hemisphere.

Gathering in this city with its wealth of beauty and tradition, whose very name evokes the renown of Brazilian hospitality, we feel that the atmosphere is pregnant with a community of ideals and a thought in common: one single America, free and united, giving substance to the dreams of José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, Hidalgo, Bolívar, San Martín, O'Higgins and Abraham Lincoln; but to bring about these changes, these structural transformations, it will not suffice to suggest programs and ideas, rather is it necessary to take immediate action for the people to play their part, with each of their governments, in the effectuation of those changes.

On every hand lie a multitude of tasks that plead for urgent attention, and it would be heartless to shun those duties that demand intense, aggressive action from the responsible leading classes of every community. For the Program to yield positive results, there must be a strong union among all who really aspire to the welfare of the Americas.

We do not stand alone, nor must we. History and culture, geography and economics, are ties that bind, condition and oblige us to guarantee the independent life of our own country and its prosperity and thereby to make it possible to nourish a vigorous internal organization and promote effective, valid collaboration in the enterprise of securing justice and peace for the international community.

In this whirlpool of conflicting currents of anxiety that buffet the world, faith in the noblest spiritual values alone offers the hope that men and peoples can come to terms and contemplate with a kindly, fraternal gaze their common origin and their like destiny.

It is for this faith and this hope that the free men of the Americas are toiling.

The economic development of developing nations is one of the hardest and most complex problems to solve for the world in this second half of the twentieth century. On its solution, however, depends to a large extent the stability and peace of the community of nations. The poor and the disinherited have always been steeped in misery, but now they feel it more bitterly, and it weighs all the more heavily on their shoulders, the more sharply they realize it.

Modern media of communication such as radio and television help to enable them to compare their impoverished condition with that of the better favored sectors, and this comparison goes to swell the just revolt that, unrestrained, may burst out catastrophically if we make no attempt to meet their claims on us.

We should not venture to criticize the policies that certain American peoples have chosen, had they born fruit in freedom from injustice and misery; but the results achieved and our own shortcomings lead us to the conclusion that, in reality, the economic analysis of our times is ill prepared. This assertion may seem paradoxical in the light of the abundant literature that has been published on under-development. The remedies suggested are as numerous as the sentiments inspiring them are generous; unfortunately, good sentiments have never made good literature, nor constructed a science of economics to feed, in accordance with the dignity of the human persons, the millions who live today on subhuman levels.

To speed up development, to make good the spiritual and material lag that increases from day to day, all of the continental community must arise and, by voluntary action, join in a total effort to meet these needs. Cooperation of all the members of the community is indispensable to the success of any action that is undertaken to effect economic improvement.

The world has not yet produced brains that are capable of replacing the individual in the spontaneous effort of cooperation, which is the product and the consequence of free human initiative, or surpassing the creative drive generated by the incentive of fair earnings.

Participation of the people and achievement of the cogent ideals that we propose as immediate action for survival as compared to the prospect of a world in ruins as the result of a catastrophe that seem to draw nigh, call for complete renewal of the antiquated framework that cramps the development of Latin America. We are faced with a dearth of leaders with the ability to change; these structures, take decisions, promote wholesome reforms and pursue a firm, definite course of action, so that the measures that must be adopted to raise the standard of living of all the inhabitants of the Americas and accelerate progress in our ill-developed countries do not remain mere words written on paper.

Fortunately there is a welcome sign that we wish to stress, and that is the sign of international solidarity, which increasing numbers of men all over the world are coming to realize. This solidarity is eloquently expressed in your very presence, and encourages us to view the future with real optimism. But it must be an active optimism, an optimism that leads to effective action, immediate and efficient, and not a contemplative optimism, which would be a suicidal attitude to adopt. Only in this way shall we bring home solidarity to the world at large, really dignifying modern life and filling the needs of all men, so that the protests of the starving are changed to enthusiastic acclamation, enabling us all to work for the peace of the continent.

Above all we are Mexicans; but no continental community is foreign to us. Each and every one of us must think of his country as inexhaustible, irreducible and unimpairable; we must each think of our country as not just a collection of individuals, but as the epitome of union and solidarity; it must be a country that shapes and emphasizes its personality in bonds of friendship uniting it to the peoples of the Americas and to all the peoples in the world.

Mexico does not lack self-confidence; she respects all peoples and commands a like respect for herself. In the cordiality of international relations, she seeks the solidarity of man with man and peoples with peoples, which is the only way of ensuring justice with no injustice and peace with no indignity.

President Johnson, speaking at Washington on August 17 last in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress stressed the general awareness that social progress and economic transformation, in an environment of freedom, were the only acceptable ways of achieving national vitality and individual dignity. But to reach these ends, the people must be free, and to be free the people must be educated, and to learn they must be fed. . . .

Food, yes! Food, for two specters darken the skies of this world; two of the horsemen of the Apocalypse, never so furiously, are racing near: war and famine. If we let them trample over us, they will lay waste the planet; there will be no victors, merely the remnants of mankind, torn and bleeding, crippled and cowed.

Gentlemen of the Second Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance for Progress Program:

May the work of this Assembly be successful not only in recruiting volunteers and arousing in the mind of many an honest man, deeply worried about the future of the Americas, an urge to promote the fair and fruitful orientation of our communities, but also in affording a motive of raising the level of public, social and economic life in each of our countries; an example of sincerity, of deep and sober enquiry, of a total lack of self-interest, in alleviating the apprehension of tragedy and the stifling pessimism encompassing the modern world. In the midst of the omens of disaster overwhelming mankind, may you bring us the comforting proof that it is possible for men to reach understanding, with generosity and realism, under the aegis of the purest of spiritual values. Furthermore, let us carry away with us the firm conviction that it is imperative to revise our programs. There can be no efficiency of planning, where governments fail to consider the people they are planning for or obtain their adhesion to the plans they elaborate, for no one, even less in the world of today, can work alone and succeed.

The miracles of Science, the harnessing of Nature, the marvels of Architecture, the great Social Transformations, have never been the work of single brains or solitary individuals, but the outcome of a many-faceted complex of thoughts and will-power.

Nor can the work of the Alliance for Progress be carried out by a handful of altruists, for nothing of substance will be achieved if governments and peoples, in unison, in intimate, disinterested agreement, do not join in a gigantic common effort to drag their countries up out of under-development.

We too, Partners of the Alliance, must pursue the same course. The success we hope for will be overwhelmingly enhanced when throughout the Americas we form a single brotherhood, unwavering in our endeavors to make all the countries of the continent more prosperous, freer and happier.

In closing, it is marvelous, almost beyond belief, to see that man is dominating the forces of Nature, penetrating the structure of matter and conquering space, and it is dumbfounding to realize that all this talent, all this energy, all this ability, is not enough to bring any slight improvement to the life of peoples, allay the hunger of so many millions of the needy, alleviate living conditions and smooth the friction out of global coexistence.

Aware as we are of the condition of mankind, we know that this is difficult; many will say it is impossible; but my choice between the pessimism of many and the optimism of few is made: I side with the optimism of the few, for I believe in the Americas, Gentlemen, I believe in this generation and I believe invincibly in the strength and the vitality of the men of this hemisphere.

Marie McGuire: Outstanding Public Servant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement entitled "Marie McGuire: Outstanding Public Servant," by the distinguished senior Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARIE MCGUIRE: OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVANT

(Statement by Senator BARTLETT)

A significant event took place last month, an event which went almost unnoticed, when the first honor awards for design excellence were made by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The significance lies in the fact three out of the seven awards went to low-income housing projects.

Probably no federal program has had a record as longstanding as the low-income housing program for por management and probably no program has been so long disliked, both by its supporters and by its detractors. It is a necessary program and an important prorgam, but it has taken nearly 30 years to achieve recognition such as that given on September 12.

Why has the public housing program only now won such recognition? The answer is the name of one of our most outstanding public servants, a lady in every good sense of the word, Mrs. Marie C. McGuire.

Marie McGuire brought to her task in 1961 as Administrator of the Public Housing Administration, now as Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Housing Assistance Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, grace, intelligence, wisdom and compassion for those Americans who are forced to seek public assistance in order to secure even the barest minimum in decent housing. She brought with her the idea, too long foreign to our public housing programs, that "decent, safe and sanitary housing" encompasses more than four sturdy walls and running water. She believes, and rightly so, that good design and pleasant surroundings are a necessary part of any housing development, regardless of the economic status of its occupants.

In presenting the award, David A. Wallace, chairman of the jury which selected the winners, stated:

"The most remarkable change in the design level occurred in the field of Public Housing. It is obvious that many local housing authorities have made a great leap forward from the early mechanistic standards of the Public Housing Administration to the realization that they are building significant parts of everybody's city. Many projects have begun to speak to a truly human design. Will the real Marie McGuire please stand up."

About 300 years ago Richard Lovelace wrote that "stone walls do not a prison make." But stone or wood or brick walls have made prisons and ghettoes out of public housing developments because they are ugly, modern slums. They are obviously public housing developments, a necessary and ugy blot on the landscapes of our cities, and the people who reside in these developments are too often assumed to share the character of the housing they occupy.

Marie McGuire is changing this and, obviously, changing it rapidly. It is important to note the language in which the awards were phrased:

"Riis Houses Replanned Open Space, New York, New York: The Jury believed this open space development showed a keen understanding of human activities, and satisfied many human needs. It was noted that the plan permitted one to find places where one is almost alone. The details and the landscape development are excellent and of tremendous variety, but give no sense of clutter. Changes of level are skillfully handled and add a great deal to the interest and special quality of the design. The Jury felt that this project showed very clearly that when large public housing projects do have intensive landscape development, the use and dignity of the out-of-doors spaces is maximized and lends quality to developments.

"East Barnard Street Homes, West Chester, Pennsylvania: The Jury commended the site plan and the sensitive mix of new housing with older existing buildings. The Jury complimented the good detailing; the excellent use of materials; and particularly, the most interesting 'roofscape'. The variations produced in elevation and facades result from logical, rather than arbitrary differences in the plan and program."

"Crawford Manor, New Haven, Connecticut: An elegant looking structure which the Jury considered the most 'unpublic' looking public housing it had reviewed. The Jury commended the inventive new use of old materials and considered the project a striking building of landmark quality on the city scope. The basic building plan provides great privacy to each unit."

Marie McGuire is an exceptionally able administrator of our public housing program. She understands the advantages and disadvantages of the program and is turning its disadvantages into benefits for everyone, but most particularly for the occupants of public housing. She understands the needs and aspirations of those required to live in public housing. She lends dignity to the program and requires the program to offer a like dignity to the people it is designed to help.

All of us owe Mrs. McGuire a vote of thanks, but I owe her several such votes. She has helped me a great deal in trying to develop a housing program for Alaska's native people who cannot be helped by any existing legislation. She became concerned with the problems of our native people first because she knows that one of the basic requirements for raising the quality of the lives people lead is a decent and comfortable home. When she saw the conditions in which our native people are required to live, she resolved again to do all she can to help. This she has and is doing.

I consider myself very fortunate that our association, brought about by a common concern for Alaska natives, has led to friendship.

I have high admiration for her talents. She ranks in the top level of the outstanding executives of our government. She has received significant honors, among which were a Citation of Honor from the American Institute of Architects in 1964 and the Ollie A. Randall Award from the National Council on Aging in 1965. She participated this year in the Delos IV Symposium on Eklistics at Athens, Greece.

It is my earnest hope that we shall continue to receive the benefits of Marie McGuire's talented leadership as we move more rapidly toward a richer life for all Americans.

The Honorable Judge Lynch Presiding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, while the South-West Africa question has gained headlines, the facts relating to it have been, at best, obscured. The barrage of searing accusations hurled at South Africa remain entirely unsubstantiated, the defendant, South-West Africa, has not been heard by the "impartial" accusers—and the United Nations vote on this issue is imminent.

Columnist James J. Kilpatrick's appraisal of this question is both penetrating and timely, and I insert it to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

THE HONORABLE JUDGE LYNCH PRESIDING

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—On Wednesday of last week U.S. Ambassador Goldberg formally joined the Afro-Asian lynch mob in its assault upon South Africa. He alined the United States with the 54 member nations of the UN who are demanding that South Africa's mandated territory of South West Africa be placed under UN control.

The more one listens to the fantasies that abound in this carpeted cave of the winds, and the more one delves into the typical case history of South West Africa, the more one despairs of discovering any useful purpose in the UN as a whole. In times past, it has been said of the United Nations that at least it offers a forum in which the nations of the world may speak to one another. But the necessary premise of this argument is that when nations speak formally to one another, they will speak in reasoned speech, based in realities, directed to the intellect and not to the viscera.

In the debates over South West Africa, as in the debates over Rhodesia, this premise disappears. Reason vanishes through the great windows and flies off with the gull outside. Reality dissolves in the vapor of illusion. Rhodesia turns into an "aggressor nation." The natives of South West Africa become "victims of terror." The UN is full of putative new "nations," whose delegations strut and pout along the corridors. In the Vachel Lindsay poem, Mumbo-Jumbo was god of the Congo. Here on the East River, Mumbo-Jumbo has found a new throne for his hoo-doo rites.

A gross of international lawyers, working at the task all night, could not translate the legalisms of the South West Africa case into anything intelligible for popular consumption. On this score, it will suffice to say that simply as a matter of law, South Africa's position has been sustained by the highest tribunal in which the question could be argued.

But it is as true of the court of public opinion, as it is true of courts generally, that cases should be weighed not upon the law alone but upon the evidence also. The charges that were brought in the World Court by Ethiopia and Liberia, plaintiffs, against South Africa, defendant, were profoundly serious charges. What evidence did the plaintiffs produce to support them? The answer, incredibly, is not one iota.

In the emotional haze that swirls around the United Nations, this blunt truth has been obscured.

These were among the grave allegations of the complainants—that South Africa was practicing genocide upon the indigenous population; that the natives were being herded into concentration camps; that they were subjected to naked terror; that they were treated like animals. It was formally charged that South Africa had violated its trust by refusing to provide education, by denying any vestige of self-government to the people, by keeping them in perpetual servitude. Still another charge was that South Africa had established military bases, including nuclear and missile centers, in South West Africa, and that these constituted a threat to the peace of the continent.

What happened when the case came on for hearing? The plaintiffs were not able to offer one single witness in support of the charges they themselves had filed. Counsel for South Africa made a sporting proposition to the court: Would the judges themselves come to South West Africa for an on-the-scene inspection? If the conditions of inhuman oppression were true, as charged, surely experienced judges could be able to see them on their own.

The complaining nations reacted with sheer consternation. They opposed South Africa's invitation as "unnecessary, expensive, dilatory, cumbersome, and unwarranted." When South Africa pressed for a trial on the merits, the plaintiffs formally abandoned their charges altogether. In open court, they accepted as truth all the averments of fact in South Africa's defensive pleadings. Ultimately even one of the dissenting judges was to agree that the allegations having to do with military bases were "completely without foundation."

On the afternoon of Sept. 26, South Africa's David P. de Villiers reviewed this case history in a brilliant address He spoke firmly, factually, civilly, in the finest traditions of parliamentary debate. He protested respectfully against the incessant repetition, as if they were gospel truth, of charges the plaintiffs themselves had abandoned.

He spoke to an almost empty chamber. The Afro-Asian delegations rudely stalked out. As soon as de Villiers had concluded, they returned. Whereupon a gentleman from India, Mr. Swaran Singh, castigated South Africa for flouting "the most fundamental principles of civilized behavior." A gentleman from Tanzania, Mr. Mgonja, expressing his "utter contempt for the strange and sick mentality of the South Africa racists," said that the awful record of the South African regime in South West Africa "speaks for itself." And at 6:20 p.m., after the gentleman from Ethiopia, Mr. Wodajo, had charged South Africa with insulting the intelligence of the body, the General Assembly adjourned.

The vote to strip South Africa of her mandated territory doubtless will be taken soon. Mr. Goldberg, for the United States, will vote "aye."

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Retrospect—Address by John Delaittre

---

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the text of an address entitled "The Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Retrospect," delivered by John Delaittre, executive vice president-elect of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, before the joint convention of the Savings and Loan League of Minnesota and the Wisconsin Savings and Loan League, at the Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, on September 23, 1966.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD IN RETROSPECT

(By John Delaittre)

This summer my wanderings on the footpaths of the Bavarian Alps and my meanderings on the waterways of Northern Minnesota have provided opportunities for contemplating the past four years. My term as a Member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board had expired at the end of June, and we headed for new places and new faces. Nevertheless, crowding memories of Washington kept calling for retrospective judgments of the Board's problems and activities. Some of these thoughts I would like to share with my friends in savings and home lending institutions.

At the outset allow me to speak of "government service," for that is a fair description even of an independent, self-supporting agency like the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Just as there is great merit in developing career men in the federal government, there is equal merit in recruiting men from business to do their stint of working for "Uncle." An expert in this regard is Thomas S. Gates, now chairman of the board of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, formerly Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of Defense. In a recent address Mr. Gates asserted that "There is great value in the movement of qualified, interested people from the various walks of life into government posts for a period of service." He went on to complain, however, that "Some businessmen are active in politics, some run for office, but not enough leave business for a time to work for government." I agree with Mr. Gates.

Much is expected of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Born out of the adversity of 1932 as a credit system for home lending institutions, the Board became a year later the chartering and regulatory agency for a new set of savings and loan associations; still another year later it was charged with the direction of an insurance corporation to protect the safety of savings in such associations. Combining these three duties in one Board produced a successful example of government agency activity which might well be emulated in supervising and regulating the commercial banking system.

To deal with these three duties, Congress clothed the Board with extensive authority, and the courts have consistently recognized the controls which Congress delegated to the Board. For instance, in the recent decision of REICH vs. WEBB, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (August 18, 1964) said that:

"The Federal Home Loan Bank Board is an administrative body created by Act of Congress. Its powers are broadly declared in several sections of the Act. . . ."

The Court went on to say that in "Construing the statute as a whole and in the light of its purpose . . . it is manifest that Congress envisioned a strong Bank Board with broad regulatory power. . . ."

In the thirty-four years of its existence, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has had 29 different Board Members. For a while there were five members; during World War II there was only one administrator; but most of the time there have been three members. Occasionally it is said there should again be a five man Board, but my experience leads me to believe that a three man Board is better. There is bound to be less division of opinion (other larger government agencies are examples), and there is bound to be more team work and less delay on a three man board. I would favor no change.

During the past five years the Board has developed its strengths and refined its techniques. The chairmanships of Joseph P. McMurray and of John E. Horne have greatly increased the stature of the Board through the infusion of men having career federal government experience, as well as having unusual courage and dedication in the leadership of the agency. It was a fascinating and stimulating tour of duty for me to work with both of those chairmen, as well as with my fellow Board member "stablemates," Joseph J. Williams and Michael Greenebaum.

From my personal knowledge of the new appointee, Robert L. Rand, I believe that he will bring good experience and judgement to the Board. To you I say, give him your best support for the tough decisions he will have to make. To him I say, strengthen yourself by remembering that Board members rarely win popularity contests.

For many men, service on the Board requires personal sacrifices which may be confining. There are three in particular:

(1) As may be expected of government service, the salaries of Board members are moderate at best. Most members could earn considerably more in private business or professions.

(2) The conflict of interest rules, including standards of ethical conduct and financial disclosure requirements, have been tightened, both generally and specifically, under the administrations of President Kennedy and President Johnson. These limitations are most confining to a Board member. For instance at the outset he must disclose his investments and financial interests, as well as those of his wife and minor children, and any changes therein every three months. However, I applaud the spirit of these rules and executive orders—they are bound to improve the quality of public service.

(3) The "ex parte regulation" is intended to be protective to Board members and the people involved in hearings before the Board. It is a highly appropriate and justifiable regulation in my opinion. It was one of the first new regulations adopted after I took office in 1962, and I believe it has worked well. If it is confining in any way, it only emphasizes the quasi-judicial nature of the duties of a Board member.

Turning now to the basic policies of the Board, it seems to me we were trying to combine the interests of the public, the United States Government and the savings and loan industry in developing a sound and dynamic thrift system for economical home financing. In every action we considered whether the public would be better served or better protected by our decision. In many instances, of necessity, we weighed the possible effects of a decision upon the public purse of the federal government. (By law the Treasury has a continuing duty and interest in the financing and in the safety of the members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, especially the insured members.) And of course we gave due regard to the promotion and welfare of the savings and loan associations themselves. All too often industry leaders could not agree on a course of action, but nevertheless we strove to provide the industry with every reasonable chance to compete and succeed with safety and soundness. Those were definitely the objectives of the Board and its staff.

Here and now let me commend the staff members of the Board and the presidents and staff of the twelve Federal Home Loan Banks for their hard work, their devotion to duty and their loyalty to the Board. It was a privilege to work with those fine men and women. During my term of office the Board took more than 10,000 actions; each one required previous study and recommendations from our staff, and each decision was separately recorded by our efficient secretary, Harry W. Coulsen.

Supervision probably consumed more of our time, energy and patience than anything else. Hardly a day went by when we did not have to consider the grim details of one supervisory problem case or another, even though the serious problem cases comprised less than one half percent of the total number of associations. The numbers of indicted, convicted or incarcerated former officers and directors are an unhappy reminder of the efforts the Board made to protect the public, the government, and the industry. It will undoubtedly take the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation many years to digest the hundreds of millions of dollars of questionable assets acquired from problem associations, on which it is presently estimated the ultimate losses will approach $100 million.

Against this back-drop, the Board pondered constantly how to prevent such improper actions and losses from re-occurring. The Board has full power to deal with federal associations. But the Board is limited in its atcion against state chartered institutions, which are subject first to state authorities and only if insured come under the Board's aegis. In most cases state authorities cooperated with the Board, but in a few states the lack of cooperation was shocking.

The difficulty experienced by the Board was that while Congress intended to create a strong Board with broad powers, the only remedies it gave the Board were rather drastic and final. The powers to take over an association, or to terminate its insurance of accounts, are too strong in many instances. Therefor the Board has spent months (if not years) discussing and drafting legislation for intermediate supervisory remedies, such as issuing "cease and desist orders" against improper actions, and removing or suspending recalcitrant officers or directors. These proposals were presented to the savings and loan leagues at each stage of development. It is now gratifying to know that the Senate has passed this legislation, and it is hoped it may receive favorable action in the House and the signature of the President.

Another matter of fundamental policy which concerned the Board was the reserve regulation. When we saw "scheduled items" increasing and the ratio of reserves to savings declining in the first half of this decade, due to the very rapid growth of the industry, we became concerned. We then realized that the reserve regulations as written was becoming archaic. For the good of everyone affected by it, we prepared a new reserve regulation, discussed it thoroughly with industry leaders, and eventually adopted the changes. Unquestionably the reserve position of the savings and loan industry will be improved by reason of this modernized regulation.

There were many other matters with which we dealt. On the positive side, the Board took many steps to broaden and liberalize the power and authority of savings and loan associations. Lending powers were expanded by legislation and by regulation. Old barriers and limitations were battered down. In the competition for savings, new instruments were encouraged, new techniques were approved. Branches were increased, and extended to additional states. Drive-in facilities were expanded, and a new departure was taken in the creation of mobile facilities. All of these steps will be most helpful in the years ahead.

In my retrospective view of the Board, I cannot fail to recount with amazement the course of interest rates on the money markets, including the savings market and the mortgage market, in the middle 1960's. We saw government bonds go from 4%to 6%. We have seen savings rates literally go through the roof. The past two "Thanksgiving" seasons have seen ceilings raised by the Federal Reserve, both without warning to or consultation with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Those are the facts as history will record them. But while they were developing, none of us knew how far they would go. We still do not know, although we hope the money market may have reached a plateau.

Unlike the commercial bank authorities, the Bank Board does not have direct authority to place ceilings on the saving rates of savings institutions, and for some years, the Board and the Administration have requested Congress to grant such authority. In the sping of 1965, the Board began using indirect power over savings rates by denying or limiting credit to Federal Home Loan Bank members institutions which misused its dividend rates, but this method was virtually abandoned in the prairie rate fires of mid-1966. Fortunately, Congress has now enacted and the President has signed a law giving savings rate direct controls to the Bank Board, as well as more effective controls to the commercial bank regulators. It is to be hoped, at the very least, that further escalation in rates can be prevented. This is, in my opinion, a great necessity in order to protect the safety and soundness of banks and of savings and loan associations. Any other course would be suicidal.

Throughout the past summer one thought has haunted me—and it is not necessarily a new thought to any of us. But yet it is one which we have never sufficiently studied in this country. It is an idea which is well accepted and constantly used in several other countries—Britain, Scandinavia, Australia, for example. As a matter of fact, I have seen it work in Sweden. It is, of course, the variable interest rate on outstanding mortgage loans, which would permit such rates to be occasionally adjusted to the mortgage money market. While it is now too late to take care of the present tight mortgage money situation in that manner, it should be studied for the future. Tight money periods will come again, and it is our duty now to prepare to prevent the ravages it can bring to the savings institutions of the future. In this way we can prove we have learned by experience, as our forebears admonished. It is therefore my sincere conviction that a prompt and thorough study of the successful use of variable rate on outstanding mortgage loans in other countries should be made, with the objective of determining its possible application to mortgage lending in the United States in the years to come. In my new work with the mortgage banking business, I would be deeply interested in such a study.

Hopefully, upon that forward looking note, I conclude my fleeting memories of a fascinating four years in the service of the federal government, and in the interest of many millions of thrifty, home-owning Americans. Only in the years to come can judgment be passed on what we did, what mistakes we made, what successes we achieved. As my grandfather concluded his book telling the story of his life:

> "Look—
>
> Daylight is waning . . . yet on the tops of those grand and majestic peaks of the Upper Sierras, light still lingers on . . . and brings the message—
>
> What shall the Harvest be?"

Anticancer Effort

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVID S. KING

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the anticancer efforts of the Food and Drug Administration, working in conjunction with the National Cancer Institute, have been nothing short of incomprehensible. Two recent editorials appearing in the Richmond News Leader discussing this subject are worth reading by all thoughtful Americans. I submit them herewith:

[From the Richmond News Leader, Oct, 13, 1966]

Useless Misery

The regimen I adopt shall be for the benefit of my patients according to my ability and judgment, and not for their hurt or for any wrong. I will give no deadly drug to any, though it be asked of me, nor will I counsel such.—The Oath of Hippocrates.

For thirteen years the National Cancer Institute, a research project financed by Federal funds and under the purview of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, has been administering poisonous drugs to some 50,000 patients in the hope of finding a cancer cure. Not all the patients have died immediately from the experimental drugs, but a good number have; and others have expired after a brief seige of indescribably horrible symptoms of toxicity—as distinguished from the predictable pain of cancer. For all this, virtually no medically significant treatment has been discovered.

Now physicians use dangerous drugs every day, and they are frequently called upon to make split-second decisions which will mean life or death. But in this instance, there is a profoundly different factor: The drugs are being tested solely to discover the level of the toxic dose. In other words, the investigators want to see how much of the specialized poisons can be administered before the patient reaches the knife-edge of life/death. The patients, many of them children, doubtless have no knowledge that the experiment is for the sake of drug data and not for the sake of their illness.

All this emerged last week from the musty pages of the Congressional Record when Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri gave the chamber an extensive technical report on the practices of the National Cancer Institute. Members of the medical profession, which spent last weekend in Chicago loudly denouncing "quacks," ought to make it a point of professional integrity to read the ten pages or so of fine print in the Record [October 5, pp. 24194–205]. They present not only questions of medical ethics, but also the effects of the political control of medicine.

The NCI's use of experimental drugs as chemotherapy is based upon the fact that cancer is an irregular and uncontrollable growth of cells that somehow escapes from the body's control mechanisms. The theory of chemotherapy proposes that substances which kill cell activity will attack the rapidly expanding cancer cells first, thus reducing the tumor. Thus the researcher works on both ends of a dilemma: The highest level of toxicity is theoretically the most effective, but the level must be just short of the point where the poisons will kill healthy cells too.

Many objections have arisen against this theory, the least of which is that it hasn't worked in 13 years, with $500 million spent to test 170,000 toxic chemicals. If the experiments were valid attempts to relieve pain, or to prolong life, something might be said in their favor. The most shocking aspect is that the initial phase of testing is designed to do nothing for the patient's welfare; but inevitably it subjects him to great physical pain, sometimes causing mental aberrations.

All drugs used in the NCI program are first tested upon animals under FDA supervision. Once the necessary toxic effects have been analyzed—and remember, the theory holds that only poisons can kill cancer—NCI begins tests on cancer patients, in three phases. Phase I tests the drug's "limiting toxicity and its reversibility"—that is to say, the lethal dose, and the possibility of an antidote. Observations of effectiveness are "a secondary consideration," according to NCI criteria. In fact, it is not until Phase II testing that any attempt is made to study which cancer types the drug may be effective upon. Phase III testing then studies effectiveness intensively. The duration of anti-tumor effects by these FDA-approved drugs has been not more than two or three months; any regression lasting more than a week is considered significant. Regression is simply a temporary decrease in size, not elimination or a halt in growth.

Those whose dinner has set solidly may venture to read the excerpts from official NCI experiment reports quoted in the column, right. One might note that a patient is seldom in any position to comprehend the risk of such "therapy," even if he is aware of its experimental nature. Certainly the children are not, even if parental consent is obtained. Although most patients were already suffering, it is unlikely that they would wish additional torments. Most of the guinea pigs have been terminal patients; but the feeling grows that the experimenters would add the qualification, "anyway."

These cold, clinical reports, mind you, are not from Auschwitz or Soviet Siberia; they are from Federally financed research programs supervised by U.S. government officials. Nor was this useless misery induced by heartless fakers out to make money out of suffering. These experiments were performed by men who might be thought of as the cream of the U.S. medical profession. This is truly a case of science gone mad, with the zeal for truth perverted into fanaticism. And such experimentation is possible, one might add, only through the monolithic money and influence provided by socialized medicine, and socialized research. The other side of the coin, a case in which the same fanatics, using the power of government, have blocked responsible research on cancer by an eminent private physician in Dayton, Ohio, will be reviewed tomorrow.

[From the Richmond News Leader, Oct. 14, 1966]

The Case of Dr. Shively

Yesterday, we reviewed the complicity of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Federally financed National Cancer Institute in undertaking agonizing drug experiments upon unknowing cancer victims. Such mass experimentation is made possible only by the dehumanized power of impersonal government to finance and direct research without regard to moral implications. But that power has a negative side, too; it not only chooses the kinds of research to be funded, but also intervenes to prohibit private research whose results might reflect adversely upon the officially recognized program. That brings us to the case of Dr. Shively.

Dr. F. L. Shively, Sr., of Dayton, Ohio, has been a general practitioner and surgeon for almost 50 years. He is one of the most esteemed men of his city. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of his State and local medical societies. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Red Cross for eighteen years, and of the Dayton School Board for eight, two of them as president. In short, he is no quack with a miracle cancer cure.

For a decade or so, Dr. Shively has been treating cancer patients by a theory which goes directly counter to that in which the NCI has invested $500 million in taxpayers' funds. The government theory, as explained yesterday, seeks to stop the growth of uncontrollable cancer cells by introducing toxic substances which poison cell activity. The effects have led thousands of unknowing human guinea pigs into untold misery and even death, without producing a single therapy of wide application to cancer victims. Dr. Shively believes the theory to be wrong and fatally dangerous.

Dr. Shively's own theory is a marvel of simplicity. Instead of searching for the as yet undiscovered chemical which would destroy cancer cell activity selectively, he proposes to boost the action of the natural controls which already exist in the cell. Every cell has uncounted enzymes which speed up and control the chemical process of life. Dr. Shively reasons that an enzyme deficiency or incapacity allows new cells to grow which do not have the built-in enzymatic controls. So he introduces combinations of certain well-known enzymes to help the body control cancerous growths. It appears to work.

For ten years, Dr. Shively has been giving enzymes intravenously to patients at Dayton's Miami Valley Hospital. All of his treatments have been under the supervision of the hospital's medical staff board of review. He has given 4,305 injections to 193 patients, without any serious reaction or accident. Before he began, he conducted tests upon animals. His theories are supported by the work of other researchers abroad. He reports many startling successes, although obviously work on the theory is just beginning.

But Dr. Shively's troubles with the FDA are just beginning, too, since enzyme experiments have not been conducted by the NCI. These troubles were detailed by Senator Edward V. Long last week, along with his critique of the NCI. On March 13, 1964, the FDA ordered Dr. Shively to file for a special exemption to continue his work; the exemption was granted on April 24, a little more than a month later. Then, just as capriciously, the exemption was terminated on July 28, 1964 because there were no formal studies on the safety of enzyme treatments of animals—despite the fact that properly supervised treatments had been safely underway with patients for a decade. Unlike the chemicals approved with such disastrous results for NCI, Dr. Shively's enzymes, prepared by reputable laboratories, are identical to the enzymes already in the body. From February 1965 to December, the FDA quibbled about animal safety data. In January and March of this year, Dr. Shively presented proposals for animal safety experiments which would cost him $25,000, all of it privately raised. The FDA made no reply until August of this year, when outside inquiries began to ask why these proposals by a man of high reputation were not even answered. The FDA is still raising minor objections.

The double-standard of the FDA permits the Federal project to make painful experiments of doubtful efficacy, while enmeshing the more promising private research in bureaucracy. Once science—or religion, or big business, or labor—gets unchecked control of government power, it fears the competition of outside ideas. Science does not guarantee objectivity in the scientists, nor does a humanitarian goal prevent public atrocities.

The Power of the Supreme Court

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, there appeared in the Sunday, October 2, 1966, edition of the Augusta Chronicle an editorial entitled "Too Much Power." The public today is more aware than ever of the power being exercised by the Supreme Court through many decisions being made by that branch of our Federal Government. This thoughtful editorial makes excellent points which are worthy of the consideration of all of us. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TOO MUCH POWER

When the United States Supreme Court convenes tomorrow, it will have at the top of its agenda—as noticed by a Chronicle columnist this past week—a trio of obscenity cases which possibly will be more sordid than earth-shaking.

Despite the obvious significance of the matter of handling the problem of pornography, there will be heard in this term of court other cases, the decisions on which likely will be more influential in shaping the course of American political and social life.

Delaware has filed suit to overturn the electoral college system on the ground that it discriminates against the smaller states.

A decision will be handed down on whether James R. Hoffa's conviction for jury-tampering is to be upheld or reversed.

An appeal will be heard, challenging Virginia's law against interracial marriage.

The court's free-wheeling latitude in spelling out the intent of the lawmakers has undergone an intensification in recent years which makes its sessions, starting the first Monday in October of each year, a matter of almost as much public interests as those of the Congress. This is the case because in the past 13 years since Earl Warren became chief justice, the court seems to have gradually substituted what the legal mind terms "judicial activism" for the traditional concept of "judicial restraint."

To base court decisions on what the majority of the court conceives to be natural rights, rather than on what the framers of the Constitution spelled out, places the Supreme Court on possibly a higher level of authority than the Congress. This power is the culmination of a process which started in 1803, when under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall the court established its authority to pass on the constitutionality of federal and state legislation.

The difference, of course, between John Marshall and Earl Warren is the difference between a respect for the intent of the Constitution when it was written, and an opinion by the present justices as to what the Constitution ought to mean in the light of present conditions.

This loose interpretation, or judicial activism, or judicial legislating—call it what you will—has resulted in extremely controversial decisions. The Warren court's first landmark decision and possibly its most significant one was the school desgregation. opinion May 17, 1954. Other decisions affecting race have been made in the fields of employment, public accommodations, and protest demonstrations.

Controversy also has swirled around reapportionment, school prayer and obscenity decisions. Ability of law enforcement officers has been to a great degree crippled because of court protective safeguards for the suspect. The freedom of Communists to conduct their nefarious activities openly has been upheld by the court.

So important have been the changes in American life—not always for the best—which the court has effected, that grave doubt now arises as to the wisdom of decisions on constitutionality by a mere majority of the justices. A present proposal would require a three-fourths vote of the Supreme Court to overturn acts of the Congress.

As it is, we can see the spectacle of a measure, approved by a tremendous majority of the people's elected representatives, reversed by the margin of only one man in a judge's robe, overriding the minority opinion of four of the nine members of the court.

The public interests are too grave a matter to hinge on the sociological and philosophical whims of one individual.

From Mexico to Moscow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present the next three articles in the series by Mr. Robert M. White, editor of the Mexico, Mo., Ledger.

In these articles, we find Mr. White in Leningrad, and reviewing the history of that great city.

I commend the articles to my colleagues:

LUGGAGE LOCK MAY BE BROKEN

(By Robert M. White II)

It's a worn gag:

Question: What is the name of the Hilton Hotel in Russia?

Answer: "The Comrade Hilton."

In Leningrad we stayed at a kind of "Comrade Hilton"—a new, modern, quasi-American hotel designed and staffed for tourists.

We strongly prefered staying in Russian hotels designed and staffed for Russians. As a matter of fact, our Russian hosts later apologized for our hotel in Leningrad.

While there we met a number of tourists. One group was mostly school teachers from Texas.

They were all in a twitter because the police had barged into the hotel room of one of them and threatened to arrest her on charges of throwing water out the window of the hotel.

She, of course, had not thrown water out the window. But she had been critical of USSR either too loudly, or too often, or both.

After the "arrest," the girls were on their good behavior.

We met a young couple—Americans, her father was a newspaperman, as a matter of fact.

They had been in Moscow before coming up to Leningrad. One afternoon they got off the elevator on the floor below their room to visit with another American couple.

Later, instead of taking the elevator up one remaining floor, they walked up.

Now Russian hotels are designed so that when you get off the elevator, a desk is located nearby where a lady keeps the keys to each room. She also is helpful in sending out laundry, getting suits pressed, and in keeping track of who goes in and goes out.

The young American couple arrived at the top of the stairs and walked down the hall planning to go to the lady's desk to get their key. However, to get there they had to pass their room.

To their surprise, their room door was open. A maid was standing just inside waiting while a man in a dark suit, wearing a dark hat was carefully searching one of their suitcases.

The Americans stomped in demanding, "What's the meaning of this?"

The man in the hat quietly walked out of the room and down the hall.

The sputtering Americans complained to the manager, to the room clerk, to the key-lady all of whom were gracious, understanding, and unable to help.

True enough, nothing was missing.

Actually, Americans traveling in Russia are advised not to lock their bags. If locks aren't easily picked, they get broken.

Getting back to the key-lady, I asked one in Leningrad if I could get a suit pressed. She didn't speak English. I held up the suit and made like I was ironing it. She kept asking me a question. Happily, a Japanese tourist came along who spoke Russian.

"She wants to know if you want an iron to press the suit with or do you want somebody to press it for you," he explained.

I said I wanted somebody else to press it.

I later learned most Russians do their own suit pressing.

And getting back to bags being searched, were our bags ever searched?

Not to our knowledge. I assumed they were, though.

Was anything ever taken from our baggage, or stolen from us?

Not to our knowledge.

I had a light weight bathrobe I used while on the Red Arrow—the train from Moscow to Leningrad. I distinctly remember hanging it on the wall of our small compartment. I don't think I could have overlooked it when I packed on the morning we arrived. But it wasn't in my suitcase when I unpacked that afternoon.

I'm convinced I left it on the train.

I told a Russian expert about the robe and he said:

"How unusual. They're extremely careful about such matters. One of the most difficult things to do in Russia is to throw away a piece of clothing. They keep handing it back to you. You see, clothing is very dear to them."

Where Red Russia Began

(By Robert M. White II)

What do you remember about Leningrad?

Its beauty; the awesomeness of the Hermitage which somehow still seems ravaged by the surging mobs who crashed through its doors that fateful night in October; the Summer Palace; the 900-day Nazi siege—one of man's great adventures.

Leningrad, founded by Peter the Great in 1703, was laid out with style and taste and charm still untouched by the revolution. It is a graceful blend of beautiful palaces, towering churches, impressive government buildings.

Someone called it "Music fixed in stone."

Leningrad makes you feel some of the glory of Imperial Russia.

Yet, it was here on a cold October night in 1917 that the Revolution started.

At about 9:45 p.m., Oct. 25, a sailor known to his fellow Revolutionaries as Comrade Belyshev saw a red flare fired from near the Czar's winter palace.

The sailor, there on the deck of the three stacker cruiser, Aurora, shouted: "Fore gun, stand by, fire."

And the revolution which shocked the world was on.

The revolutionary mobs of Communist workers, Army deserters and the mutinied crew of the Aurora stormed through the arch—now called the Triumphal Arch of the Red Army—into the Palace Square.

They fought their way across the square, past Alexander's Column and into the palace itself.

There Kerensky's provisional government fell and the stage was set for Lenin to take over.

And there the Czar and his family were captured, later to be murdered.

We visited the old Aurora, a gray ghost of a ship from the past.

We visited the Palace Square entering it through the stately Triumphal Arch. We walked past Alexander's Column—150 feet tall and weighing 600 tons. It was built in 1834 to commemorate the victory over Napoleon. And we entered the Winter Palace, now called the Hermitage. . . .

From a window of the Palace, we looked out across the square where the mobs had screamed for blood, to the Arch through which the revolutionaries poured into the square waving their banners, shooting at the palace windows. We took pictures of the now almost empty square.

The Hermitage today is one of the world's great museums.

It is huge—1,050 chambers, 1,945 windows, 117 staircases. It has more than 2,000,000 exhibits. Its art collection is one of the finest in the world and includes Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Leonardo da Vinci.

The mobs stormed the palace; the revolutionaries used murder, blood baths, torture to root out the symbols of the past. The world was shocked by the blood on the rough hands holding high the red banners of the USSR.

Yet, here carefully preserved is one of the greatest art museums in the world; in the Kremlin are the beautiful if unused cathedrals; the delicate beauty of the Bolshoi is preserved.

The contrasts of Russia are difficult to understand.

As beautiful as the Hermitage, if not as large, is Peterhof—the Summer Palace. We drove there from Leningrad, 27 miles. The Nazis got within 20 miles of Leningrad in World War II but couldn't get closer. Today you can still see some of their earthworks.

Peterhof is handsome, tasteful, a symphony of 130 fountains, forest, graceful lanes through shaded glens.

The fountains rise 18 feet in the air, the water flowing from a lake 20 kilometers away and high enough to make the fountains flow without pumps.

The Nazis cut down the trees. They hauled off the statues to use the bronze for shell cases. They burned the palace, itself.

So the masses, the revolutionaries or whatever you want to call the rulers of USSR, rebuilt this gem of aristocracy, replanted the forests, duplicated and re-erected the statues, cleared again the lanes . . . for tourists to see and enjoy.

What tourists?

Mostly Russian tourists who need more housing, more consumer products, more of many things that make life better.

Next, we want to tell you about putting out a newspaper in Leningrad on newsprint torn by rifle bullets and shrapnel in a building under which is an unexploded bomb.

Newsprint Had Bullets in It

(By Robert M. White II)

The newspaper building was built in a square shape around a small garden.

The Nazi bomb plunged into the garden burying itself.

Everyone prayer * * * no, good Communists are not supposed to believe in God and probably don't. But whatever Communists do instead of praying they did there in the Pravda building in Leningrad that night.

The bomb didn't explode.

The staff went ahead and got the newspaper out.

The bomb didn't explode the next day. Nor the next.

Last summer, 23 years later, the bomb was disarmed and removed.

The Russians are like that.

The director of Leningrad Pravda told us about the bomb. He pointed out his office window, down to the garden into which the bomb had fallen.

He also told us about the Nazi siege.

The siege lasted 900 days.

During the siege, during the entire war, Leningrad Pravda didn't miss a day of publication. The government decided that for morale purposes it was vitally important for the newspaper to be published.

Mats from which the pages were cast, were flown in by the Red Air Force no matter how bad the weather or the enemy attack. Only once was a plane flying the mats shot down.

Meanwhile, most of the men on the staff were manning the defenses of Leningrad against the Nazi armies. Women put out the paper. The plant was repeatedly under bombing and artillery fire. But it survived.

There was no heat in the building, roofing felt was put over the windows—glass was not available.

The water system didn't work. But the government decided that the plant should have enough electricity to produce "so the people could know the truth," the Director said. "The paper was the people's link with the big country (the rest of Russia)."

Every kind of paper was used. The government sent some newsprint in by blockade runners across the ice on Lake Ladoga.

"The rolls of newsprint became splashed and frozen," the Director said. "We used our metal furnaces and the ovens we could work to melt the ice and dry the rolls. Often they were pierced by bullets or shrapnel * * *."

But the government wanted the people of Leningrad to have a newspaper—the newspaper they were used to, one they had relied on, and during the horror of the siege, could continue to rely on.

I like to think our government is wise enough to appreciate how important a newspaper can be to the people used to having it. No other medium can do as much in killing rumors, in spreading fact, in passing along the encouraging words of leaders in a form that they can't be twisted or misrepresented or jammed.

How horrible was the 900-day siege of Leningrad?

Dogs, cats, all pets were eaten. There were incidents of cannibalism. Yet, along with the little food slipped through the blockade, there was newsprint.

The Nazis dropped 107,000 bombs on Leningrad during those 900 days and nights, the Russians report today. The Nazis fired 150,000 rounds of artillery. The city finally had no water, transport or lights (except those few places vital to defense which included the newspaper).

Rations were reduced to 125 grams of ersatz bread a day. And nothing else.

More than 632,000 people died of hunger and war during the siege.

But Leningrad did not surrender.

And today, the Russians are proud that "no trace of war" can be found in the city. (However, we did see a few buildings and monuments scarred by shrapnel. But certainly nothing like we saw later in Russian occupied East Berlin).

Instead of scars, the Russians tell you, there is the cemetery—the Piskarevskoye Memorial cemetery. There the thousands of dead were buried, mostly in common graves which look like lawns. There are no names on stones, only the year of death and burial—1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 or 1945.

On a wall, under the nearby flags, is an inscription reading:

"No one, nothing is forgotten."

The Russians, in Leningrad and elsewhere, will never forget the Nazis. Just as we wouldn't if our women and children had been under this attack or siege.

Excessive Federal Spending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in the Monday, October 3, 1966, issue of the Greenville News there appeared an editorial entitled "Can't Have Guns, Butter, and Fat." Editor Wayne W. Freeman has written a thoughtful editorial which should be read and considered by all of us at this time, particularly since the Congress is drawing to a close. Much of the responsibility for increased Federal spending rests with the Congress, and this is a matter which we must all consider most carefully in the next few weeks. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CAN'T HAVE GUNS, BUTTER, AND FAT

Despite well publicized presidential promises to cut federal expenditures in order to curb inflation, the government's spending spree get worse.

The hard fact is that federal funds are exerting much more pressure on inflation now than they were in the first half of 1966. In the last half of this year the federal government is taking in far less revenue than it is pouring out, reversing a non-deficit trend which developed in the first half of the year.

Even the "new economists" are alarmed, and admit the federal budget is inflationary. Walter Heller, former economic adviser to the President, says flatly. "Of course our budget is too stimulatory; otherwise we wouldn't be trying to figure out new restraints."

The result of excessive government spending is higher prices. The result of continued government borrowing is tighter money and higher interest rates on business, industry and people.

Talk of a tax increase next year as an anti-inflationary measure continues to grow. This, of course, would take money out of the public's pocket and thus tend to reduce prices by reducing demand. It also would reduce borrowing by the government.

Fine. But it also could trigger a recession by causing the public to freeze up on buying.

The real problem in the nation's current financial situation is not "low" taxes. It is high government spending, which preempts so much of the country's money as to leave an insufficient supply for industry, business and people.

This results in such ridiculous situations as the current housing mess. House prices are rising as costs go up. There are plenty of houses available. There are plenty of people eager to buy houses and fully able to foot the bill. Yet buyers and sellers cannot get together because there is no mortgage money available.

This makes no sense. Higher prices indicate inflation; lagging sales indicate recession. Inflation and recession just aren't supposed to go together, except of course in this crazy, mixed-up "new economy" of the Great Society.

With Viet Nam war costs rising, there is but one safe and sound way out of this mess—a return to the "old economy" which means a return to genuine economy in government spending for domestic purposes.

It isn't happening. Congress continues to increase appropriations instead of cutting them. The President talks of cutting back on spending, but federal agencies spend even more.

Chances are the effects of the announced presidential spending curbs cannot become effective until months in the future.

It begins to appear the administration, with its eye on the elections, is doing too little, too late to ward off serious difficulty.

Already an overwhelming majority of the nation's best economists predict a recession by 1970, and about half expect it to start next year.

It may happen unless President Johnson takes more drastic action than he has so far to cut down on governmental expenditures.

The politicians say we can have both guns to fight in Viet Nam and butter on the home front. Perhaps so. But we cannot have both, plus the huge layers of fat now in most federal spending programs.

Our Invisible Prisoners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I enclose herewith an article by Miss Judith Coburn of the Washington bureau, St. Louis Globe Democrat, and the Newhouse papers throughout the country. It is an unusually perceptive and well written article again expressing the need for updating the statutes concerning the admission and care of those of unsound mind into our Federal hospitals—particularly our medical centers and prison hospitals.

The Members should know that this is erstwhile, in view of the great percentage of space in the recent conference report involving the so-called District of Columbia crime bill, allocated to updating mental hospital admissions.

Originally, St. Elizabeths Hospital—the Government hospital for the insane—was the only Federal treatment center for those of unsound mind. It still serves that purpose, but the Bureau of Prisons maintains its medical center for all acute and chronic, physical and mental diseases, in my hometown of Springfield, Mo. We are very proud of it and its record of rehabilitation.

It is because of these things, plus my personal experience in days gone by with these admission procedures, that I have researched and coordinated H.R. 8370 in the 88th Congress and H.R. 785 in the current Congress. This House committee is interested, and the Judicial Conference has approved, along with many bar associations. The article, I repeat, emphasizes the need.

On returning to the 90th Congress in January, a bill will be perfected and updated, offered to all concerned for submission—no pride in authorship—and I shall again submit such a bill in the hopes that the Committee on the Judiciary will then have or take time to hold hearings, perfect the bill, and let the Congress work its will toward modernization and need of our Federal hospital admission system. "Our Invisible Prisoners" follows:

OUR INVISIBLE PRISONERS: THEY LIVE IN A CURIOUS MEDICAL-LEGAL LIMBO

(By Judith Coburn)

A group of federal prisoners who live in a curious medical-legal limbo have finally been noticed.

These are the prisoners, accused of federal crimes, who have been branded mentally incompetent to stand trial and are being held and treated at the U.S. federal hospital-prison at Springfield, Mo. Some have awaited trial for as long as four years.

In spite of the spotlight cast recently on the rights of accused criminals by the courts, lawyers and the police, these "patient-prisoners," none of whom has ever had a day in court, have been invisible behind federal bars.

They have one defender—Rep. Durward G. Hall (R. Mo.) of Springfield, a physician who interned at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where Washington's mentally incompetent prisoners are sent to await their trials.

Also at work is a joint commission of officials from the Departments of Justice and Health, Education and Welfare, which is quietly studying these prisoners, their medical as well as legal treatment and their legal rights.

It is a long-established legal point that no mentally ill person charged with a crime should be forced to stand trial if he is unable to understand the charges against him and to discuss them with his lawyer.

The law permits federal courts, if they judge an accused person incompetent, to commit him to an institution like Springfield for treatment until he is capable of standing trial.

There are about 100 such patients at Springfield, and for many, the period of treatment before trial stretches into years.

Springfield's best-known patient-prisoner recently was retired Army Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker who was held there against his will for several weeks as mentally incompetent, without trial, because of his alleged role in the intergration riots at the University of Mississippi in Oxford. He denied any responsibility for the riots.

Gen. Walker got out in record time and the charges were dropped. But his case, and the fate of Springfield's more anonymous inmates illustrates the unnoticed violation of their constitutional rights, according to Rep. Hall.

Rep. HALL has introduced a bill which would require hearings for these prisoners with counsel before they are judged incompetent, limit the period of commitment for an examination, and provide for a periodic examination of the prisoner if he is committed as incompetent.

Justice Department officials on the joint commission, which is even more invisible than Springfield's forgotten inmates, are cautious about such legislation.

At stake are the touchy relations between psychiatrists and lawyers and between advocates of strong law enforcement and civil libertarians.

Most lawyers seem to feel that an unlimited commitment before trial violates the constitutional right of the accused to a "fair and speedy trial," and that for some prisoners the period of commitment is longer than the jail sentence that they might have gotten if convicted.

Rep. Hall's bill would limit the commitment for examination of competence to 30 days rather than the open-ended "reasonable period" under present federal law. It would also require a psychiatric re-examination every six months if requested by the patient, his lawyer, or relatives.

Rep. Hall is equally concerned about the procedures by which an accused person like Gen. Walker can be examined for competence in the first place.

"Whenever an individual as a so-called proposed patient can be seized by any police or peace officer in his home or on the street and transported against his will and without due process to a mental hospital, we are approaching a very dark future," he told the House in a recent speech.

The possibility of intimidation exists, he says, if the federal law does not provide firm protection, particularly since most of the mental incompetents do not have the benefit of the national reputation and legal resources of a two-star general.

Many prosecuting attorneys, charged with defending the community from potentially dangerous criminals, argue these accused men must be committed prior to trial for the safety of the public.

But psychiatrists contend that prolonged commitments and the uncertainty of awaiting trial may threaten patient-prisoners' treatment and their possible recovery.

Representative Hall's bill would require that the original request for a judgment on mental competency be based on the personal observation of the accused by a "reasonable adult," that a hearing on this motion be held at which the accused and his lawyer are present, and that such examination be permitted only on court order.

The procedural changes in the bill are viewed by many lawyers as necessary, but other more elusive problems plague the lawyers and doctors concerned about the rights of these invisible and all-but-forgotten prisoners.

The bill does not solve the problem of defining "competency," a concept which only recently has been recognized to be narrower than the definition of insanity.

Finding a definition acceptable to both doctors and lawyers is troublesome—especially when there is little agreement within the two groups themselves as to the meaning of "insanity," "competence," and "criminal responsibility."

Some psychiatrists argue that even a psychotic or insane person can be perfectly able to assist his lawyer in his defense, even though his behavior is deranged and he is later acquitted and committed to a mental institution for insanity.

Another problem that concerns federal officials is facilities, a factor that contributes to the prolonged stay of some at the prison-hospital in Springfield.

Under federal law, charges can be dropped against a prisoner if he is judged unlikely to be ever competent enough to stand trial.

But the only places for these men to go then are the generally understaffed state mental hospitals, many of which say they are not responsible for these itinerant incompetents. State hospitals may release them too soon because of over-crowding.

Further, some doctors and lawyers argue that the prison environment at Springfield is undesirable, and that there should be some type of federal mental hospital with little or no prison atmosphere.

Such problems are still unnoticed by most, however, and Representative Hall's bill has been waiting around the halls of Congress since 1962. And the patient-prisoners also wait, without trials, serving their medical sentences.

Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I support S. 3389, to authorize the construction of the Hirshhorn Museum, and make meaningful the great gift of 1,500 pieces of sculpture and 4,000 paintings and drawings, valued conservatively at $25 million, being donated by Mr. Joseph Hirshhorn.

It will implement and make meaningful the dedication to culture on the part of President and Mrs. Johnson, without which this great art treasure might very well have gone to a government other than that of the United States.

The enactment of this legislation gives to the United States, in its Capital City, a complex of cultural facilities and beautiful park on the Mall that will rival, if not surpass, the great Paris complex of the Louvre, the Carousel, and the Tuileries.

When the Hirshhorn Gallery and Sculpture Garden is built, the Mall area will be one of the great art centers of the world, if not the very greatest. This splendid collection will fully complement the great collection housed in the National Gallery of Art and the equally great collection of oriental art and "Whistleriana" in the Freer Gallery.

On a north-south axis—for the development of the Mall and the proposed location of this new gallery are both coordinated with the plans of the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission—the Hirshhorn collection will fully complement the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts, to be housed in the old Patent Office Building. I had something to do with preserving the Patent Office Building for these purposes, and I find that the creation of separate facilities for the Hirshhorn collection fully complements my earlier interest.

Now envisage the plans of the Park Service for the Mall; underground parking; underground traffic; landscaping. Add to that the other existing and future technical and natural history galleries of the Smithsonian, together with an upgraded medical museum.

We shall have a tremendous cultural complex, set in an area of exquisite beauty, with unobstructed views of the Capitol to the east and the Washington Monument to the west.

I doubt if any other world capital will have any similar complex which shall be more complete, or located in more esthetic surroundings.

This legislation stands on its own merely to provide facilities to exhibit the Hirshhorn collection. This is a great collection. It did not just come to the U.S. Government because no one else wanted it. Britain desired it. Israel desired it. Baltimore wanted it. Governor Rockefeller wanted it for the State of New York. Beverly Hills, Calif., wanted it. Zurich wanted it. Each offered to provide a building to house it.

The Government of the United States is indeed fortunate to be able to acquire this collection for all the people of the United States.

Critics from all over the world have praised the Hirshhorn collection for its completeness and its quality.

I am proud and pleased that S. 3389 has passed this body unanimously. It is a great step forward for the overall cultural development of our Nation.

Hon. Leo W. O'Brien

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, my distinguished colleague and good friend, Leo O'Brien, has decided to leave the House and commence the rigorous activities of a self-imposed retirement. His 14 years as a Member of this great body have shown him to be one of those rare individuals who has constantly strived in an altruistic manner to implement many useful and constructive programs. Because this selfless attitude has been so characteristic of Leo's tenure in the House, recognition has often eluded him. Yet, Mr. Speaker, as one who has known him long and has always held him in high esteem, I can emphatically say that the House is going to miss dearly Leo because his conscientious devotion to his responsibilities has been a constant source of inspiration to those who have benefited from his friendship.

Leo O'Brien's record of service to his district, State, and Nation illustrates that he is a man of integrity, conscience, purpose, courage, and ability—characteristics that have made a lasting impression on the accomplishments of the House and in the minds and hearts of his many friends.

It is my fond hope, Mr. Speaker, that Leo O'Brien's retirement will only be the beginning of another successful chapter in the life of a man who has given so much of his energy and compassion to the service of his country and humanity. His legacy as chairman of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs can only grow with the years because his work will always be viewed as a landmark in the strengthening of our great Nation.

We therefore have great reason to be proud and grateful for his contributions to the greatness of America. Yet, we know that his dignity will never permit him to rest on his legislative and personal achievements, for he is too vigorous and unyielding in his progressivism and fondness for mankind not to realize that there will always be problems whose solutions will require the gentle, yet firm and intelligent guidance of LEO O'BRIEN.

Our Duty Is To Serve

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an editorial which recently appeared in the Eagle-Rock Sentinel, Los Angeles, Calif., concerning the Vietnam war.

The commentary is by Mr. Harry Lawson, publisher of the Eagle-Rock Sentinel. He is a very capable and knowledgeable observer and I believe his observations will be of interest to the Congress.

The article follows:

OUR DUTY IS TO SERVE

(By Harry Lawson)

The greatest danger in the Vietnam war "is to drift without a policy," according to a report that has just been compiled and released for publication entitled "The United States and the War in Vietnam." This report represents the findings of the Republican Conference, House of Representatives of the present Congress, of which our District Congressman GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, is a member. The report is a revised and updated version of the Vietnam report prepared by the Conference committee a year ago. It undertakes a point-by-point review of the history of the present Vietnam conflict and of the United States involvement in that struggle.

To many of our readers no doubt the Vietnam war is remote, far off, and constitutes a subject to be avoided and discussed. They fail to realize or comprehend that as to distance it is relatively close and is beginning to effect the lives, not only of the flower of our country we train to fight, but the deep sorrow which comes from untimely death and the high cost of living, and the existence of every American citizen. The committee in this report very wisely points out that the urgent immediate question facing our Nation is how to end this war more speedily and at smaller cost while safeguarding the independence and freedom of South Vietnam.

Worst of all this report finds that a satisfactory peace in Vietnam is not in sight; that a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff just recently revealed that some in the Pentagon believe that the war will be on for eight years if our forces in South Vietnam remain at a level of three hundred thousand troops, and could be shortened to five years if we put seven hundred and fifty thousand troops in the conflict. This report also tells us enemy forces, despite reports of heavy casualties, have increased in South Vietnam at a rate of one half that of the American buildup. The Defense Department estimates put enemy forces up to 282,000, far in excess of the prediction Secretary McNamara made in March of this year. South Vietnamese forces have also been plagued by a high rate of desertions thus forcing American troops to do their fighting instead of native troops. In this strange combat the United States receives no military help from allies with the exception of a few troops from South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines.

A five-year war in Vietnam would, at the present rate, involve the frightful cost of 125,000 American casualties to say nothing of native casualties, the report points out, adding: "This high cost is dwarfed by the catastrophic losses which South Vietnam would suffer in five years of fighting. To the South Vietnamese and other threatened people in Asia, this type of limitless war may come to be an unattractive alternative to Communist domination. The Nation must give sober thought to the means of preventing the spread of this war and the eruption of similar wars in other places in Asia. Among the many specific questions that need to be considered include: How can effective agencies for the peaceful settlement of disputes be developed; how can the talents and resources needed for stability and progress in Asia be mustered; where and in what circumstances should the United States use military measures to turn back aggression?

Find a satisfactory answer to some of these questions and the war in Vietnam would not seem so terrible.

This conference report is up to date and well worth reading. It is not a political document compiled for political advantage.

Instead it is a true picture of the tragic situation our country faces in Vietnam.

And the best evidence our country seems to be drifting in a war without a policy.

Hon. D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH
OF
HON. PAUL B. DAGUE
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, as a prospective retiree myself, it hardly seems fitting that I should undertake to assess the overall loss to this House that will be occasioned by the retirement of so many valued Members at the close of this session.

We can, however, with perfect propriety, voice our regret over the end of the tenure of one of our Members who, during his congressional service, has earned for himself the affection and esteem of our entire membership, regardless of political affiliation. I refer to our good friend and distinguished colleague, "BILLY" MATTHEWS.

When Congressman MATTHEWS joined us in the 83d Congress, he was given a place on our House Committee on Agriculture, and he immediately gained the admiration of his committee associates by his ceaseless quest for benefits for his beloved district. As one who has visited his old district, I know of the esteem in which he is still held by his former constituents, and it was only through the medium of congressional reapportionment that he was denied reelection.

"BILLY" MATTHEWS is a lovable individual with a fund of stories and a flair for telling them that has endeared him to everyone who has had the privilege of his friendship. Aside from that, he is a deeply religious man and his contributions to our House prayer group have been meaningful and inspirational. I am sure I am joined by his host of friends in wishing him well, and an even fuller utilization of his unquestioned talents in the public service.

Airline Fares

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES A. VANIK
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years, I have carefully studied the growth of the commercial airline industry and the increasing profitability of the commercial airline system.

At the same time, I have been anticipating a reduction in airline fares resulting from increased load factors on commercial aircraft and economies resulting from the conversion to jet aircraft.

This spring I was shocked by the action of the Civil Aeronautics Board in authorizing a surcharge for jet aircraft at the same time that extended conversion to jet aircraft was taking place. In view of the gradual reduction of the number in the jet air fleet, this surcharge resulted in a fare increase which was not economically justified.

One of my shocking observations is the instance of some airlines to charge first-class fares on older and nonjet aircraft. United Airlines, the prime mover for the surcharge authorized by the CAB, appears unique in using older, nonjet aircraft on first-class flights on which competitive forces are low.

It seems to me inconsistent that our commercial airlines should be permitted to charge a surcharge for jet aircraft and also characterize flights utilizing old aircraft as higher fare "first-class" flights.

On this matter, I have addressed the following letter to Charles S. Murphy, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board:

OCTOBER 11, 1966.

Hon. CHARLES S. MURPHY,
Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It has recently come to my attention that United Airlines runs an extensive fleet of aged aircraft including the DC–6, and the DC–6B's, along with some C–3's. Of course, this same airline also has a great number of flights on its old viscount fleet.

Most of this aged equipment is used by profit-hungry United Airlines on first class flights. According to my quick calculations, 11 flights are first class DC–6 flights, 67 flights are first class DC–6B flights, and 28 flights are first class C–3 flights, along with 106 first class viscount flights.

From all indications, it appears that United Airlines specializes in first class air travel, particularly wherever competition permits the company to get away with it.

If a surcharge is justified for jet air travel—and I don't think it should be since the aircraft operates more efficiently than the other types of equipment—can there be any justification for first class fares on older types of aircraft which have been in use ten years or more.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. VANIK,
Member of Congress.

A Report to the People of the Third Congressional District of Indiana by Congressman John Brademas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, as I have done in previous years, I shall once again send a report on the achievements of this Congress to my constituents in the Third Congressional District of Indiana.

I include this report in the RECORD at this point:

A REPORT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT FROM YOUR CONGRESSMAN, JOHN BRADEMAS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 1966.

DEAR FRIEND: As I write, the 89th Congress is still in session working on important legislation but driving toward adjournment.

This is a report to the people of the Third District on the record of this "Do-Something Congress", which the *Denver Post* called "without doubt the most productive Congress in modern American history".

Laws enacted by this Congress helped provide the climate for the *most extraordinary prosperity* of any nation in history, with jobs, wages and business profits at record highs and unemployment near record lows.

The "Do-Something" 89th passed milestone legislation in the fields of education, health and medical care, Social Security, tax cuts, housing and urban development, voting rights, agriculture, air and water pollution, auto safety, anti-poverty, immigration, veterans' benefits and conservation.

The 1965–66 Congress has sought, creatively and conscientiously, to respond to the needs of a growing America.

This report, during my fourth term—and eighth year—as your Representative in Washington, must be brief and center on my primary duties as a lawmaker. I spend much of my time, however, helping Third District citizens find solutions to problems involving Social Security, veterans, small business and military services; and working to bring *new industry* and *medical and education facilities* to our area—in short, serving as a link between you and your Federal government.

In 1787 Thomas Jefferson wrote James Madison that "giving information to the people . . . is the most certain and the most legitimate engine of government." I agree, and here is information about what the 89th Congress has done and what it means to you.

Cordially,

JOHN BRADEMAS,
Member of Congress.

THE "DO-SOMETHING" 89TH—THE CREATIVE CONGRESS OF 1965–66—CONGRESS PROVIDES CLIMATE FOR UNPARALLELED GROWTH

Indiana and the Third District are sharing fully in the most remarkable prosperity experienced by any nation in history. By almost any measure, the U.S. economy is bigger and healthier than ever before and the outlook is bright for continued economic growth in 1967. Sound government policies and legislation enacted by Congress have contributed significantly to the climate for economic growth.

Some indicators:

In Indiana's Third District, unemployment, which stood at 11.2% in January 1961 is now down to 2.5%! Total employment in the Third District is 142,000 people out of a work force of some 146,000.

Average weekly wages in manufacturing industries, a guide to the area's economic picture, have jumped dramatically since 1961: in St. Joseph County, up 18.5%; LaPorte, 16.7%; Marshall, 19.8%; Starke, 19.6%; Elkhart, 18.9%. Although consumer prices are up, incomes to buy consumer goods are up at least two times as much.

More people are working today in Indiana, over 2 million, than ever before in Hoosier history.

Since 1961 unemployment nationally has dropped from 7% to 3.8%.

Corporate profits, after taxes, have risen sharply, doubling between early 1961 and 1966, and will total over $49 billion this year.

Gross farm income, the money farmers spend on a thousand Main Streets, will be highest in history this year, $48.2 billion.

The Gross National Product, total value of all goods and services produced annually, is at a record high of nearly $746 billion, up 33.3% from January 1961.

U.S. News and World Report reported this month that "the immense productive power of America" explains the fact that "today the cost of defense, including war, represents less than eight per cent of over-all U.S. effort—so vast is the strength of this nation." Defense spending thus accounts for 'a relatively small part of the over-all activity of the U.S. economy". Note: in Korean War, defense spending hit 13% of total U.S. output; in World War II, 42%.

The inflow of government revenues is so strong that Federal officials expect *a balanced budget* in the last half of 1966.

Clearly President Johnson and Congress are committed to a policy of high production, high wages, high profits and low unemployment. Obviously the problems of prosperity are to be preferred to the problems of recession and depression, as we in northern Indiana well know.

The President and Congress are therefore acting to attack the problem of inflation without jeopardizing our present prosperity. To curb inflation and encourage continued economic stability, Congress has taken these prudent steps: temporary suspension of the 7% tax credit on outlays for machinery and equipment and suspension of fast tax write-offs on industrial buildings; restoration of some excise taxes; accelerated collection of corporate taxes; and, to reduce the squeeze on home-building, *lowering of interest rates* on certificates of deposit. In addition, the President has acted to cut lower-priority Federal expenditures by $3 billion and has urged the Federal Reserve Board and large commercial banks to ease the burden of tight money.

Congress took other actions this year aimed at maintaining a balanced and growing economy:

Raised minimum wage for 29.6 million workers now covered from $1.25 to $1.40, effective February 1, 1967, and to $1.60 a year later; extended coverage to some 8 million more workers.

Reduced certain excise taxes by $4.6 billion a year.

Extended Manpower Development & Training Act.

Extended voluntary program of acreage diversion and price support for corn and other feed grains.

Increased borrowing authority of Federal National Mortgage Association to *stimulate home building.*

Raised limit of Small Business Administration loans by $125 million to $1.5 billion.

Authorized program of cooperation by Federal-state-local governments with universities and private business to supply findings of science and technology to industry.

SOUTH BEND COMES BACK STRONG: ECONOMY BOOMING

In a speech this month in the House of Representatives, I noted that 2½ years had passed since Studebaker stopped making automobiles in South Bend, but that we had now recovered from that severe economic setback. I noted that one month before Studebaker closed, unemployment in the South Bend area hit 2.1%, a record low, while four months later, over 9% of the total labor force was jobless. I then detailed our successful efforts *to bring in new industry* and revitalize the local economy. Example: thirteen industries employing 4,000 persons now occupy the former Studebaker complex. Since locating in South Bend, Kaiser-Jeep alone has obtained military truck contracts totaling over three-quarters of a billion dollars. Since the shutdown sixty-eight area manufacturers have either set up new plants or expanded existing facilities. *South Bend area (St. Joseph and Marshall Counties) unemployment as of mid-September 1966 and dropped to 2.3%!*

I told my colleagues in Congress:

'We are now enjoying a period of unprecedented growth and prosperity in South Bend, neighboring Mishawaka and all of St. Joseph County . . . Mr. Speaker, I believe that other communities in the United States which have the misfortune to lose a major industry will benefit from studying the South Bend story. It proves with certainty that Federal, state and local governments and community leaders can work efficiently and effectively together in time of crisis."

'Our booming economy has created a shortage of skilled workers . . . To help relieve this shortage South Bend plans to build an *area vocational school* at a cost of $1.6 million. This school, which will train workers for the many firms in the South Bend area, will be constructed with the help of funds from the Vocational Education Act of 1963, of which I was proud to be sponsor in the House of Representatives."

THE EDUCATION CONGRESS

"Education", said President Kennedy, "is the keystone in the arch of freedom and progress". As holder of the same seat John F. Kennedy held on the House Education & Labor Committee when he was a Congressman, that of ranking member of the General Education Subcommittee, I fully share his assessment of the place of education in America's future.

During 1965–66 Congress passed several laws, most of which I helped write, that I believe will be of historic significance in strengthening "the keystone in the arch". *For no Congress in American history has ever done more for education.* Here is only part of the record:

1. Elementary and Secondary Education: authorizes funds to improve elementary and secondary education; over $1 billion earmarked for local school districts with many low income families. During 1966 Indiana

qualified to receive $17.5 million and *Third District communities* $1.2 million for better schooling of poor children. The rest of the Act, not tied to low income areas, provides money for funds for school library books, supplementary centers to lift quality of education, regional research laboratories, strengthening state education departments. Nearly every Third District community is benefiting from this landmark legislation. The law makes careful provision for local initiative in planning and use of funds, and I fought against amendments proposed in the House this year which would weaken and erode such local control.

2. Higher Education. Students and faculty at Bethel, Goshen, Indiana University, Notre Dame, Purdue and St. Mary's College are already benefiting from this legislation. It provides scholarships for needy students and reduced interest rate insured *loans for middle income college youngsters.* On my motion in subcommittee, President Johnson's proposal to phase out National Defense Education Act undergraduate loans was flatly and unanimously rejected, and this important program continues.

The Act includes funds for building college classrooms, libraries and laboratories; grants to help colleges and universities attack community problems such as housing, poverty and traffic; aid to small, developing colleges; and funds for college library books and librarian training. Congress also accepted *my Teacher Fellowship Program,* which aims at raising the quality of elementary and secondary education by providing 24,500 graduate fellowships over three years for persons who are now teaching school or want to do so.

3. Cold War G.I. Bill, which I sponsored, provides educational and housing benefits similar to World War II G.I. Bill to over 3 million cold war veterans with minimum of 180 days active duty since January 21, 1955.

4. International Education. I served as Chairman of a special Task Force on International Education which wrote a bill authorizing grants to colleges and universities here in the United States for international studies and research. *Herman Wells, Chancellor of Indiana University* and a widely recognized authority on international education, was my chief advisor during our hearings. Witnesses from colleges and universities, private foundations, business and labor, testified strongly in favor of the bill, which the House passed 194–90 this summer. As I write, the Senate has not yet acted on the International Education Act of 1966, but I hope for action before adjournment.

5. Health Professions Educational Assistance: authorizes $755 million for 3-year extension of programs to build medical and dental schools. This is the law that would provide up to two-thirds of the money to build the proposed *new medical school in South Bend;* the rest would be voted by the state legislature.

THE OPPORTUNITY CONGRESS

America at its best is an open society, "the land of opportunitiy", we Americans are proud of saying. Yet for some among us, America is not so open . . . and the opportunities not so great.

The 89th Congress acted in several ways to open doors of opportunity to Americans for whom those doors have too long been closed and the promise of America unfulfilled:

1. Controversial and difficult, the War on Poverty is nonetheless being waged and slowly being won. Over 30 million Americans still live under the poverty line, not sharing in the nation's affluence. More than 8 million American poor have been served by one or another of the agencies engaged in the war on poverty.

In St. Joseph County, first-class local leadership has resulted in participation in a wide variety of projects financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity: a Community Action Program, Neighborhood Youth Corps (STEP), Head Start, Small Business Development Center, a migrant workers center, Legal Services program supported by the Notre Dame Law School and the County Bar Association, Upward Bound for pre-college tutoring for youngsters from poor families, and a major research study at Notre Dame.

Speaking in South Bend this year, Sargent Shriver, director of the anti-poverty program, spoke of "the big switch" on the part of governors and mayors across the country from hostility to strong support for the effort to eradicate this ancient enemy of mankind from America's midst.

2. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is aimed at ending discrimination at the ballot box. The law, already tested and upheld by the Supreme Court, bars literacy and other tests used to deny Negroes the right to vote, and authorizes officials to register eligible voters where state officials do not apply the law.

The drive of American Negroes for justice in the face of centuries of discrimination received some setbacks this year—for a combination of reasons. My own view is that there can be no place for violence in this *struggle for a just cause.* As President Johnson told the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church last month, "If a cry for freedom becomes the sound of a brick crashing through a window, the sound of the mob, the sound of violence . . . all the best work will be undone."

Those who believe that Americans of every race, religion, and national origin should be free to exercise their full rights of citizenship, as I do, have a responsibility to say this. There can be no place in American life for those who preach violence, whether white or black, North or South.

What we must do now is work still harder for *better schools, better health, housing* and job opportunities for all Americans. For let us not delude ourselves. There is still a long way to go before the American Negro participates fully in American life.

3. Immigration. Congress abolished the national origins quota system, which discriminated against Italians, Poles, Greeks, and other Southern and Eastern Europeans. Priority now goes to immigrants with special skills or training or close relatives in the U.S.

THE HEALTH CONGRESS

The 89th Congress passed so many important health measures that it can accurately be called "The Health Congress." Here are some of the major new laws:

Medicare and Social Security: establishes a basic hospital insurance program, for persons 65 and over; a supplementary *voluntary* health program to cover doctor bills and certain medical expenses; a 7% increase in Social Security benefits; and increases benefits for the indigent aged, blind, and disabled, and for needy children.

Child Nutrition: Congress turned down President Johnson's recommendation to cut back on school milk and school lunch programs and extended both, adding a new pilot breakfast program for needy school children.

Regional Medical Centers: launches a 3-year program to develop multi-purpose regional health centers to research causes of heart disease, cancer, stroke and other diseases.

Drug Control: expands Federal control over illegal use and distribution of certain depressant and stimulant drugs, such as "goof balls".

Cigarette Labeling: requires that every package of cigarettes carry a statement that "Cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health", and fixes penalties for violation.

Congress also authorized funds for building Medical Libraries, improving Community Health Services, such as vaccination of children and health aids for migrant workers and expanded help to states for Vocational Rehabilitation programs. In addition, Congress provided for initial staffing of community Mental Health Centers and training of teachers of mentally retarded and handicapped children.

(NOTE.—To meet population changes, 1965 Indiana General Assembly set new Congressional District boundaries. Starke County now replaces Elkhart County as part of Third District.)

THE CONSERVATION CONGRESS

It is also fitting to describe the 89th as "The Conservation Congress", for Congress took several steps to protect America's natural resources for future generations.

Highway Beautification: authorizes funds for the landscaping and beautification of interstate and primary highways; provides for control of billboards and junkyards; and imposes penalties upon states that refuse to cooperate.

Water Pollution: strengthens Federal enforcement authority to clean up polluted streams and increases aid for community sewage plants.

Rivers and Harbors: provides for river, harbor, flood control and beach erosion projects, including funds for continuing the survey of the St. Joseph River Basin. Congress also approved $450,000 for rehabilitating the Michigan City harbor. Funds were also provided to make Michigan City's Trail Creek navigable.

IN FOREIGN AND DEFENSE POLICY: A RESPONSIBLE CONGRESS

Congress passed a number of measures vital to our national security and the effort to build a world of peace with freedom: several defense appropriations bills, which included funds to meet our commitment in Vietnam; the smallest foreign aid bill in many years; and bills to continue the work of the Peace Corps, Arms Control Agency, Alliance for Progress and the United Nations.

Congress also voted funds for emergency food aid to drought-stricken India, and to continue the Food for Peace program to supply surplus U.S. farm products to needy people of the world.

THE CONGRESS FOR A GROWING AMERICA

America is a growing nation. From a chiefly rural country of less than 36 million people a century ago, we are now a largely urban nation nearing the 200 million mark. Less than 20 years from now our population will reach 250 million, some 80 per cent of whom will live in metropolitan areas.

The 89th Congress acted to meet the needs of a growing America:

Established at Cabinet level two new departments, Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, to administer Federal programs in these areas.

Omnibus Housing: expanded current urban renewal and college and rural housing programs; added rehabilitation grants and public housing for the handicapped; provided help to low income families in paying rent for decent housing. Citizens in every Third District town and city are now benefiting from these programs.

Urban Mass Transportation: provided $150 million annually for 2 years for assistance to public and private companies in improving mass transit systems; also authorized training fellowship and research in urban transportation problems.

Saline Water Conversion: enlarged and extended for 5 years an expanded program to solve critical water shortages by investigating methods of converting sea and brackish water into fresh water.

Traffic Safety: Congress passed legislation to establish mandatory standards for tires and new and used cars; provided funds to conduct programs of safety research.

Highway Safety: authorized funds for a 3-year highway safety program, with each state required to establish a highway safety program by December 31, 1967, in order to receive its full allocation of Federal aid highway funds, Indiana already has an excellent safety program; the new funds will make it better.

Contempt Citation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, I have voted today against the contempt of Congress citation against Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, just as I voted against the similar citations considered yesterday against Mrs. Yolanda Hall, and Mr. Milton Cohen. Mr. Speaker, here is the way that a distinguished newspaper published in my congressional district, the Ann Arbor News, concluded its editorial of March 3, 1966, on these cases:

> In the Stamler case, the names of all subpoenaed witnesses were released to and published in Chicago newspapers well in advance of the hearings, in violation of HCUA's own rules. The committee's famous badgering tactics were employed at the hearings and the queries put to Stamler were "loaded" and repetitious. As in many cases before Stamler's, the committee allowed unverified charges to be made public and permitted hearsay testimony to stand as "evidence."
>
> * * * * *
>
> Since 1950, the House of Representatives has acquiesced to HCUA's requests and voted contempt citations in 130 cases; yet only nine of these resulted in final convictions. The case of Stamler and associates is one that is properly a matter of judicial determination and rather than routinely citing these persons for contempt, the House ought to await a decision by the courts.
>
> Fair play, if not law, demands that persons accused have a fair chance to reply to their accusers. HUCA's disregard of citizens' rights to privacy and their own reputations asserts itself once again—the committee's method of using its power to build a case based on only one side of a story. There is no excuse for this committee's habit of ignoring the basic constitutional rights of those persons called before it.

Mr. Speaker, the issues referred to in the Ann Arbor News editorial which I have just quoted, currently are the subject of legal action now pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. This action, on behalf of Dr. Stamler, Mrs. Hall, and Mr. Cohen, ought to be settled by the court before these contempt citations are considered by this body.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if history is any guide, the moment this vote is reported I can assume the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee once again will crank up its mimeograph machines and spew out another diatribe against those of us who vote against these citations, at least against those of us who are not of their party. Their campaign committee will, as before, I presume, drag out the tired, old charge that "those who vote against the House Committee on Un-American Activities—though they may themselves be loyal Americans—are giving aid and comfort to the Communists."

Well, Mr. Speaker, let me say that there is serious doubt, in the minds of a great many Americans, as to just who it is who does give "aid and comfort to the Communists": is it those who would allow American citizens to be slandered and defamed, without benefit of legal protection? Or perhaps is it those of us who seek to require that the protections of the Constitution of the United States be always available to our citizens? Even to citizens with whom we, as individuals, may disagree, and strongly? I ask my constituents to consider this question as they come to the polls on November 8 of this year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reprint at this point in the RECORD five illuminating editorials on these contempt citations, the one referred to earlier from the Ann Arbor News; two from the Washington Post; one from the New York Times; and finally, an editorial which appeared in the Detroit News on March 11, 1965 entitled "Dirty GOP Politics" condemning the tactic of deliberately smearing those with whom one does not agree.

The editorials follow:

[From the Ann Arbor News, Mar. 3, 1966]

FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW: SHOULD WAIT FOR COURT

Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, a renowned heart specialist and director of the Heart Disease Control Program of the Chicago Board of Health, was asked last May to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He refused, not by taking recourse in the Fifth Amendment but by challenging the constitutional issue involved, and as a test of the legality of the Act of Congress which established this committee.

Stamler and two of his professional associates accordingly were cited for contempt and the House of Representatives must decide, as the Washington Post puts it, "whether contempt for its Un-American Activities Committee necessarily constitutes contempt of Congress." Dr. Stamler was charged with having had some connection with Communist activity in Chicago, although the charges were left unsubstantiated and Stamler was given no opportunity through his attorney to question witnesses who had testified against him.

More than 100 distinguished law professors, including this University's Profs. Harris, Cramton, Conard, Wellman, Kennedy and Kamisar, have joined to protest the contempt of Congress citations recommended by the committe against Dr. Stamler. The medical profession also has rallied behind Stamler and supporters include Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston, Dr. Sidney Cobb of the U-M's Survey Research Center and Dr. Ivan Duff of the University's School of Medicine.

In the Stamler case, the names of all subpoenaed witnesses were released to and published in Chicago newspapers well in advance of the hearings, in violation of HUAC's own rules. The committee's famous badgering tactics were employed at the hearings and the queries put to Stamler were "loaded" and repetitious. As in many cases before Stamler's, the committee allowed unverified charges to be made public and permitted hearsay testimony to stand as "evidence."

Since 1950, the House of Representatives has acquiesced to HUAC's requests and voted contempt citations in 130 cases; yet only nine of these resulted in final convictions. The case of Stamler and associates is one that is properly a matter of judicial determination and rather than routinely citing these persons for contempt, the House ought to await a decision by the courts.

Fair play, if not law, demands that persons accused have a fair chance to reply to their accusers. HUAC's disregard to citizens rights to privacy and their own reputations asserts itself once again—the committee's method of using its power to build a case based on only one side of a story. There is no excuse for this committee's habit of ignoring the basic constitutional rights of those persons called before it.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 18, 1966]

CONTEMPT FOR DUE PROCESS

The House Committee on Un-American Activities will ask the House of Representatives today to endorse another one of its bad checks. It is seeking contempt citations against Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, a renowned heart specialist who is director of the Heart Disease Control Program of the Chicago Board of Health, and two of his professional associates, who declined, as a matter of principle and on the advice of distinguished counsel, to answer questions put to them a year and a half ago by HUAC in the course of one of its scattershot inquiries into "subversive" activities.

There are three good reasons why the House should not indulge HUAC in its petty and pointless persecution of the witnesses it summons. In the first place, experience has shown that the courts almost invariably reject these citations. In all save a tiny percentage of the cases brought to final adjudication, the Committee has been found to have gone beyond the bounds of its lawful authority. Just a fortnight ago, as one of his last acts as Attorney General, Nicholas Katzenbach ordered the Department of Justice to abandon contempt-of-Congress prosecutions against three peace activists, Dagmar Wilson, Donna Allen and Russell Nixon. The Court of Appeals had already overturned their District Court conviction.

In the second place, the Committee demand is, at best, frivolous. Its questions had no relevance to any legitimate legislative purpose when they were asked 18 months ago. A Committee request for these citations was put on the House calendar in January and again in February of this year—and then dropped both times. There is certainly no need for it now.

Third, and most important, the recalcitrant witnesses took the issue to court before they ever appeared before the Committee. Their case, already briefed and argued, is now before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit. It challenges the Committee's constitutionality and seeks an injunction against enforcement of its edicts. This is a wholly proper forum in which to have the legitimacy of the Committee's commands determined. The House of Representatives plainly ought to await this judicial determination.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 9, 1966]

LOYALTY TO WHAT?

The House of Representatives once again must decide whether contempt for its Un-American Activities Committee necessarily constitutes contempt of Congress. We think that it does not.

The current contempt citations raise a special problem. They involve Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, a renowned heart specialist who is director of the Heart Disease Control Program of the Chicago Board of Health, and two of his professional associates. They declined, on advice of counsel and on asserted grounds of principle, to answer some abusive questions put to them by the Committee. They also filed an action in a Federal District Court—dismissed there but now pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit—challenging the Committee's constitutionality and seeking an injunction against enforcement of its authority.

Deferring all judgment on the motives and merits of this action, we think the House of Representatives ought to await a decision by the Court of Appeals—and by the Supreme Court, too, if it should come to that—before citing these persons for contempt. For the questions they raise are important and cry out for judicial determination. Moreover, this kind of civil action is a far better way to find out if a witness is obliged to answer committee questions than a criminal prosecution putting him in jeopardy of a prison sentence.

Years ago, Kenneth Keating, when he was in the House of Representatives, introduced a bill which would have required the House to go to a Federal Court for an enforcement order in the case of recalcitrant witnesses; this would have given the witnesses an impartial judicial decision as to the validity of the committee's questions and a chance to answer in the light of this knowledge. A witness refusing to answer after being ordered to do so by a court would, of course, be in contempt of court and punishable accordingly. This is at once more sensible and more civilized than a contempt citation by Congressmen blindly supporting one of their own committees.

In the Stamler case, HUAC violated its own rules by releasing the names of subpoenaed persons in advance of the hearings and causing grave injury to their reputations. It asked questions redundantly, although it was clear that the witnesses did not intend to respond, in an obvious effort to pillory them. And it refused their request to testify in executive session. These circumstances and tactics have led more than 100 eminent law school professors to join in a letter to all members of the House urging them to reject the contempt citations.

Congressmen owe a measure of loyalty, of course, to the committees they have established. But they owe loyalty also to the good name and the high traditions of the House of Representatives. For the sake of loyalty to the Un-American Activities Committee, they have voted contempt citations in more than 130 cases since 1950; and only nine of these have resulted in final convictions. And they have allowed this Committee, exercising the majestic investigating power of Congress, to browbeat, torment and intimidate witnesses in a manner reminiscent of the Court of Star Chamber which was abolished in 1641. Now would be a good time to call a halt to this tyranny.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 8, 1966]

Where Does the Contempt Lie?

The House of Representatives votes tomorrow on a resolution to cite three Chicago residents for contempt of Congress for their refusal to testify before the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The committee wishes to cite Dr. Jeremiah R. Stamler, who has won awards for his research as head of the Heart Disease Control Program of the Chicago Board of Health, and two of his associates. They were subpoenaed to appear before the committee last May 25 as part of a series of hearings on "Communism in the Chicago area." The United States District Court refused to enjoin enforcement of the subpoena, but an appeal is now pending. More than 100 law professors have signed a letter stating their opinion that there is a reasonable prospect that the Supreme Court may uphold Dr. Stamler and his associates.

A contempt citation at this time would in no way clarify the important constitutional issues nor would it provide information for a committee of the House. A contempt citation is a serious action. Like a grand jury indictment, it is not definitive, but it begins a process of judicial action that can lead to fine or imprisonment and, at the very least, it damages one's personal reputation. When it cites for contempt, the House is exercising one of its gravest powers against a private citizen.

In the past fifteen years the Un-American Activities Committee has asked the House to cite 129 individuals for contempt and the House—routinely, mechanically, irresponsibly—has acceded to every request. Yet only nine of these citations resulted in final convictions.

Last week's action against seven leaders of the Ku Klux Klan was typical. Members of the House freely admitted that they had had no opportunity "to study all these citations, the statements of fact, or the hearings from which these citations have come," as one Representative expressed it. Yet the members shouted down a sensible proposal to refer the cases to a select committee for review and voted instead to send them on their way to the Justice Department.

There is neither necessity nor sound historical precedent for such conduct. The House runs the danger of bringing itself and its own procedures into contempt. That is a far deeper wound on the body of free government than any recalcitrant witness could inflict.

[From the Detroit News, Thursday, Mar. 11, 1965]

Dirty GOP Politics

It is one thing to differ with a political opponent's vote. It is quite another thing to question his loyalty and patriotism because of his vote. Unfortunately, the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee does not always make this distinction.

After the House of Representatives voted 359–29 in favor of a $370,000 budget for the Un-American Activities Committee, the GOP organization issued a press release attacking the Democrats who voted against the motion. The contention was that the negative vote lined them up "with every subversive organization in the country which is trying to abolish the committee."

Admittedly, some subversive organizations are opposed to the Un-American Activities Committee. But so are some completely patriotic civil liberties organizations. And one liberal Republican, Rep. John Lindsay of New York, voted against the motion along with 28 Democrats.

The Republican committee is using the old McCarthyite technique of guilt by association. It also is trying to revive the moth-eaten charge that the Democrats are soft on communism. In doing so the Republicans are not only guilty of dirty politics, they also are smearing their own man, Lindsay, with the same tar.

The episode helps to explain why the Republicans are still a small minority in the House.

Foreign Country Subsidies Imperil U.S. Yarn Output

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the domestic textile industry has been adversely affected during the past several years through excessive textile imports. As I represent the largest textile manufacturing district in the Nation, I have been particularly concerned over the problems of the American textile industry. In that connection, I was interested to note recently that a number of countries are now subsidizing their textile industries in order to sell their textile products on the American market at a cost less than that of our domestic mills.

The Southern Textile News published at Charlotte, N.C., had a very interesting and informative article on October 17 entitled "Foreign-Country Subsidies Imperil U.S. Yarn Output." The article describes some of the dangers facing the domestic textile industry through subsidized textile competition from abroad. I request that the article be inserted in the Appendix of the Record.

Foreign-Country Subsidies Imperil U.S. Yarn Output

(By Dennis Washburn)

Charlotte.—We heard a rumor recently that some of the under-developed countries which play patty-cake with our state department are paying a subsidy to spinners who export their yarn into the United States.

It didn't disturb us too much. After all, what are a few thousand yards of yarn more or less. You know, "Noblesse Oblige," and all that. We're glad to help them out.

But we kept the rumor in the back of our mind. And made a routine inquiry through various news sources. Results of the inquiry shook our back teeth loose.

First, we checked out the import listings and found that the three largest exporters of yarn to the U.S. are Portugal, Brazil and Mexico.

In 1961 Mexico shipped 1.9 million sq. yards of yarn to the U.S. Commerce Department estimates for the year 1966 indicate that that figure will increase to 70.8 million sq. yards. A hefty 3,726% increase in five years. We figured there had to be some resaon for growth like that.

So we asked Commerce Department if the Mexican government is giving a subsidy to yarn spinners for exporting yarn to the U.S.

They replied by furnishing us with an Overseas Business Report, Foreign Trade Regulations of Mexico, dated December 1964, and referred us to page 6 of the report.

It said, "The Mexican Government has established export subsidies and funds for the promotion of exports of manufactured goods. Exporters of manufactured goods may apply for subsidies in the form of refunds of income, mercantile and import taxes."

Commerce Department further advised us that the only way the United States can determine if the Mexican Government applies subsidies to yarn is for the exporter to actually apply to the Mexican Government for this subsidy.

Since we are not a Mexican firm, and since we do not export yarn to the U.S. that sort of left us out in the cold—but we still have the feeling that something's rotten, and it's a lot closer than Denmark.

This particular Overseas Business Reports did have several other little interesting tidbits of information, though. One was the fact that the United States does not (at least in 1964) have a bilateral trade agreement with Mexico—and thus our exports there receive no tariff preferences in that market.

Another was, "Mexico is not (at least in 1964) a member of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but in recent months has shown some interest in this organzation."

The document didn't make clear whether this interest was in joining the organization or staying out of it.

We also learned that apparently it is much more difficult for us to sell goods in Mexico than it is for them to sell goods here. To bring American goods into our southern neighbor, a Mexican importer must first obtain a permit from a government committee. These committees determine whether articles or commodities are "essential," and whether satisfactory local substitutes are available to replace the imported items.

Another interesting point was that duty rates are high both on luxury items and on products competing with national industries. This makes us wonder—especially when we think of the letters some of our knitter friends have received from Mexico offering Mexican yarn 10 cents a pound cheaper than our own spinning mills.

Brazil, also one of our southern neighbors, exported 1.5 million sq. yards of yarn to the U.S. in 1961. Commerce Department estimates indicate that the figure will approximate 76.8 million sq. yards in 1966. A 5,120% increase. Unbelievable huh?

In the October 10 issue of International Commerce, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, we found a story headed Brazilian Agency To Set Trade Policy. It was about a law designed to stimulate exports.

One paragraph in the story read, "Except for export taxes which have been specifically legislated, the law will stimulate exports by abolishing all other taxes, quotas, fees and withholdings that bear upon any kind of goods intended for export. Goods intended for export which are at ports waiting to be shipped are exempted from warehousing charges for a period of up to 15 days."

If you read this paragraph the way we do, it might lead you to believe that Brazil is also giving an export subsidy of sorts.

All this points to an unusual situation, to say the least. What we have are two underdeveloped countries whose yarn spinning capabilities have increased to fantastic proportions with these increases being force-fed into our own economy.

And we don't think our economy is equipped to handle it. What happens next year when their yarn exports increase another two or three thousand per cent? Should we just go ahead and close our spinning mills down this year?

And it's not just the textile interests which will suffer because of the critical increases in yarn imports. Cotton producers will also have a thinner wallet. Mexico and Brazil, you know, don't offer too much of a market for American cotton.

There are some who would say that the increases in yarn imports were necessitated by escalation of the war in Viet Nam; that our own spinners couldn't or wouldn't fill the need for yarn to make military uniforms.

But, we ask, "How much of this imported yarn during the past year met defense needs? How much was used to make poplin shirts, combat trousers, overcoats, tents and the like? And how much of it was in direct competition with our sales yarn spinners?"

And now that the market is growing a little slack, how long will our spinners be able to compete with low priced foreign imports?

It's a bruising problem with no apparent solution as far as our present administration is concerned. Perhaps our Congress should fill the breech and determine the answer.

Not for Aunt Bessie

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, to the people of his home community in Illinois, Bill Groninger is best known as the resourceful and painstakingly accurate courthouse reporter of the Champaign-Urbana Courier. But to a growing number of book readers throughout the country he is becoming known as a writer of talented fiction.

In the following review of Bill's latest book, "A Proper Price," Tom Bender makes the point that it is not a book you would give Aunt Bessie for Christmas:

> It is a brutally honest spine tingler about a tough old man frantically searching for the truth as he faces an almost insurmountable compilation of odds in attempting to keep his county out of the hands of the crime syndicate.

As a former Courier city editor and former managing editor of the Decatur Herald, Bender has a competence for assessing this novel's validity born of his own firsthand knowledge of courthouse politics. This is why we are impressed when he tells us that—

> There is a dimension in Groninger's writing that suggests a growing talent, perhaps a major novelist.

Those of my colleagues who, like myself, first smelled the smoke of political battle at the courthouse level will recognize some of the characters in "A Proper Price" and the problems they are forced to cope with.

NOT FOR AUNT BESSIE—GRONINGER'S NEW BOOK IS "SPINE TINGLER"

(By Tom Bender)

The truth is elusive not because human beings don't want to know it, but because none of us can hear it when it's said. So it is that the Sheriff laments in the opening chapter of William Groninger's new novel: ". . . but nobody'd listen, they don't never listen 'cept in their own time after the harm is done."

"A Proper Price" is not a big book, by modern publishing standards, nor is it a Christmas gift for your Aunt Bessie. It is a brutally honest spine tingler about a tough old man frantically searching for the truth as he faces an almost insurmountable compilation of odds in attempting to keep his county out of the hands of the crime syndicate.

What emerges is a moral triptych involving the fate of a community in the hands of its keepers, each of whom is deaf to the truth.

It is the Sheriff versus his beloved nephew, Tate Sloan, who has come back from the Marines and become a deputy only to discover that respect is a living thing and memory a distorted reflection. The Sheriff tries to make him a man.

It is the Sheriff versus his dearest friend, Sam Morgan, a warlord of crime in rural areas of the state who learns that his almost Biblical empire is the product of the Sheriff's compromise. The Sheriff believes he'll someday have to kill Sam Morgan.

It is the Sheriff versus the Establishment of the community and county that he has loved and tended by the dictates of his own understanding of the truth. The Sheriff tries to save it from collapse.

These are inhuman odds to put against a man, and the spine of the book is the all too frail humanity of the Sheriff. In measuring one adversary, he measures mankind itself, and thereby, ultimately, himself: "They can't handle their compromises, just like some men can't handle their likker."

The people and place of Groninger's book are as real as your community. Sometimes quaintness obtrudes, and sometimes his instinct is unsure. But that same instinct outtruths the truth to leave a whisper of recognition in your ear.

His richest characters have public faces and private, hidden beings—and some thoughts you would like to guess. The Sheriff and his antagonist dominate, but subplot people are worthy of careful examination—Tate's woman, first of all, but also Justice Smead, Ozmanski, O'Hare, Lonnie Morgan, others—not only as characters but as people arising from or alien to the remarkably envisioned land that is Groninger's county. You can smell the county dust they kick up and see the yellow Xs on their souls.

The author is a story teller and artist, a man who plans to tell the tale in his own precise way, in his own precise time, sometimes in a staccato and vulgar recording of human dialogue that is almost too vicious to accept, sometimes in a gentle wandering of words that has the grace and flow of a river, but always bending for the exact sound of the truth as he hears it.

There is a dimension in Groninger's writing that suggests a growing talent, perhaps a major novelist. His first book, "The Run From the Mountain," demonstrated his ear. "A Proper Price" shows he can write the scenario, too.

We Asked Ben Heineman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in Illinois, State pride always has been strong. Our people are proud that Lincoln went from Illinois to save the Union. Our people today are proud that PAUL DOUGLAS, a Democrat, has been voted the No. 1 U.S. Senator, and that EVERETT DIRKSEN, a Republican, is the great minority leader in the other body. Our people are equally proud that Illinois has the finest cornland in the world and that Illinois has in Chicago the largest inland ocean port in the world.

Our corporations that are homed in Illinois and our corporations that service our people are proud to be in Illinois and they lose no opportunity to tell the world of their pride in their State.

Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include the text of a two-page advertisement that the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. carried in the Chicago daily newspapers this week. Two pages of advertising in the big Chicago dailies runs into money, but I think my colleagues from Illinois all will agree with me that the following advertisement of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. was a good investment in good will:

WE ASKED BEN HEINEMAN

Will you take a helicopter to work in 1975?

Will expressways destroy our cities?

Will your son find a career in transportation?

Illinois Bell commissioned Paul M. Angle, noted Illinois author and historian, to talk with Ben Heineman, Chairman and President of the Chicago and North Western Railway, about the future of transportation in Illinois.

THE CONCRETE DESERT

Angle: You came to the North Western when suburban service was pretty sick. How is it now?

Heineman: It's at an all time peak in terms of utilization and is continuing this growth.

Suburban service is really one of my greatest interests. Although it accounts for only about 6% of our total business, it offers a considerable challenge and an immense social utility.

If a metropolitan area is to have the force and the direction that make it a significant part of a growing and vital society, there must be a Central City. And for a Central City to exist, there has to be an efficient and effective means of bringing people in and out of it during the peak periods.

Expressways are a magnificant form of transportation but they become saturated during peak periods. And if they are utilized as the principal means of transportation, they tend to make the Central City into a concrete desert for the parking of automobiles. The saturation discourages people from coming into the Central City and this forces a decentralization which could ultimately destroy it.

Public transportation, on the other hand, if it is appealing to the public, can prevent this and preserve the viability of the Central City.

COMMUTING BY HELICOPTER

Angle: What are the limits to the development of public transportation?

Heineman: None at all! All the railroads could, at relatively small expense, materially enlarge transportation capabilities in connection with suburban operation.

We don't conceive of suburban service confined to rails. We are now investigating the possibilities of helicopter commuter service between Chicago and such areas as Milwaukee, Rockford, Kenosha and Racine.

One would take an escalator to a helicopter platform on top of our commuter station in Chicago, get into a helicopter which would leave every 30 minutes for, perhaps, Milwaukee. There it would land in the center of the city on top of the Union Station and passengers would descend by escalator to the street. Our time tables indicate this could be done in a matter of 20 to 22 minutes.

ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION

Angle: How does the multiplicity of governmental units affect transportation?

Heineman: In the East, suburban service is under the regulation of commissions from several states. Many of these have not had common goals or philosophies and this has been one of the contributing causes toward the deterioration of suburban transportation in that section.

But here we have a single regulatory body—the Illinois Commerce Commission. Regardless of the political party in power, in my experience, the Illinois Commerce Commission has ben uniformly devoted to the development of effective and efficient commuter service.

THE "FOURTH SEACOAST"

Angle: What are the factors that have made Chicago and Illinois into a great transportation center?

Heineman: We are located at the center of the "fourth seacoast" of the United States—the fantastic Great Lakes system; the marvelous Illinois and Mississippi waterway to the Gulf. This is really one of the great wonders of the world.

It's inevitable that this immense water system will have a huge impact on the economy, society and culture of Chicago. The St. Lawrence seaway was opened to ocean draft vessels as recently as 1959 and has been an immense benefit to this whole area which will expand beyond our wildest dreams in the next 25 to 30 years.

Just as Midway Airport in its day was the busiest airport in the world, today O'Hare Airport is the busiest airport in the world. We have here unparalleled public transportation—rail, air and water—plus an immense network of expressways and throughways that fan out to all parts of the country.

Angle: You used the word "unparalleled." Did you mean it literally?

Heineman: In all directions, all points of the compass, by land, by sea, by air, Chicago and Illinois are unique in this respect.

Angle: And to that factor more than any other you attribute an amazing growth in this region?

Heineman: Yes, I really think this is inevitable. There can be no doubt that all forms of transportation will make a vast contribution to this great future.

CAREERS IN TRANSPORTATION

Angle: What do you think of careers in transportation?

Heineman: Transportation of all kinds is going to be entering into its "Golden Age." In all forms—air, water, truck, rail—there is going to be a vast expansion. With this expansion there will inevitably come a vast increase in the opportunities for trained and interested people. People in the transportation business think of it as one of the most exciting, challenging, and socially constructive forms of human endeavor.

Angle: I question whether that attitude prevails outside the transportation business.

Heineman: I agree with you. I don't think this attitude does prevail and I think this rests on the fact that the vast renaissance in transportation is not as yet understood by the public. When it becomes understood more clearly, it will attract people in increasing numbers.

RENAISSANCE IN TRANSPORTATION

Angle: What do you mean by the "vast renaissance in transportation?"

Heineman: I don't think we have any idea of what air transportation will be in the next twenty-five to thirty years. I think of the technological changes, the vertical plane, the freight to be carried by air, the supersonic air transports which will carry us between Chicago and London in a matter of two or three hours. I think all of these things lie just over the horizon.

For the first time in perhaps fifty years the railroads stand on the brink of great breakthroughs in terms of technology, and management technique. Their role in society is becoming much clearer and it's a challenging one that is going to offer great opportunity for those who take advantage of it.

The same comments I've made about air and rail can be made with equal vigor about motor and water transportation.

Angle: Have you ever been tempted to move on, to tackle other challenges out of Illinois?

Heineman: I've been asked to leave Chicago and leave Illinois for other large attractive cities at various times in my life, and I have, oddly enough, never had any hesitation about saying no. One of the dominant factors has been my feeling about Chicago and Illinois, the great Middlewestern area. So I can certainly say that for one who adopted Chicago and was adopted by it, it has been a very happy union.

COMPLETE INTERVIEW AVAILABLE

Illinois Bell has presented this interview—condensed to satisfy the demands of space—in the hope that the reader will find new reasons to take pride in the promise of Illinois.

We at Illinois Bell pledge ourselves to work for the continued advancement of Illinois and its people. We realize that only in a growing, prospering state can any private enterprise hope to grow and prosper, too.

We encourage business to build and grow in Illinois. And we invite all persons who want to live in a vital, vigorous community to come to Illinois.

We know you will enjoy reading, and saving for future reference, the complete Ben Heineman interview. Send for as many booklets as you need.

The Booming Pacific Northwest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, Chemical Week in its October 1, 1966, issue carries an article on our booming Pacific Northwest. I commend it to my colleagues as further evidence of the strength, vitality, and progress of our great Pacific Northwest:

BOONEVILLE BRACES FOR THE BIG BUILDUP

Intalco, which last week showed off the first of its three 76,000-tons/-year aluminum potlines (*photo*)—the others are slated for startup in late '66 and early '68—is one of a half-dozen or more big electrochemical companies in the booming Pacific Northwest that have contracted to buy all the firm power the Bonneville Power Administration can supply through '73. This includes all the power from new capacity the agency will be able to muster in its three-way expansion program.

Among the big power buyers: aluminum firms planning expansion that will almost double capacity in Washington, Oregon and Montana (*CW, Sept. 17, p. 81*). They have already contracted for more than 1 million kw. of new firm and interruptible power. And the joint venture of Hooker Chemical, National Lead and H-K has provisionally contracted for 75,000 kw. for its magnesium and chlorine-caustic plant (site not yet chosen) due onstream in '69.

Out of Luck: When all of Intalco's potlines are in operation, the facility will take up to 2.7 billion kwh./year of electrical energy, about 11% of the 25 billion kwh. BPA predicts it will sell each year to large industrial users by '70 (*chart*). Latecomers looking to purchase firm power directly from BPA will be out of luck.

"We're all sold out of large blocks of firm power for the type of plants we usually serve directly," says Bernard Goldhammer, BPA's power manager. (Plants the agency usually serves directly are the big-load operations—e.g., aluminum, magnesium, elemental phosphorus.) "However," adds Goldhammer, "we will have new firm power to sell each year to our customer utilities, for resale to other types of industry"—such as paper mills, chlorine-caustic and fertilizer plants, to which BPA doesn't sell directly.

Examples of lesser-load operations that will get BPA firm power indirectly: Weyerhaeuser's Longview, Wash., chlorine-caustic plant, which will be served by Cowlitz County Public Utility District; and Kawecki Chemical's master alloys plant near Wenatchee, Wash., which will buy from Douglas Power Utility District.

BPA's new administrator, 38-year-old lawyer David Black—he was sworn in on Sept. 15—and his staff are studying proposals to help ease the power situation created by the area's fast-growing industry. No. 1 on the list is the transition from the present all-hydro power system to one that will include large thermal power plants (including nuclear plants). "The need for this evolution," says Black, "has already been recognized by former administrator Charles Luce (who became Under Secretary in the Dept. of the Interior) and our region's industrial interests."

"Combinations": Black says BPA will assist in finding the right parties to build the thermal plants. Those plants, he adds, will have to be big and efficient to keep power prices down—and he feels the public and private utilities now operating in the Northwest just aren't in a position to build such big plants. Black suggests formation of some kind of "combinations" of existing utilities, so that the resources would be big enough to "embrace the construction of really big plants."

Goldhammer estimates that a 1-million-kw. nuclear plant could produce for 2.6–2.8 mills—excluding transmission, distribution and loss. Black recognizes that much preliminary plannnig will have to be done—policies, legalities, etc.—"and since you usually figure five years of lead time—from the beginning of specific plans until startup—planning can't be delayed too much longer."

Doubling in a Decade: Power requirements in the Pacific Northwest are expected to double in the next decade. By '75, the region will require 11.9 million kw. of new capacity at federal and nonfederal plants.

However, Bonneville's short- and long-term expansion programs will generate enough new capacity to meet increasing power requirements. New dam construction (including a third powerhouse at Grand Coulee), the mammoth intertie setup (which ultimately will enable the agency to supply power to 11 big Western states), new water storage and control from three British Columbia dams, and the recently completed 800,000-kw. Hanford atomic power plant will boost BPA's over-all generating capacity to more than 14 million kw. by '70, compared with the 6.7-million-kw. capacity available from federal* projects in '65.

Seven dams are now under construction, plus the Grand Coulee powerhouse. They will all be in operation by '73. Projected outputs:

(1) John Day—Columbia River (Ore.)—is scheduled for completion in '68. Its generating capacity by '71 will be more than 2 million kw.

(2) Lower Monumental—Snake River (Wash.)—will be in operation by Dec. '69. Capacity: 405,000 kw.

(3) Little Goose—Snake River (Wash.)—will be completed in '70, have 405,000-kw. capacity.

(4) Lower Granite—Snake River (Wash.)—will have capacity of 405,000 kw. when completed in '71.

(5) Dworshak—Clearwater River (Ida.)—is scheduled for completion in '72. Capacity: 400,000 kw.

(6) Green Peter—Middle Santiam River (Ore.)—is scheduled to be in operation by the end of '67, will have 80,000-kw. capacity.

(7) Foster—South Santiam River (Ore.)—will have the smallest capacity of the new dams, 20,000 kw., when it's completed in '68.

The first generating unit of the Grand Coulee powerhouse will be completed by '73. The entire installation will be in operation by '80, with total new capacity of 3.6 million kw./year. There are also five authorized dams not yet under construction that will yield an additional 663,500-kw. capacity. And construction of nonfederal dams, scheduled for completion by '68, will give the region an additional 3.3 million kw. of generating capacity.

"Treaty" Dams: In '64 the U.S.-Canada treaty was ratified. Under its terms, Canada is to construct, maintain and operate water-storage facilities in British Columbia on the Columbia River near Mica Creek (to be completed in '73) and Arrow Lakes (completion target: '69) and on the Kootenay River near Duncan Lakes (scheduled for completion in '68). These will provide 15.5 million acre-ft. of storage for stabilizing the flow of the Columbia River. Canada and the U.S. will equally share the downstream power benefits.

The dams won't contribute any power as such to the BPA area (Washington, Oregon, Idaho; and Montana west of the continental divide). But by '72 some 800,000–900,000 kw. of firm power in the area will be attributable to water stored behind dams covered by the treaty.

For a number of years after the treaty dams are completed, all of the extra power will be used in the U.S., sold here by Canadian agent British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. Reason: B.C. Hydro's power share won't be needed in Canada because of the Peace River projects (two dams, scheduled for completion in '68, which will add 2.2 million kw./year of generating capacity).

Linking B.C. with Mexico: The mammoth intertie project, largest single transmission program in the U.S., ultimately will connect electric systems in 11 Western states. It will be part of a network of extra-high-voltage lines extending from northern British Columbia to the Mexican border. Now under construction:

(1) A d.c. line from the Columbia River to the new generating plant being installed at Hoover Dam. It's due for completion in the spring of '71.

(2) A d.c. line to California, due in Oct. '67. A second line—500,000 volts a.c.—is scheduled for completion in April '68. The first a.c. line to California is already being used at reduced voltage. Full voltage is expected next fall.

The intertie will act as a two-way street. In winter, it will mainly be used to bring power north. In summer, when the Columbia River normally flows strong, secondary power will be sold south.

The Columbia's flow is causing BPA some short-term headaches, according to Goldhammer. The river has been unusually low because of light snow accumulations in the mountains. "In fact," adds Goldhammer, "Bonneville is experiencing critical water conditions in this water year. Things are so bad they're closely approaching the situation in '36–'37"—the worst water year on record.

As a result, BPA has no secondary energy to sell. It has had to curtail deliveries of interruptible power (power subject to cutoff or interruption because of changes in generation rate or demand).

Power Rate Hike: In Dec. '65 the Federal Power Commission authorized a rate increase, to $18.60/kw.-year for firm power (power available at all times under all conditions) and $18/kw.-year for modified firm power (power available under normal conditions, but among the first loads to be shed from the system in the event of trouble). Since power troubles are rare, almost all industry buys modified firm, which averages out to 2.055 mills/kwh. The hike comes to less than 3%, "which didn't affect our ability to offer industry cheap power," says Goldhammer. BPA's next rate review comes up in '69. And, Goldhammer adds, "we're sure we're not going to make any changes then." One power source tells *CW* he doesn't anticipate any rate revisions until '80–'85. Even then, he feels, increases won't be more than 1%/year.

"Our main goals," concludes Black, "are to keep power costs and hence resales prices low, to help attract new industry into the Northwest's economy, especially electroprocessing industries"—e.g., metals. "Our success in achieving these goals really depends on our getting enough thermal power into the region—and getting it soon."

---

*Not including isolated Navy, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs plants, which totaled 38,817 kw. of federal generation not marketed by BPA. Installed generating capacity in '65 at nonfederal dams was 7.9 million kw. By '70, it may hit 11.2 million kw.

All the News We See Fit To Print

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the satirist Arthur Hoppe has published another interesting column entitled "All the News We See Fit To Print" which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle on October 17.

His column follows:

ALL THE NEWS WE SEE FIT TO PRINT

(By Arthur Hoppe)

"What this country needs is one honest, decent, courageous newspaper," said the Kindly Old Philosopher, "that'll keep the President happy."

I said I took it he was referring to Mr. Johnson's remark that "newspapers don't always publish what I think they should publish."

"And he's right, son, it's a grave problem," said the Kindly Old Philosopher, shaking his kindly old head. "Course, the problem is he's been reading the wrong papers. He ought to read mine."

I said I didn't know the Kindly Old Philosopher was a newspaper publisher.

"I just entered the field, son," he said, "to do my civic duty and fill the Nation's need. My first edition's hot off the presses. Have a copy."

I said I liked the simple, pithy name, "Good News." But I did question the accuracy of the headlines: "Everybody Loves LBJ!"

The Kindly Old Philosopher was offended. "It's honest journalism, son," he said. "Now you read down past all those quotes about folks sleeping better nights and him having extra glands and it says plainly we're referring to everybody in the White House. Now I ask you, who knows him best?"

Well, maybe, and the paper certainly had and interesting and unusual picture page.

"Yep," he said proudly, "all of them different. Now in this he's looking fearless and in this one he's folksy and in this one he's . . ."

But what, I said, about the issues of the day? Iike Vietnam?

"We don't cut and run from that. Now here's an interview with an average, typical man on the street in Vietnam who says what a great war we got going out there."

General Westmoreland is a man on the street?

"We caught him leaving the Officers' Club. And here's a warm human interest story about a mom in Dubuque who says how proud and happy she is to have her son being shot at over there. You can always count on some mom somewhere."

How about domestic issues, like the state of the economy?

"We fearlessly cover that, too. Here's a hard-hitting interview with an experienced authority on unemployment who says tight money, higher taxes and credit controls don't worry him a whit. 'Not,' he says, 'as long as that there welfare check keeps comin' in.'"

But did Good News contain nothing but good news?

"Nosireebob," he said indignantly, "What kind of balanced journalism would that be? Here's a whole page devoted to bad things that happened to folks. See, here's a sad story about Bobby Kennedy and one on Teddy and one on de Gaulle and . . ."

Well, frankly, I said, it was a terrible newspaper, it would never sell and I couldn't see what he hoped to gain by putting out such distorted, biased, misleading news.

"Shake hands," said the Kindly Old Philosopher, extending his kindly old palm, "with the next White House press secretary."

How Russia Is Beating Us for Mastery of the Seas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, in January of this year, my two esteemed colleagues, Hastings Keith and Paul Rogers on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, traveled to the Soviet Union in order to study that country's ocenography and merchant marine efforts. The following article by Congressman Keith, which appeared in the February 6 edition of the Boston Herald, was a forerunner to the report, "The Soviets and the Seas," prepared by the two Congressmen. This report is essentially an amplification of the conclusions and recommendations made by Mr. Keith in his newspaper article.

This year, for the first time, the problems of the U.S. merchant marine have gained considerable coverage in the press. Much attention has been focused on the fact that our merchant fleet is in trouble—that our country is having to hire foreign vessels even to supply our troops in Vietnam.

I invite the attention of the House, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that "The Soviets and the Seas," by Congressman Keith and Rogers, is now a public document and urge my colleagues to study it after reading Mr. Keith's excellent article.

Both pieces were of considerable help in making the public and Congress aware of the investment we have in our merchant marine.

An Exclusive Report From Behind the Iron Curtain—How Russia Is Beating Us for Mastery of Seas

(By Representative Hastings Keith, 12th District, Massachusetts)

How does the United States compare with the Soviet Union in its efforts to master the sea?

Recently I was one of two Congressmen directed by the chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to go behind the Iron Curtain to seek an answer to this important question.

Our visit was prompted by a growing concern in Congress over reports that Soviet maritime strength is surpassing our own. This same concern has been reflected in many of the letters I have received and conversations I have had with my constituents in Southeastern Massachusetts.

My constituents have asked me to explain the presence of the armada of Soviet fishing vessels operating off our coasts. They have questions the political and economic implications of rapidly expanding Soviet merchant fleet.

In addition, oceanographers at Woods Hole have advised me of the tremendous strides the Soviets have made—not only in the marine sciences but in applying basic knowledge of the ocean to achieve their national objectives.

Against this background, Congressman Paul Rogers of Florida and I—accompanied by Dr. Allyn Vine of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution—arrived in Moscow one cold Friday afternon last month on the first leg of our inspection trip.

There we were briefed by key officials of the powerful Committee for Science and Technology. We were particularly interested to learn that this committee has primary jurisdiction for the research and development programs of the entire Soviet Union—including the massive space, atomic energy, and oceanographic efforts. (It was a matter of some interest, too, that the late Oleg Penkovsky, the intelligence colonel who reportedly was shot as a suspected informer to the West, was an official of this committee.)

We were told that the committee had recently created a high-level working group, the National Council for the Utilization of the Resources of the Sea. Its function is to establish requirements for stepped-up application of basic oceanographic research for the economic and political exploitation of the ocean. This is in sharp contrast to the fractured approach that the U.S. government makes in the field of oceanography—presently handled by 18 different agencies.

We were amazed to learn the scope of this group's activities. For example, the USSR is building hydroelectric power stations which harness the ocean's tides.

They are recovering minerals, petroleum and natural gas from their submerged continental shelves, and finding new ways to process and use fish products.

We were also interested to learn at first hand how extensively the Soviet fishing fleet—while still at sea—manufactures fish meal in their so-called factory ships. And we learned further that, on inland waterways—most dramatically at the site of a tremendous hydroelectric plant and dam on the Volga river—in order to make spawning grounds still available for sturgeon they have furnished elevators to transport fish from one level to another.

The Soviets are also aggressively developing methods to forecast ocean conditions for more efficient and safe routing of their merchant fleet. Our conversations with officials of the Committee for Science and Technology thus provided a useful perspective for comparing Soviet oceanic progress with our own.

Later, at the Institute of Oceanology we were appraised of the spectacular growth of scientific and engineering manpower and facilities. According to the institute's director, 8,000 to 9,000 Soviet men and women are working full time in ocean science and technology. The United States has fewer than 3,000 people in this field. Further, the Soviet fleet of 230 ocean research vessels is twice the size of the United States fleet.

As guests of the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries we were able to compare our respective fishing efforts. We learned that during 1965 the Soviet fishing fleet landed 5.6 million tons of fish—a half million ton increase over the 1964 catch. The United States catch for 1965, although a slight increase over 1964, amounted to 4.65 million tons—nearly 22 per cent less than the Soviet catch.

Not only is the USSR ahead of the United States in tonnage of fish caught, but also in the field of experimental fish breeding. Large numbers of salmon and king crab and other species have been transplanted from the waters of the Pacific to the Atlantic.

While the size and the advanced design of the Soviet fishing fleet seemed impressive, we were especially anxious to learn more about the Red merchant marine. We were not permitted to visit the shipyards in Leningrad. But the delegation did have a unique opportunity to inspect two shipyards in Poland which build many merchant and fishing vessels for the Soviet Union.

One of these yards alone launched more ships last year than all the yards in the U.S. constructing similar type vessels. During 1965 the Soviets accepted delivery of 100 merchant ships, while the U.S. took delivery of only 16. U.S. shipyards began 1966 with 41 merchant vessels of more than 1,000 gross tons on order; the Soviet Union has a total of 464 merchant ships presently on order.

As representative of a district with a long maritime tradition, I was particularly impressed by the vigorous Soviet and Polish efforts to recruit, train and make an attractive career of the sea-going occupations. Regretfully, in the United States it is becoming more difficult to encourage young people to follow the sea as a means of livelihood. Our poverty program could take notice.

Although the Soviet government failed to approve the delegation's proposed itinerary (which would have permitted a more extensive study of their entire oceanographic effort)—and we were undoubtedly shown only what the government wanted us to see—I have every reason to believe that the comparisons above warrant our close attention and concern.

As Congressman Rogers and I returned to Washington to report on our visit, I know we both had come to the realization that the emergence of the Soviet Union as a major maritime power is no accident of history.

All indications point to the fact that since World War II, and especially since the Korean conflict, the Soviet Union has made a carefully planned thrust into the ocean to achieve its long-range political and economic objectives.

The Soviets have extended their seapower, including their Navy, second only to ours, into all the oceans of the world and they are effectively exploiting its resources.

They are using their strengthened maritime position to further their strategic objectives, particularly with respect to the lesser developed nations of Africa and Asia.

With the population explosion making continuous inroads on the world's food supply, the sea will soon become a vitally needed source of available protein, especially these newly-emerging nations.

The results of heavy Soviet exploitation of the oceans can be expected to be offered to these young countries in exchange perhaps for sympathy and support in the international forums, especially the United Nations.

We can expect even further efforts as Soviet ocean-ranging fleets move into the waters off South America, where the world population growth there may soon explode into political and economic upheaval.

What can the United States do to meet this challenge? The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and its subcommittee on oceanography are anxious for this urgent problem to be debated more fully in the Congress. In this way we intend to promote wider discussion of the fundamental issues and increase the nation's awareness of our need to regain supremacy at sea. Both Houses of Congress know that political action is needed to meet the challenge.

Our committee is considering a number of approaches to better coordinate and manage our national efforts with respect to oceanography, fisheries, and the merchant marine. We seek for the ocean a national program that will command the attention, the interest, and the support which our present space effort enjoys.

It is hoped that our recent visit will give greater impetus and a sense of urgency to the legislation needed to re-establish the U.S. as the number one maritime nation of the world.

Shortly before his untimely death, our late President Kennedy concluded a formal address with this statement, which I know came from his heart:

"The sea is all around us. It is part of our lives. We must know about it. We must master it. I am glad the United States is committed to this great effort."

We need now only bear witness to this commitment.

Maryland Tobacco

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished reporter on the Baltimore Sun, Mrs. Helen Delich Bentley, on Sunday, October 16, 1966, analyzed exceptionally well the problems facing Maryland tobacco in the export trade. I believe my colleagues will find Mrs. Bentley's article of great interest.

The article follows:

MARYLAND TOBACCO ABROAD—FARMERS SEE A CRISIS

(By Helen Delich Bentley)

Maryland's tobacco farmers are crying that they may be out of business because of bureaucratic red tape and what they see as a determination of the Federal bureaucrats to control everything.

This situation, hitting hardest at the poorest—even depressed—area of the State, has arisen as the result of Maryland's farmers having voted last February not to continue their tobacco crops under Federal controls, because they didn't want another 15 per cent reduction in their production. Subsequently, a 5-cent-per-pound subsidy was instituted on all export tobacco. However, since Maryland farmers had refused crop control, they were not given the 5-cent subsidy even though, they point out, export subsidies are paid on other corps not under control of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Inasmuch as Government assistance is granted to other agricultural products exported even though they are not under CCC controls, the Maryland farmers see the move as a retaliatory measure.

When the vote was taken, the Maryland farmers were not advised that a subsidy was in the offing for export tobacco, a matter they feel particularly aggrieved about because tobacco from this State has been exported longer than it has from any other.

Maryland's 10,100,000 pounds exported in 1965 is close to the high for an individual state. Kentucky-Tennessee together shipped out 21,600,000 pounds of fire-cured tobacco in the same year. Flue-cured tobacco, which originates in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, was purchased overseas to the tune of 395,586,000 pounds. Eight states contributed to the 53,011,000 pounds of burley that went to foreign markets.

In dollar volume, almost half of the State's annual crop is shipped abroad. It affords an important source of revenue to the Maryland growers, dealers, shippers, bankers, and the port of Baltimore. Maryland's tobacco farmers produce about $22,000,000 worth annually, of which $10,000,000 is sold abroad.

For many years, Maryland tobacco has constituted the principal ingredient in approximately 70 per cent of the popular-priced Swiss cigarette. It also has found acceptance and usage in cigarettes and for other purposes in West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal, among others. Already, Portugal has canceled a $100,000 order because of the lack of a 5-cent-per-pound subsidy on the Maryland tobacco. Inasmuch as no other state produces the same quality tobacco, the European manufacturers will not make up that difference by buying elsewhere in this country, but instead will work on a blend of tobaccos from Italy, Yugoslavia, and Japan which is the closest that can be achieved as a substitute to that from Maryland.

The other two states excluded from the 5-cent subsidy, according to the Agriculture Department's press release of June 10, are Pennsylvania with its filler tobacco and Connecticut's cigar wrapper—also because those farmers balked at crop controls. The Amish in Pennsylvania resist any kind of government control. However, since their percentages of exports are comparatively negligible, these states are not as hard hit as is Maryland.

The reason for the subsidy, the release said, is that the United States is selling less of the world's tobacco than ever although the over-all purchases have increased among foreign nations.

In addition to raising the over-all amount of tobacco exported from the United States, the export subsidy also was instituted to help the balance-of-payments.

However, say the tobacco men, that portion of the business that was Maryland's will be completely lost to the balance of payments if this State is continued to be denied the subsidy since the users of Maryland tobacco will go to Yugoslavia, Italy, Turkey, and other countries to whip up a blend of tobacco as near to Maryland's as possible.

Other points they make are:

1. The matter of production control is supposed to be voluntary in this country, not mandatory. The decision was strictly administrative, not a legal requirement.

2. Even though there is no production control in the State this year, the actual amount to be marketed will be less than ever. Maryland is not in a position to double its production overnight as are North and South Carolina where there is still sufficient cheap labor. The Maryland tobacco region is too close to Washington and Baltimore, making the labor market very limited. Tobacco is still a product that must be handled by hand.

3. Calvert county, one of the five counties hardest hit by this decision, is considered a depressed area and therefore should qualify for all Federal help possible.

4. The 30,000,000-pound surplus about which the Agriculture Department was complaining in Maryland dates back to the drought year of 1963 and was created under the price support-production control program. That surplus tobacco happens to be generally undesirable because it was too dry. Drought conditions create bad tobacco crops. Mathematically it exists, but one crop failure could wipe out the entire surplus.

5. Friendly foreign nations who prefer Maryland tobacco are being slapped in the face because others are given the 5-cent subsidy and they are forced either to pay more money or look for another product.

For the first time, this year West German interests became a substantial buyer in the Maryland market after a German cigarette manufacturer adhered to the request of his customers, in the Bavarian region adjacent to Switzerland, and purchased the same mix. His sales shot up dramatically.

Without the export subsidy, however, Maryland may be aced with a repetition of its experience of losing the French market during World War I when France was unable to obtain Maryland tobacco. The French cigarette manufacturers substituted tobacco grown in Madagascar for the Maryland portion of their blend and have continued to do so for 50-odd years.

Say the tobacco men further: The problem is one for the entire State even though the farmers are concentrated in Anne Arundel, St. Marys, Prince Georges, Calvert, and Charles counties; the entire economy of these less-affluent counties is at stake; a negative response by the Commodity Credit Corporation could result in the entire State having to assist the hard-hit farmers.

Essays Invited on Location of Second Bay Bridge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I am inviting my constituents to write essays on the proper location of the second bay bridge in Maryland and shall request permission later to include the best of these in the RECORD. My invitation follows:

QUESTION 17

In fifty words, state whether Marylanders should vote on election day against the parallel bridge on Question 17. A vote against Question 17 would help make possible a future bridge at Baltimore or Southern Maryland, as authorized by my bill, H.R. 15740. Ten answers will be entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

Appendix

Address of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey at Clark University in Worcester, Mass., October 12, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, at this time I am very pleased, indeed, to include the most eloquent and inspiring address delivered by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey during the special convocation at Clark University in Worcester, Mass. last October 12 in honor of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard and on the occasion of which the Vice President was presented an honorary doctor of laws degree by Clark University.

The address follows:

Address of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., October 12, 1966

Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "Universities are, of course, hostile to geniuses which, seeing and using ways of their own, discredit the routine."

We are here today to honor Robert Hutchings Goddard and, in so doing, to honor the university that was not hostile to his genius.

It is typical of Clark to remember Dr. Goddard through a great, new library. Out of the collected thoughts of men who came before him, Robert Goddard evolved his own historic contribution, and from the library that will bear his name will come other fruit from other men, in an endless perpetuation of learning.

Columbus Day is exactly the right time for us to make a start of this memorial. It falls exactly halfway between the day of Goddard's birth, on October 5, 1882, and the day as a seven-year-old boy that he first dreamed of traveling in space.

It is appropriate in another way. It is hard for us, involved as we are, to appreciate that we live in a time of vast enlargement of man's horizon, as hard for us as it must have been for the people of Europe to know the significance of Columbus crossing the Atlantic.

We are actors in this drama, so we have trouble seeing it in perspective. Perhaps those who come after us will see it plainly only when they look back on our time.

Here some day will come future generations to see the campus where Goddard experimented and to study the collected Goddard papers in their official repository. This spot, today, gains recognition as a threshold to space.

What an astonishing change Goddard made in a short time.

For all practical purposes, 40 years ago the American space effort consisted of a man working in a laboratory 100 yards from here.

He launched the world's first liquid-fueled rocket from a farm only a few miles from this campus. It went up 41 feet.

We are told that an assistant standing beside Dr. Goddard remarked that he could throw a baseball higher than that. Even at the time of his death, in 1945, the idea of travel in space was considered a fantasy or a joke.

Yet at this moment the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, is tracking 33 active, man-made satellites, producing 200 miles a day of data tape on conditions outside the planet. In the seconds I took to speak of the Goddard Space Flight Center, its receivers and computers were accepting messages from these orbiting laboratories around earth and translating them into 300 feet of tape bearing important information about space.

Twenty years ago most people in the world would have laughed at the idea but we know now that we shall land men on the moon and explore the moon thoroughly. Children of today's college students will be able to take trips to Venus and Mars.

I am chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council and there are times that I remember longingly that Robert Goddard often needed only 10 thousand dollars for a major breakthrough. But I know that the results of a successful seed is a great forest and forests take more nourishment. In the last eight years we have spent 30 billion dollars on space work.

It is the largest endeavor in history designed consciously to advance the frontiers of knowledge.

Out of it has come a fruitful partnership of government, industry, science, and the academic community.

We enjoy such side benefits as new medical and surgical techniques.

There is hardly a part of our industrial and technological life that has not been refined and accelerated by discoveries made in space research.

Yet all this started with one man with an idea. It was born in a lonely field near here, in a modest laboratory right on this campus.

It is easy to look upon this achievement as just a happy accident but I think that would be a mistake.

We were lucky to benefit by Goddard's unique creativity.

But we cannot leave such things entirely to accident.

It is no accident, for example, that we have in this country institutions of learning that are not afraid of genius.

We are told that in Dr. Goddard's first year at Clark there came to this campus for their first lectures in America, Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung.

The chairman of the physics department was A. A. Michelson, the first American scientist to win a Nobel Prize.

It is no accident when a country has places that harbor men of original thought.

We need to remember something else.

Robert Goddard worked here, at Clark, which has always been a small university.

Bigness is a characteristic of our times.

There are many things that are more efficient, more specialized or more profitable because they came in large units, and we have no need to remember that there is something to be said for small units in which the individual is not lost.

Robert Goddard and Clark University tell us that excellence need not come in giant packages.

They remind us that especially in a mass production and mass consumption society, the individual and the individualistic institution must play a creative role.

Let us beware of the homogenized society. Let us shun that condition in which everyone is expected to have the same opinions and the same habits. This is not only abhorrent to freedom but it poisons the source of growth.

Goddard had a stubborn faith that helped him survive discouragement and ridicule, and even a local fire marshal who considered him and his rockets a menace.

But along the way, at crucial times, he found other unorthodox men, men capable of listening to the unusual, of imagining the future, of believing the impossible.

They came from unexpected places. Some were airplane pilots and some were philanthropic businessmen with imagination. If ours were a completely conformist country, we would not be here today.

I wouldn't be honest if I didn't confess, as one who has often been at both ends of protest, that this can be an uncomfortable state of affairs. But there has never been a moment of doubt that we must have a society where men can speak their minds. Our nation must have people free to nurture men and ideas where impact, as Emerson said, may "discredit the routine."

We in government learned part of the Goddard lesson the hard way. At times other governments paid more attention to his work than his own, a fact we came to regret during the rocket attacks of World War II.

In science and scholarship we must be open to discovery and look beyond the quick and easy result. But most of all we must remember that society may encourage genius or discourage it; apply scholarship constructively or destructively; make men beneficiaries of their ingenuity or the victims of it.

Robert Goddard's great germinal research in space came only after heartbreak and failure.

We recognize the need for endless trial-and-error in science and technology.

And—today as never before—we must have the same faith and endurance in the search for harmony in human affairs.

I know the familiar assertion that man is an aggressive animal and that conflict and war are inevitable. Yet the goal of a just and peaceful world can be worth no less than our highest commitment.

Man has been completely human in his biology for about 50,000 years. But only in the last 100 years have most major nations begun to look upon all their fellow citizens as truly deserving of equal treatment.

For centuries men believed in charity at the same time that they believed in slavery.

For hundreds of years men said they believed in the Golden Rule but they really meant, "Yes, but . . ."; our generation is the first to drop the "but":

It is not yet perfect or universal but it is one of the most profound changes in human relations and it came to fruitation in a very short time.

I believe man does have great capacity for harmony and reason.

But we do not have limitless time.

We do not have the luxury of another 50,000 years to end fatal rivalries.

In the past we lost a tribe or two; today we could lose all of civilization.

Nor do we have 100 more years to achieve a fuller social and economic justice.

Men no longer accept hunger and humiliation in silence. They know there is no need for misery in the midst of plenty.

Here in our own rich country we face problems generations in the making—problems of an urbanizing, technological society . . . problems of transport . . . of pollution . . . of human relations . . . of education and health . . . of sustaining a strong healthy economy.

In the endless search for solutions we have had some setbacks. But this should discourage us no more than reverses discouraged Robert Goddard or Thomas Edison.

Ours is a system of government blessed with the talent for change and growth.

We are the least likely people to die of social hardening of the arteries—so long as we realize our unique strength as an open society.

Neither need we be discouraged in our search for creative answers in the quest for peace.

Today we are exploring every avenue for an honest and durable peace in Southeast Asia. We are moving too, to avert another danger: The danger of an expanding number of weapons of mass destruction in the hands of an expanding number of nations.

Reason tells us that the world cannot become increasingly crowded with these rival systems of destruction without a growing peril of fatal accident, miscalculation, irresponsibility, or even madness.

This country has been ready to take steps to lower the peril without lowering legitimate defense. Yet to persuade non-nuclear nations to reject the costly course of entry into the atomic club, and to have nuclear nations place provable restraints on further excess weaponry is a new experience among nations.

It touches many old scars and revives traditional fears. Yet we must never cease trying to overcome the catastrophe that would be further nuclear proliferation.

We seek, too, to make the exploration of space an endeavor where nations may rise above the bitter memories of battlefields on earth to find a constructive outlet for their ingenuity, their energy, and their ambition.

Is it not possible that exploration beyond our own planet might convert the present frantic race for earthly destruction into a mutual effort at cosmic discovery?

Already the exploration of space has helped us to put our own world into proper perspective.

By taking our thoughts into the upper sky it has given us a new appreciation that the family of man is on earth as the creatures of the Bible were on Noah's Ark, floating through space together, the fate of one the fate of all.

Today, as it huddles on its planet, the human race is divided by differences of wealth and of ideas.

But the same ingenious mechanisms and enormous energies that took the human mind into space have also opened for the first time the possibility of ending poverty and the dissension that comes from a world of haves and have-nots.

We live in a historic time because there is the beginning of this feeling on kinship and there is also the realistic means at hand to end the morbid condition that some men live well only because others do not.

The prospect of sustenance for the whole human race by itself can change the tribal fears of this globe, if we have the faith to pursue it.

Robert Goddard, by making men's ascension from earth possible, helped sharpen their consciousness of their common fate.

His technical achievements have become engines of war but even they, by deterring careless adventures in conquest, have made nations pause, have given the world a short time in which to consider its ultimate fate.

By helping us see how great is the universe, Robert Goddard helped us perceive how tightly knit is the human family.

Some Expressions of the Current Situation in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, a friend of mine has just returned from Vietnam bringing me an account of his impression gathered while there. To me it is useful to have this information and I include it here:

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION IN VIETNAM, OCTOBER 12, 1966

Everywhere in Saigon one is struck by the prevading philosophy of "Let George Do It." What was initially a beautiful city now appears to be rapidly decaying. There is a stench in the air largely due to the growing practice of dumping garbage and trash along the streets. The hordes of people jamming the streets pick their way around these piles of foul smelling rubbish with complete unconcern.

The conglomeration of bicycles, motorcycles, pedicars, taxis and all types of huge Army cars and trucks create traffic tangles beyond description. Many Vietnam policemen are in evidence and sometimes they take a hand in trying to untangle traffic. Attempts are being made to widen certain arterial roads by cutting down trees along the side—but these trees and branches are left where they fall for weeks at a time, further aggravating traffic problems. Never would one see a Vietnam stop in the hurry to pick up some obstacle from the streets.

Near every military facility there are many new shanty-type businesses mushrooming—many with such "come-on" signs as "Lucky Love Bar",—the English titles often misspelled.

Because of past violence and terrorist actions of the Viet Cong there are many security check points in Saigon where special passes are required. On top of this, these passes are frequently cancelled and new systems installed. As a result we seldom knew for certain whether our Vietnam employees at various Headquarters would actually show up for work. In fact the problem of keeping up with security requirements absorbed a large portion of time for administrative officers.

The local people seem unaware of the war, concentrating on making money from the foreign troops whose presence is felt everywhere. In addition to the "Yanks" one sees many Koreans, Aussies, and other Oriental troops. The amazing paradox is that while the Vietnam men are shabbily dressed, most of the Vietnam girls and women wear the most immaculate, colorful costumes in silk—apparently as every-day wear.

While the recent elections were a success in the large turnout of voters it is still obvious that any hope for a healthy solution to the Vietnam political problems will depend largely on continued U.S. support. The many submerged or "iceberg" implications of continued U.S. involvement can keep the United States mired in this Asiatic puzzle indefinitely. We are truly in a serious "quick sand" situation. It appears that the well publicized threat of a communist takeover of all Southeast Asia initially prompted aggressive counter actions by the U.S. Now, in the face of serious internal political and economic problems in Red China, this threat is being revealed as exaggerated. I often wonder whether the U.S. really appreciates the seriously weakening developments within the Communist Camps.

While the U.S. is still the scapegoat for the Red Chinese, they reserve even a more intense hatred toward Russia. There is growing evidence that Mao's brand of Communism is losing face among other communist groups in Asia i.e. North Korea, Indonesia, India, Japan, etc. Perhaps it is high time for the U.S. to re-evaluate the validity of our initial fears and commitments. It's becoming more apparent that the communists are the "victims of their own dogmas", the insidious turmoil in Red China, will probably further deteriorate her strength and must be realistically considered in future U.S. policies.

Under these conditions I think:

1. The U.S. should press vigorously for an early end to the military operations, forcing North Vietnam to come to terms.
2. Then the U.S. should phase out our commitments in Vietnam.
3. The current buildup of U.S. strength in Thailand is seriously questioned and can lead us into more "quick sand."

American Managers as Australians See Them

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to try to find out how others view any specific situation and to see ourselves as others see us.

Nathaniel N. Noble, a management consultant from my district, spent 13 months visiting in Japan, Australia, and Europe talking to some 1,000 managers who were nationals of their own countries, discussing with them their opinion of American management and business.

His article in the June 1966 issue of the Training and Development Journal summarizes his analysis of what the Australians think of American managers.

With the current trip of President Johnson to Australia, it might be interesting to our colleagues to report this reaction, and there follows a copy of Mr. Noble's article, as well as a statement of his background which gives his qualifications to interpret the situation.

The article follows:

AMERICAN MANAGERS AS AUSTRALIANS SEE THEM—PROS AND CONS OF AMERICAN PRACTICES FROM "DOWN UNDER"

(By Nathaniel N. Noble)[1]

Approximately 1,200 American companies operate in Australia. If we include licensees the number is larger. In the last few years American companies have invested millions of dollars in Australian ventures. Thoughtful Australians sense the need of foreign investments in the development of the country, but they question the influence this is having on their own management well being, ways of doing business, share ownership, and most of all, their control over their future economy. This is an important topic of discussion among Australian managers. A committee of businessmen has been appointed by the Federal Government of Australia to advise on the effects of foreign investments. Feelings about this, therefore, affect their opinions of American Management.

---

[1] Nathaniel N. Noble with Harry J. Woehr and Associates, Management and consulting pyschologists, Philadelphia. Has just completed tour of Australia, Japan and Europe to research management thinking on organization planning, communications and training. Training experience with Pratt and Whitney, Ford Motor, Reynolds Metals, Allied Chemical and American Management Association, B.A., Yale University; M.A., Economics,

In a three-month survey of management thinking in Australia, the author talked with managers from over 300 companies, many of whom were asked what they thought of American management as they saw it operating in Australia. Here are some of the opinions:

CON

"American management is ruthless"

This was expressed in two areas. The first was that Americans do not treat workers fairly. They demand hard work and fire people when they don't get it. They are cold; don't try to understand their people. For this reason their labor turnover is high as people work for them only until they can get a job elsewhere.

The statement on the second area comes from the small entrepreneur who is a supplier to the large American company. The American company gives him larger and larger orders until he has dropped his old customers and is almost supplying them alone. Then, the Americans dictate the price they will pay for his products and he has no alternative but to accept. Thus, he is taken over by them in one way or another.

"American companies don't put Australians in top management positions"

Many American companies send out men from the home office who run the branch or subsidiary in Australia. With no possibility of reaching the top, the best Australian men go to other companies. Often, the American manager is not too capable or doesn't try to understand Australian thinking. The Australian under him is frustrated and unable to an effective job.

"The American manager is here for a short term"

In some American companies the head of the Australian branch comes out on a rotation basis—three to five years. He doesn't have the time to settle into the community, understand Australian customs or thinking, and to know the people with whom he is working. Also knowing he is going home after a short term, he has no motivation to become a member of the management community within as well as outside the company. The result is he doesn't understand the people around him; they don't understand or accept him.

"The home office manager upsets the works in his short visits"

Regularly, three or four times a year, in some American companies the manager responsible for the Australian operation comes out on a whirlwind visit. He may pride himself on being a human dynamo who sets things right in short order, but because he knows neither the situation or the people well enough, the result often is upsetting, ineffective, the next two weeks after he leaves are spent getting the organization back in shape.

"Part of our time is spent helping American managers who expect to operate the way they did in the States"

This comes from some Australian consultants in one case a worldwide organization. Some American managers do not understand how Australians think and act, the management customs, the shortage of technical men, the greater influence of government. No matter how able they are, they have not had adequate preparation for working in this country. They and their companies mistakenly think because the two countries speak the same language everything else is the same. Finding themselves in trouble, they seek the help of a consultant in a short time.

"Americans are always right"

American managers look down on anyone who has an opinion that does not agree with theirs. They are sure they are right, even when proved wrong. One manager, experienced in foreign trade, compared Americans with the Soviets, saying both are fanatical in the extent to which they feel they are right and insist others should do it their way. Often they don't know the facts, or the situation, don't try to find out, or to recognize that some one else may see something of value they don't see.

"Americans are so taken up with systems they forget people"

Every few months a new system, originated in the States, is installed in the Australian subsidiary, often without research to find out if it fits this particular situation. Sometimes it does, sometimes it doesn't. Even when it does there is little if any explanation down the line as to the "why." Americans seem to be so taken up with the new system they forget about the people who have to make it work, as if it would automatically work as long as it is a good system. At times it is superseded by another new system before it has been proven effective or ineffective.

"American companies don't allow Australians to buy shares in the Australian company"

The chief example of this is General Motors-Holden. Everyone you meet from the taxi driver to the general manager knows how much money Holden makes every year, how several years ago General Motors bought up all existing shares in Australia because under existing laws they did not have to reveal their profits if shares were not owned by Australians. The law was soon changed to force foreign-owned companies to publish earnings anyway. The Holden, first Australian built car, has been a tremendous success, has made money hand over fist. It has been a great boon to Australia, not only for those employed, but also in encouraging the growth of many small companies as suppliers. This is a sore point with Australians and the prime example of American companies who profits go out of the country. Every year when General Motors-Holden declares its earnings there is a fresh rash of articles, letters, and newspaper talk about foreign investments and Australians not sharing in the profits.

"American companies are hamstringing their Australian subsidiaries and licensees in export trade"

With the expanding Australian economy and the necessity of increasing exports, the American companies who prevent their subsidiaries or licensees from marketing their products outside Australia are causing increasing ill feeling. Managers in and outside government consider this to be a business strangling practice that will soon lead the government to take action on what foreign investors can and cannot do.

"Foreign investors should take over only those local concerns that are failing"

Some Australian business men are concerned about the number of going concerns that are bought up by Americans, specifically companies manufacturing general foods and biscuits, particularly where this appears to be monopolistic. To them it means loss of control by Australians of a segment of the economy. The question is how far can or should this go.

PRO

"Americans have the know-how"

Through visits to the States as well as through American ventures in Australia, Australian managers feel that research in technical fields as well as management has put the United States far ahead of other countries. Americans, they say, have put their research into action. They know what they are doing in technical fields. In the Second World War, the organization, the massive machinery, and the technical knowledge exhibited by the U.S. armed forces in the "outback" as well as in the ports amazed the Australians. They have not forgotten these demonstrations, particularly as there have been other examples in industry since, such as the recent development of the bauxite industry. Australia needs this know-how.

"Americans are more like us"

Outside of Anzac Day, perhaps the most popular celebration in Australia is the commemoration of the Battle of the Coral Sea. This saved Australia from invasion. The war brought "Yanks" to Australian shores. Many felt and still feel: "Americans are frank and friendly. They enjoy their beer as we do. They make mistakes and generally admit them as we hope we do. Their individual independence is important to them as it is to us. They are suspicious of the law and politics as we are. Perhaps more than any other English-speaking country with the possible exception of the Canadians, they speak and act like us."

"Americans have the money."

Almost every Australian feels that the United States is the wealthiest country in the world. No one has turned up any facts refuting this. Australia has tremendous undeveloped resources such as oil, gas, iron, uranium, phosphate, copper, tin, and her land. The country, almost as large as the United States, has 11 million people! Much arid land like Arizona, New Mexico, and Southwestern California, has everything except water. The newly-discovered coal and bauxite deposits are probably the greatest in the world. Development takes money. Enticing American capital into the development of Australia is important.

"Americans have the confidence."

This could be a sore subject. People do not want to feel that they lack the confidence to do something. But men concerned with the Australian economy, realizing the lack of technical know-how and experience in finance, are seeking American companies in part because they have the confidence that is needed to go ahead. Until more American companies find they can and do take the risk involved; the Americans and other foreign companies too, will have the opportunity.

"In the present world situation we need the United States as an ally."

From the Battle of the Coral Sea, down through the change in export-import relations with Britain, to the present threat of the Indonesian situation, Australians have come to think more of the U.S. as her most important ally. Now is a trying period when, still desiring to consider herself a Western Nation, she must, in considering her trade and economy, think of herself as being an Eastern (Oceanic) Nation. This is fraught with mental, social, and psychological difficulties. The U.S., deeply involved in the events in Asia, becomes an ally even though Australians disagree with some of her policies.

University of Michigan; University of Connecticut; Harvard University Business School; and Wayne University. Board of Directors, New York Metropolitan Chapter, ASTD.

SUMMARY

In summing up, there is much that Australians like as well as dislike about Americans. There are reasons for this both historical and experimental. There is no time for these here. Out of the many comments from Australian managers, the above pros and cons represent the most frequent statements. Before we start to answer these statements defensively we might consider how much we know about Australians, why they think this way, and how much we need to know about them if our relations are to become increasingly important and effective.

Coordinated Transportation—Time for Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an appropriate tribute to a great American, Mr. Morris Forgash, the late president of the United States Freight Co., who passed away most untimely soon after he had given an excellent commetary before the Traffic Club of New York on September 27, 1966, entitled "Coordinated Transportation—Time for Action."

It is to be hoped that one of the worthy momuments to this distinguished leader of the transportation industry, and scholar of its needs, will be an appropriate policy of coordination and stimulation of the various modes of transportation for which Morris Forgash so long worked and fought.

COORDINATED TRANSPORTATION—TIME FOR ACTION

(Address by by Morris Forgash, president, United States Freight Co., before the Traffic Club of New York, Inc., September 27, 1966)

I am glad that you asked me to speak to you tonight. Like you, I am proud of the New York Traffic Club and its accoplishments, for I am a part of its past. But the past is prologue, and I hope you share with me the conviction that we have a greater potential than we have ever realized and a greater opportunity than we have ever exploited.

No one here—certainly no member of our Club—will distpute the statement that our roster of members contains a greater number of more important names in transportation than will be found on the rolls of almost any organization in the United States. But the measure of our accomplishment is the extent of our capacity for action, and in the field of action we face today the greatest challenge that history has ever permitted to come our way.

Of course I do not suggest that we are, or should become, a political-action group or a lobbying organization. But no man is an island, and in the posture of events today no organization of responsible traffic and transportation men can ignore the issues which are battering at the door of the house of transportation.

What can we do? Collectively, we are concerned with producing, with supplying, with buying, and with selling transportation. Most of us are hard put to find time to fulfill our responsibilities to our own companies. We compete for traffic and for markets. Competition is the keystone of our free-enterprise system. We reject collectivism as a philosophy of government. And yet we must each look over the horizon of our own environment and fix our eyes on a common goal—a national transportation system adequate to the economy and the survival of the Nation.

I will tell you what I think we can do. We can respond, individually and jointly as members of this Club, to the challenge which the complexity and the danger of our time imposes on every man who has any responsibility in the field of transportation. If I were asked to express that challenge in a single word I would say, without hesitation, unity. To attain and to maintain not only a superb but a superior transportation system in this country we must have unity of policy, unity of purpose, and unity of action.

By unity I do not mean Government ownership or control—a method of achieving unity which is almost universally practiced in one form or another in all other major nations of the world. Nor do I mean, necessarily, common ownership of different modes, although I think we have been unduly cautious in preventing ownership of one kind of carrier by another. What I mean by unity is this two-pronged proposition:

1. The role of Government in transportation must be unified—it must have a constant direction and a comprehensible destination.

Both Government and industry—meaning you and I—must take effective action to achieve a unified, a completely adequate, transportation system. By that I mean a coordinated transportation system.

Coordinated transportation is the theme of my talk. But before I delve into the practical problems and obstinate complications which are obscuring the path to true coordination let me discuss briefly the first of the two "musts" which I have outlined.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN TRANSPORTATION

Even though in our free-enterprise system we still accept competition as the most important regulator of the economics of transportation, the role of Government is critically important. If the policy of the Federal Government with respect to transportation is not unified—if it does not have a steady direction—if it is segmentized and uncoordinated—then it is hardly likely to achieve the desired objective.

It is a regrettable, but in my opinion, it is an absolutely indisputable fact that we do not have a discernible unity of either Government policy or action in the field of transportation. I submit that this is true both with respect to Executive policy and action and with respect to regulatory policy and implementing law. Since, in the long range, Government policy and action will have an important bearing on the achievement of coordinated transportation, I will touch briefly on both of the indicated fields—Executive and regulatory policy and action.

The President's message of March 2, 1966, recommending a Cabinet-Level Department of Transportation, dramatically highlights the need for coordinating and bringing together under one head the vast responsibilities of the Executive branch which now are carried out through a widely scattered patchwork of Bureaus, Agencies, and Boards. In this entire area we have been incredibly haphazard and dangerously unbusinesslike. The results of the present method of doing things are duplication and waste, lack of effective planning, disjointed and ineffective research, and lack of rational structuring of Federal programs.

In the field of planning and research alone we have been inexcusably laggard and ineffective. There has never been a time when it was more important to look to the future needs and requirements of the country, from both an economic and military standpoint, and to start planning to make transportation responsive and adequate to those needs. A Department of Transportation, in my opinion, is the logical and only answer.

Turning to the important field of *regulation* it is startling but true that we have not one but three *statements* of transportation policy. Each one is carefully and comprehensively phrased, but they are not correlated. One statement, captioned "National Transportation Policy," applies only to carriers regulated under the Interstate Commerce Act. And I point out that even in the field of domestic rail, motor, water, and forwarder transportation, that policy is in no sense "National" because the exemptions, exclusions, and loopholes in the law permit large segments of the domestic transportation industry—estimates run as high as 70 percent—to escape all regulation.

Another statement of transportation policy appears in the Federal Aviation Act and still another is found in the Maritime Acts. By these three different statements of policy the agencies which administer the respective Acts are directed to foster and preserve the industries which they regulate. I ask this question: Who is fostering the whole transportation system? And further: Who is undertaking to see that the policies are not working at cross purposes so that the fostering of one segment of the industry is not having an adverse effect upon another?

President Kennedy, in his transportation message of April 5, 1962, called for "a more coordinated Federal policy and a less segmentized approach." He asked the heads of the three regulatory agencies to meet together and seek coordinated solutions to common problems. According to the annual reports of the I.C.C., considerable progress is being made in coordinating the activities of the regulatory agencies. Joint Committees are exploring many common problems, including jurisdictional questions involving new modes of transport, such as the "hovercraft." I think this is commendable.

However, it seems to me that we should have better statutory synchronization. Surely we should have a single statement of National Transportation Policy. Those who seek to understand what our policy really is should not be required to look at three statutes and then try to rationalize the differences between them. I think it is high time that we took a new look at our Congressional expressions of transportation policy with a view to the adoption of one national policy so that we can direct our efforts toward the establishment of a national transportation system.

THE NEED FOR ACTION TO ATTAIN COORDINATION

Now let me direct attention to the second basic proposition that I stated in the beginning, which is that Government and industry must bend all efforts towards the prompt attainment of a *coordinated* system of transportation. We have realized for a long time that without coordination we will never achieve a transportation system, but will continue to have duplicative, wasteful, parallel, and completely segmentized units of transportation. And yet, despite the directives of our policy and the countless studies and recommendations that have been made, coordination today is about as effective as it was in the early days of railroading when every line was built to its own specifications.

We have talked about coordination long enough. Now is the time to act. Where do we start? We start with the known facts and apply them to the known problems.

The key to effective coordination of transportation is standardization.

Without standardization we cannot have interchangeability of equipment, and interchangeability of equipment is the very basis of coordination. There is no profit in talking about the kind of coordination that involves physical transfers of lading from one vehicle to another, not once but several times in the course of each through movement. We had that kind of coordination during the Civil War when the railroads ran on differing gages of tracks. If coordination is to have any meaning it must mean that goods move from the shipper to the receiver—from their actual origin to their ultimate destination—in the same shipping unit, by any combination of transport media without physical rehandling.

I am confident that every person who has given the matter any thought now accepts the fact that standardization of transportation equipment is the essential prerequisite to a coordinated and fully adequate transportation system. As far back as the Fall of 1959 a Special NDTA Subcommittee on Containerization and Standardization, after less than a year of intensive study and consideration, made recommendations for basic dimensional standards for containers. I know the hours of painstaking work that it took to produce those recommendations because I had the honor to head the Committee.

Those NDTA recommendations for standard container dimensions of 8 feet in width and depth and maximum length of 40 feet with shorter multiples, have been widely accepted. They are endorsed by the American Standards Association and by the International Organization for Standardization.

There have been proposals for modifications or revisions of the NDTA dimensional recommendations. Perhaps there will be modifications if they have a valid basis. The important consideration is that there be standards, mutually agreed upon and universally adhered to. Otherwise each company will build its own containers to its own specifications and the basis for coordination will be destroyed.

However, agreement upon standard sizes of containers, critically important as that first step is, will remain a useless theory unless it is fully implemented. It required a crash program to obtain the agreement—I am convinced that it will take a crash program to bring about its implementation.

WHY NOT A "CRASH" PROGRAM FOR STANDARDIZED EQUIPMENT?

On several occasions in the past I have suggested what seems to me to be an exceedingly simple and irresistably logical incentive program, which, if adopted, should vastly accelerate the acquisition and use of standardized equipment. Let me outline the program for your thoughtful consideration.

What we need and must have at the earliest possible moment is not just a standardized *pattern* for transportation equipment, but standardized equipment *in being*. We also must have standardization of method and device for loading and unloading containers, and securing them on the various media of transport.

The most effective way to attain these ends is to provide an incentive, not just to build up a fleet of standarized equipment over the long pull, but to build it now. The Maritime Commission has created such an incentive for the maritime trade by saying: "If you want subsidy or government-insured mortgages, standarize your equipment."

An important incentive for the construction of standarized containers in the service of subsidized steamship lines is embodied in Public Law 87–271, effective September 21, 1961. This law provides tremendous tax advantages to subsidized lines by permitting them to utilize their reserve funds in the purchase and construction of containers of standard sizes.

I propose what I believe to be an even more potent incentive—fast tax writeoffs for every kind of new transportation equipment that needs to be and is constructed according to prescribed standards. I suggest that the revenue laws be amended so that all types of transportation property constructed according to specified standards could be depreciated, for tax purposes, in a much shorter time than is now permitted.

I have suggested, for consideration, that the depreciation period be fixed at three years for standardized trailers and containers and ten years for flat cars built specifically for the transportation of demountable truck bodies and/or trailers. It is my view that it will be better for the country to have an accelerated depreciation program on a new transportation plant than to continue the present program with regard to a plant that is rapidly moving towards obsolescence.

The time is ripe for such a program. The railroad boxcar fleet is in a sad and worsening state. The storm warnings are clear for all to read. In its 79th Annual Report to Congress the Interstate Commerce Commission said:

"Car shortages during the fiscal year of 1965 occurred with greater frequency and severity. Deficiencies were not confined to boxcars, but included flatcars, gondolas, and open hopper cars. . . ."

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON, opening hearings in 1965 on bills dealing with the railroad freight car supply, made the following comments:

"The chronic, perennial shortage of freight cars probably represents one of the major problems of railroad transportation today."

* * * * *

"In 1947, during the 80th Congress, when the committee held hearings on this subject, this Nation had over a quarter of a million more cars than it has today."

"Today the railroads just do not own enough cars to meet shipper requirements. As this Nation's economy continues to expand, we seem to be falling further and further behind.

"More critical is the fact that this car supply is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of national defense."

The foregoing comments reflect not only a tragic but a dangerous situation. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the responsible Congressional Committees have grappled with the car supply situation for decades, but the initiative to acquire an adequate supply of new equipment must come from the carriers themselves.

The trucking industry should also be moving to standardize its equipment so that it will be completely interchangeable, but it is wholly unrealistic to suppose that without some powerful incentive the industry can or will acquire an adequate fleet of demountable trailers.

In the case of the maritime industry the emphasis, in my opinion, has been too largely placed upon the 20-foot trailer as against the 40-foot trailer or container. Perhaps as much as 75 percent of the cargo presently available for overseas movement in containerized service is generated in lots of less than 3 tons. This means that such traffic must be rehandled at the ports and the 40-foot trailer could be used much more efficiently.

If the railroad, motor carrier, and maritime industries are given the tax incentives I suggest, I predict that the response will be electrifying. Orders for new, standardized, equipment will begin to flow in to the manufacturers at once. If we are ever to obtain a coordinated transportation system we must act boldly and decisively, and no one, to my knowledge, has come forward with a plan that offers any hope for speedy attainment of that goal. If you agree that the key to standardized equipment is the kind of incentive I have suggested, the time to act is now.

NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION PREPAREDNESS

We should take very seriously Senator MAGNUSON's admonition that the present car supply is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of national defense. We must keep our transportation system in a posture of complete adequacy not only for national defense but for any national emergency. Laxity in that regard could spell disaster.

If we can find the means quickly to acquire a modernized, completely standardized and interchangeable fleet of transportation equipment, we will not only insure the adequacy of transportation for existing demands but will acquire a reserve fleet capable of responding to any emergency. It will be a reserve fleet not in mothballs but in practical use. This versatile fleet will contain equipment that can be pressed into service at a moment's notice, and dispatched by any mode of transportation, or any combination of modes, to any point in the world. For I would not limit the plan to standardized containers, but would extend it to all basic transportation equipment, the standardization of which is essential to complete interchangeability.

The statute which I have in mind should spell out the standards to be complied with, and they must be carefully considered. I will not attempt to go into detail, but we certainly have the capacity, the technical know-how, and the professional ability to devise appropriate standards. As a minimum, the standards must include such requirements as that all qualifying truck-trailers be demountable, so that they will be completely interchangeable, and that corner posts be provided on all containers of whatever kind so that they may readily be transferred to and from seagoing vessels.

Moreover, standardization of tie-down hardware and technique is terribly important. A way should be found to induce or require manufacturers to pool their resources, and their patents, if necessary, to bridge this vital gap.

The present conflict in Viet Nam and the danger signals in other parts of the world present a sinister and strident challenge to the adequacy of our transportation system to meet unprecedented and unheralded demands. While we are spending uncounted billions on the space program we should, and we must, take effective action to see that our transportation system here on earth is fully adequate to respond to the demands of our times.

STANDARDIZATION IS THE KEY TO COORDINATION

It is true, of course, that standardization of transportation equipment will not automatically result in a fully coordinated transportation system. I have made no such claims. But I have said, and I repeat, that standardization is the indispensable key to coordination. It will remove the physical stumbling blocks and provide the greatest incentive to true coordination that we have had since the present transportation complex developed.

When I say "true coordination," I mean through service in which goods flow freely from origin to destination over the lines of more than one mode of carriage. When true coordination is effectuated each carrier performs that part of the overall haul which it is best fitted to perform, and the inherent advantages of each mode are made available to the shipper. Curiously enough, some mistaken ideas of the meaning of coordination have gained some currency, and unless they are dispelled I think we are in danger of losing sight of our goals.

The only kind of coordination that serves any useful purpose is a combination of services of different modes of transportation on a conjunctive basis that will give the shipper the maximum benefits of each mode—in terms of economy, speed, and convenience. The substitution of one mode of carriage for another, which, of course, is made physically quite feasible by containerization, is not in any real sense coordination because it is not conjunctive. We will never build a coordinated transportation system by encouraging or condoning substituted service. Coordinated service is end-to-end service.

The potentialities for coordination are spread before us, ready to be exploited, waiting only for us to seize the initiative and take effective action. My plan for encouraging standardization of equipment and rapid construction of an interchangeable fleet can trigger that coordination and bring about, for the first time, a transportation *system* in the United States.

CONCLUSION

I have outlined two simple courses of action which I think we must pursue, without delay, if we are to insure the adequacy of transportation to meet the demands and the challenges of the age in which we live. The simplicity of the proposals does not signify that they will be accomplished with ease and without opposition. Nothing worthwhile is accomplished without a struggle, and initiative and hard work are the price-tags of progress.

First, I have suggested that Government policy and action in the field of transportation must have greater unity, must be better coordinated, and must be given a constant direction. We need a truly national transportation policy if we are to attain a fully coordinated national transportation system.

Second, I have suggested an accelerated depreciation program to encourage the acquisition and use of standardized, completely interchangeable, transportation property—now and not in the distant future.

If what I have said makes sense to you, I hope you will help to do something about it, for, collectively, we have here the resources to accomplish anything that we are determined to accomplish.

I suggest, in closing, that the welfare and destiny of the people of the United States depend to a far more important degree on how quickly we acquire a completely mobile and fully diversified transportation system on earth than on when we successfully land a man on the moon. For only when we achieve such a coordinated system will transportation be "adequate to meet the needs of the commerce of the United States . . . and of the national defense."

The Resident Professor of Politics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, with permission, I wish to insert an article by Hugh Sidey, which was in the October 14 issue of Life magazine, entitled "The Resident Professor of Politics." This refers, of course, to none other than our affable and hard-working Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien.

I have long admired Postmaster General O'Brien, and have great respect for him. He is indeed one of the most refreshing men to appear on the national scene in many years, and Mr. Sidey gives a modest appraisal of his sterling qualities.

For those Members who may not have had occasion to read this article, I am including it below.

THE RESIDENT PROFESSOR OF POLITICS

(By Hugh Sidey)

Lawrence F. O'Brien is the best political engineer that this country has ever had. And once again he is going around the nation preaching his quiet doctrines on party organization for the greater good of Lyndon B. Johnson and the Democrats.

He is, of course, the Postmaster General, and so his sallies are often official—to dedicate a new post office or commend the letter carriers. But in his briefcase on each trip are his top secret notes on marginal congressional districts (65) and Senate races (13). When he has finished his pledges to speed the parcel post, he finds a back room somewhere and the local politicos mysteriously assemble to talk about voter registration and how to get more money.

O'Brien, the only high-office holdover from John Kennedy's White House, transcends in real authority the party's chairman, John Bailey, as well as that band of Texans whom L.B.J. brought to Washington and who floundered miserably in national politics. "Ole Larry will pull it all together," Johnson told an aide after a review of this year's election prospects.

Logician, tactician and historian, O'Brien has helped bring politics from its florid but artless form of 40 years ago into the age of technology. He has been, oddly enough, the main mover of presidential campaigns of both parties. One day before the 1964 election he walked into the Cabinet room at the White House and there was Barry Goldwater waiting to see the President. "I might as well make an admission, Larry," said the Republican presidential candidate. "I've stolen your manual." The manual, which began as a few mineographed pages 15 years ago and grew to a slick 70-page handbook, is the codification of all the political know-how and wisdom that O'Brien ahs practiced and witnessed in the past 30 years. Its impact has been worldwide. Prime Minister Harold Wilson adopted it for the campaign which unseated the Conservatives in Great Britain. Whenever Wilson comes to America he dispatches one of his aides to O'Brien for new instructions. Half a dozen European politicians have O'Brien's commendium. But even he was a bit surprised a couple of weeks ago when Philippine President Marcos asked him to come visit the Philippines where the manual had proved useful in the recent elections.

While O'Brien thrives in the excitement of convention halls, he is of modest mien, rarely looking for the limelight or throwing his weight around arrogantly. While he has a penchant for obscure hotel rooms that suggest the torchlight era of politics, he has none of the cigar-scorched, rumpled look of the old political titans. His tailoring has the Italian cut, his smoke is a long cigaret and his drink is a very dry martini. He loves to growl, "What the hell, I'm just an old pol." But the fact is that he has four honorary doctor's degrees and he is firmly established as the capital's resident professor of politics.

O'Brien doesn't fool himself about his role, which may be a reason for his success. He figures the candidates are 90 to 95 percent of every battle. Organization and wise political tactics account for the remaining few percentage points, but they can be crucial. O'Brien has never lost his love for the great spectacles he witnessed when he was a boy orator campaigning for James Michael Curley in Massachusetts. But he was always bothered by those great exhortations *from the bosses to vote the straight party* ticket and make certain that only just the right people voted. He was one of the first professional politicians to preach that every eligible citizen should register and vote, figuring correctly that the Democrats would prosper most when there was broad voter participation. Working under one of the best candidates of modern times, John F. Kennedy, O'Brien helped establish the revolutionary precept that Democrats were to be found not just in the big cities but in the suburbs. He taught that telephone campaigns and teas and Christmas cards were useful political tools, that high school kids influenced their parents, that folks of all ages and all incomes just needed a little encouragement to join in campaign work, that you found the people downtown and not at the airports, that shopping centers were great places for speaking, shaking hands and attaching bumper stickers. It was all small stuff, almost too boring for some of the big shots, but Kennedy paid attention—and it made the difference.

In Washington now, O'Brien roams from his palatial digs in the Post Office Department (physically the largest office in official bureaucracy) to the Capitol to an office kept for him on the second floor of the White House. The phone calls pour in since his name is the only one in high political circles that has endured and still gets action.

His special concern is the 80 freshman congressmen who have voted down the line for the Great Society. He is less pessimistic about their future than some. He has found them superb pupils, not only voting right but, as he says, "hitting the old-red-eyed flight back home every weekend to work their districts." When the war issue became a grave concern to the party several weeks ago, O'Brien lifted his voice above the others to say the best Democratic politics was to support the President down the line. The primary elections which followed proved him right. The doves lost the most.

Postmaster and politician—that's only two thirds of O'Brien's duties today. He remains, as he was under Kennedy, the President's chief lobbyist for the Administration's legislation. His patient hours with congressmen are unexciting. But the legislation they helped bring in is not. He is trouble shooter and father-confessor for countless legislators. When it appeared he was leaving government (before he was appointed Postmaster General), Congress panned a farewell bash unprecedented in warmth and size. A while back some Republicans gave a lunch and invited O'Brien. When he came in they rose as one and applauded. Perhaps most of all the Capitol values O'Brien as just about the only man who has held important office under both Kennedy and Johnson and, depreciating neither, has served both honorably.

The Vice President Speaks at Indiana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Indianapolis was exceptionally honored on October 5, 1966, when Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY made an appearance in our city.

His remarks on that occasion were both timely and inspirational.

Accordingly, I insert at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of Vice President HUMPHREY's remarks:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND., OCTOBER 5, 1966

It's a pleasure to be here tonight with so many good Democrats.

I know there are some respectable people in this state who are not Democrats. I do not hold it against them. There are a number of Republicans I would trust with almost anything—anything, that is, except public office.

To our Republican friends we offer compassion and forgiveness, and the opportunity this November to vote Democratic again—as so many of them did in 1964.

Not quite two years ago I came to this city with this message: That the American people faced a clear choice in November of 1964. It was a choice between leadership and a vision of the future, on one hand, and nostalgia and a retreat to the past, on the other.

Tonight—as the people face another choice at the ballot box—I think it might be well to take stock of where we've been in these past two years and to chart the course ahead.

Under President Johnson's leadership, we have set out toward an American society "under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

We have, with the vision and support of the Congress and the American people, moved forward to conclude our unfinished national business.

All that we have done and sought to do has been based upon a deep and abiding faith in the abilities, the energies, the initiative, and the self-discipline of our people—and upon the firm conviction that each American should be assured the opportunity to achieve all of which he is capable.

We have sought to create a working partnership among all creative elements in our society. We have proceeded in the confidence that, when conflicts do arise, they can be resolved by reasonable men, with due regard for the particular interests involved and an over-riding regard for the interests of the American people as a whole.

We have sought to perfect a new concept of creative federalism—a cooperative relationship between federal, state, and local government designed to give the fullest possible responsibility and initiative to the units of government closest to the people. We have tried to encourage local action and enterprise, not to dominate or supplant it.

We have worked for creation of an economic environment where the private economy might have maximum freedom of expression.

Our work has been justified by strong and sustained economic growth—now in its 67th straight month.

It is growth which has not benefited one group at the expense of another, but in which all have shared.

More people have jobs, at better pay, than ever before in our history.

Wages are up, profits are up, investment is up. And we have restrained inflation more successfully than any other major industrial nation, and we will continue to seek the cooperation of all groups in America to maintain the purchasing power of the dollar.

Throughout our history, our faith in the future has been placed in education. We have taken far-reaching measures to extend the scope of American education and enrich its quality.

Our efforts have been particularly directed toward two areas of critical importance—to help children handicapped by backgrounds of poverty; and to spark a revolution of creativity and innovation in our schools. And, through our Youth Opportunity Program, more than a million young Americans have been able to earn while learning—and gain experience in the world of work.

We have sought to bring full equality to all Americans in fact as well as in law.

We have begun to open up our society and economy to the forgotten sixth of our people—those who live too often without hope in our urban slums or depressed rural areas.

We have launched the war on poverty over a broad front and with a wide array of weapons—knowing that we have engaged in an undertaking unprecedented in human history, and that we must look not to any dogma but to practical experience to determine what will yield results.

The struggle for equal rights and the war against poverty are being waged not only for the good of these millions of Americans, but for all of us.

As these hitherto wasted Americans become producers, consumers, and taxpayers, our whole economy will gain fresh momentum. And the moral benefits will be immeasurable, for none of us can stand fully upright while some of us are unfairly deprived and rejected.

For all Americans, the years of retirement should be years of serenity and dignity. Medicare has lifted from our fathers and mothers one of the cruelest and heaviest crosses they have had to bear. And we have broadly expanded the benefits and coverage of social security.

We have undertaken new programs to make our cities places where people can live in comfort and safety.

We are moving to make our air more fit to breathe and our water more fit to drink.

We are taking action to make our highways, countryside, and wilderness areas more beautiful to the eye and refreshing to the spirit.

And, for the first time in history, we have made it our policy to give continuing government support to the arts and the humanities—so that Americans can lead a richer and fuller life as well as a more prosperous one.

And all these things have been done without imposing upon citizens and taxpayers the costly burden of a huge new bureaucracy. The most modern management methods are being applied in our public services, so that they can be conducted with the maximum possible economy and responsiveness to the people's needs. Today the deficit in our national budget is a little over 2 billion dollars—compared to over 12 billion dollars only seven years ago.

In all this time, we have lived in the midst of international turbulence and danger. But we have not repeated te tragedies of the past and turned inward upon ourselves.

We have accepted the responsibility of leadership and worked toward the kind of world envisaged in the United Nations Charter—a world in which large and small nations can thrive in their natural diversity, but in ever-broadening cooperaiton for peace and progress.

Until that world comes into being, we must look to the security of our nation and of those to whom we pledge our help.

We have done this through the maintenance of a military estabilshment capable of effective action aaginst any level or kind of aggression, from guerrilla insurgencies to nuclear war.

We have created armed forces, well-trained and amply equipped, able to perform superbly in battle, but also able to apply their competence and compassion in civic action—building schools, dispensaries, and bridges, healing the sick and teaching the illiterate.

Our strength, of course, is not military alone. It is the vigor of our economy.

It is in the stature of the dollar, which we have maintained by unremitting attention to our international balance of payments.

It is the unequalled productivity of our agriculture, which we are helping more effectively to meet needs both at home and abroad—while at the same time moving to put our farmers on an equal footing with the rest of our economy.

It is in the spirit and courage of the American people.

It is in our ability to lead others in common effort.

Taking the world as a whole, the forces of moderation and reason have gained ground in these last two years.

They have found a particularly hopeful expression in the growing tendency of independent nations to work fruitfully together within their countries and across national boundaries.

The Alliance for Progress has begun to yield real dividends in agriculture, industry, housing, education and health for the people of this hemisphere.

Asian peoples, settling or setting aside once bitter controversies, are working together to strengthen their nations and their regions.

The Asian Development Bank will soon open its doors, and the development of the Mekong River Basin is already well underway. Nine nations have joined in forming the new Asia and Pacific Council and are seeking to enlist others.

In Africa, the new nations are buckling down to work.

In Western Europe the movement toward economic and, ultimately, political unity persists and gains strength.

In the Eastern European nations, and even in the Soviet Union, ordinary people are demanding a fuller life and freer access to the outside world. Responding to this movement, and seeking to encourage it, we have built—and proposed to build—new bridges of trade, travel, culture and science across the gulf of ideology.

Only in Asia does communism still maintain its primitive and irrational militancy. And there, in Vietnam, we shall resist aggression while at the same time seeking a just peace. We look ahead to the time when even Asian communism may turn away from the path of force.

In particular, we recognize that there cannot be a peaceful Asia without a peaceful mainland China. And that is why, even in the face of threat and aggression, we have extended our hands to the people of Communist China—people with historic reason for friendship with us.

And that is why, in our strength and power, we are not afraid to take the extra step which may bring the world closer to a future without war.

I doubt that there have been two years in our nation's history in which more has been done to build a stronger, freer and better America able to meet its responsibilities at home and in the world.

I say that the American people chose well in 1964.

They chose men of responsibility. They chose men of compassion. They chose men of leadership.

They chose President Lyndon Johnson. They returned VANCE HARTKE to the United States Senate. They elected ANDY JACOBS to a seat in the United States Congress.

Now we are challenged, as Democrats, to hold the gains we've made . . . to build upon the firm foundation that has been set down . . . to keep America moving forward with the same momentum that exists today.

We are challenged, as Americans, to make clear in this world that America does not stand alone for the paycheck, the dividend, and the long weekend . . . that we do not intend to close ourselves within our rich boundaries while the world outside lives in trouble and poverty . . . that the fresh, shining principles of our Declaration of Independence guide us today as they have before.

We are challenged to make America, of all nations, a nation unafraid of the future . . . a nation filled with hope and faith . . . a nation where each child, whomever he is, inherits the full measure of our freedom.

This is the challenge before us. I ask your help.

Saigon Port Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, there has been much concern in the past few weeks over reports of new shipping tie-ups in the port of Saigon. The Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, has been keeping a close surveillance on port operations in Vietnam for many months. The Committee on Government Operations issued our report on October 13 recommending a number of steps to improve the handling of AID and military shipping to Vietnam. We are urging the immediate implementation of those recommendations. In the meantime, the Agency for International Development has provided the subcommittee with the following detailed information on the current port situation:

PRESENT SITUATION AT PORT OF SAIGON

The U.S. Army Port Terminal Command operates for U.S. military purposes 5 deepwater berths. AID "project" cargo consigned to either the Vietnamese Government or the AID Mission is offloaded and removed from the port to the first point of destination by the U.S. Army Port Terminal Command under the command of Colonel Jack Fuson. The former AID civilian advisors to the Port Director continue to assist under the direction of Colonel Fuson. Commercial cargo (including the AID commercial import program and the Vietnamese financed commercial imports) and most of the AID project cargo offloaded by the U.S. military, flow through the commercial section of the port consisting of seven deepwater berths. This commercial section has recently been placed under the direction of General Lan who has been detailed from the Vietnamese Army as Port Director. Military cargo and AID goods handled by the U.S. Army are flowing quite satisfactorily. Close and effective cooperative relationships have been worked out between AID, the U.S. military and the GVN authorities regarding this portion of the port activities.

The commercial portion of the port, which had improved substantially, is again encountering increasing problems because of the reluctance of importers to clear their cargo from port warehouses and barges, reportedly largely as a reaction to the recent essential deflationary steps of devaluation and tightened credit policy. U.S. authorities have been pressing for more expeditious action on the part of the Vietnamese Government in penalizing importers whose goods clog warehouses.

In recent weeks, the GVN has revoked import privileges for some importers not removing cargo within ten days, and confiscated some cargo remaining longer than 30 days. More action along these lines should improve the situation. Gen. Lan recently placed seven day embargo on discharge of general cargo into barges. The purpose of this embargo was to enable the importers to inventory the cargo in barges in order that custom clearance and barge discharge could be expedited. Although this action delayed the discharge of commercial ships during this period, it resulted in more rapid customs clearance and discharge of barges for subsequent use.

In an effort to exert maximum scheduling and priorities control over the flow of shipping into Saigon, as much as possible of the AID-financed commodities, including a substantial tonnage of GSA bulk procurement for the commercial import program, is being handled through the military transportation system under a recently concluded agreement between AID and DOD.

Most of the materials handling equipment indicated as required for full capacity port operation has been delivered and the rest is on order and due in shortly under expedited schedules.

Recently the buildup in "backlog of ships" has attracted attention. On the commercial side this is due primarily to the problem of importers' clogging warehouses. On the military side some of the ships reported as backlogged are standing by for unloading at the new facilities at Vung Tau, not for Saigon.

Although the backlog of ships for Saigon is large, tonnages going through the port are increasing steadily and average total ship turnaround time (waiting and unloading) for commercial ships has decreased substantially to a present figure of about 27 days. Turnaround time on exclusively military cargoes is substantially shorter. In effect, although congestion is still serious, a larger volume of goods is flowing with less waiting time than was previously the case at the height of the port crisis.

However, the port congestion problem will not be completely solved until new facilities now under expedited construction, such as barge off-loading sites and the U.S. military Newport, are completed.

Following is the text of a cablegram sent October 5, 1966 from the U.S. AID mission in Saigon to the headquarters of the Agency for International Development in Washington:

Subject: AP news release of Oct. 3 on Saigon port.

1. This is a follow-up to referenced telecon and contains additional points considered pertinent to subject.

2. Categorically deny allegation that MACV/USAID feuding. Cooperation excellent.

3. Re allegation that more than 60 freighters waiting to be unloaded. Records of chief pilot, Saigon River (official record of the port authority) indicate 27 ships waiting for Saigon port call-up at Vung Tau on October 3. Additionally, 3 military vessels working there for total of 30 at Vung Tau that date. Of ships waiting call-up 2 were fertilizer ships; 1 cement ship; 3 Japanese ships who accept only a certain pier; and a certain transit shed; and 1 empty coaster. This leaves 21 general cargo ships awaiting call-up, versus alleged 60.

4. To reduce cost of war risk insurance and accommodate personnel problems, common procedure to hold ships at outlying ports. On October 3 three ships held Hong Kong and two Manila.

5. Although Navy Day preparations had some adverse effects on channel and harbor availabilty, degree unknown but probably not significant.

6. The slowdown of cargo being discharged as previously reported is still due to slowness of importers removing general cargo from the port transit sheds. Average commercial cargo removal from port customs sheds has been approx 722 metric tons per day for past 2 months. Reportedly tigher credit has reduced supply of operating capital in hands of importers (over-extended credit-wise) who are reluctant to withdraw stocks and clear merchandise through customs delaying payment bank loans negotiated at low interest rates. However, bank controls indicate credit is problem only to limited degree. More significantly we believe are signs that sellers' market declining which was our objective. Significant that bagged cargoes at the buoys (being discharged by US military, NACO and commercial importers) are receiving expeditious discharge of between 500 and 1,000 tons per day per ship.

7. Contributing factor to slowdown of cargo discharge may be, repeat may be, current requirement for orderly loading and inventory of barges. However, not considered significant. Since barge embargo lifted, rate of discharge of barges has increased from average of 12 per day to average 18 per day.

8. Although General Lan, director general of ports, has been sick and unable to report for duty past 2 weeks, there is no evidence that this has had an adverse impact on port operations.

9. Re shortage of equipment, USAID has turned over to Saigon port the following equipment:

Cranes (10- and 20-ton)	20
Forklifts (6,000- and 15,000-pound capacity)	57
Jeeps	12
Tractor, whse	10
Trailer, whse	4
Tractor, industrial	3
Trailer, flatbed	10
Trucks, dump	8
Trucks, flatbed	24
Trucks, platform	2

In addition, USAID has made available to U.S. Army for port, clearance 52 flatbed trucks, plus 2 tugs and 10 lighters.

10. The report that two U.S. Army tanks dropped into the Saigon River from barge substantially correct. The incident is presently under investigation by U.S. military authorities.

Lodge 11. MACV concurs with para. 2.

Report to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, during the 11 years I have served in the House I have reported to the people of my district about my activities and the accomplishments of Congress in the session just closing. Thus, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the first portion of a report to the people of the 16th Congressional District of Michigan regarding my activities and accomplishments during the 2d session of the 89th Congress which is now coming to an end:

(By JOHN D. DINGELL)

I am deeply grateful to the people of the 16th District of Michigan for the privilege of serving them in Congress.

As this Session grinds to a late close, I am again taking to my typewriter to report to the people of the District I serve, as I have done in every one of the previous 11 sessions of Congress which I have attended.

MORE THAN A DECADE

This is my sixth term in Congress, which means I have served some 11 years.

I was first elected in 1955 to succeed my father, the late Representative John D. Dingell, who had served the former 15th District in Detroit for almost 23 years.

In 1964, after the Michigan Legislature created new Congressional Districts, voters elected me to serve the new 16th District.

CLEAN WATER

In Congress I have worked hard to improve Social Security laws, to launch the Medicare program, to pass fish and wildlife conservation legislation, to clean up America's lakes and rivers, to purify the air, and in as many ways as possible to make this country a healthier and better place in which to live.

When I came to Congress there were no Federal air and water pollution control statutes. One of my first actions was to begin work on what was to become the original Federal water pollution control statute, authorizing pollution abatement actions by the Federal Government.

Since that time I have drafted laws which have tightened enforcement and increased Federal anti-pollution expenditures to $150 million a year.

DETROIT RIVER

The Detroit River cleanup, now started, grows out of a bill which I introduced and fought for, and which Congress passed in 1961. The 1965 law authorizing Federal water quality standards was a milestone. More and more Congressmen are taking up the cause every year. Only a few days ago I helped arrange a helicopter tour to show Detroit River conditions to Members from other States. I am working to secure adoption of legislation, of which I am a sponsor, to increase Federal contributions for water pollution control to about $1 billion a year.

COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

I serve on the Select Committee on Small Buiness, where I head a Subcommittee that reviews policies of regulatory agencies; the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, where I head the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation; and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, where I serve on the Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee.

RADIO FOR POLICE

Often Committees get results without passing laws. My Small Business Subcommittee persuaded the Federal Communications Commission to try using a vacant local TV channel to provide added police radio channels in New York City. If this test works out well police in Detroit and other cities will be able to expand their mobile radio systems to give better protection to our citizens.

SMALL BUSINESS ADVERTISERS

My Subcommittee also caused NBC and ABC networks to offer more prime advertising time to small advertisers, and in substance to eliminate quantity discounts given to big time buyers.

AIRLINES STRIKE SETTLEMENT

The action of myself and several other members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee helped break the deadlock in the airlines strike by getting management and the unions back to the bargaining table.

PUBLIC HEALTH HOSPITAL TO REMAIN OPEN

A review by my Committee of the United States Public Health Service Hospital system enabled me to persuade that agency to modernize its old hospital at Detroit, rather than to close it. The Detroit Public Health Service Hospital has served generations of Great Lakes sailors, and now also serves Federal employees.

AUTO SAFETY

I put a lot of work into the Auto Safety bill when it reached the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on which I serve, and I was able to close two loopholes the Senate had left. One dealt with the safety of autos now on the roads, and the other with periodic vehicle inspections.

Many newspapers, such as the Detroit Free Press and the Washington Post, praised our House Auto Safety bill. I am satisfied the strong new Auto Safety law will save many lives, and also that it will not unnecessarily burden automobile production.

MEDICARE

The Medicare program which began this year represents a personal success. I have always advocated National health insurance, and was one of the first to introduce this great legislation. My good friend, Speaker JOHN W. MCCORMACK, recognized this personal aspect by inviting me to preside over the House of Rpresentatives when the Medicare bill was enacted.

SOCIAL SECURITY

I was an author of the legislation which lowered Social Security retirement ages, and provided for other Social Security reforms. This year I introduced a "portable pension" bill, designed to protect workers from losing pension rights when they change jobs.

LAKE SALMON

One of my bills enacted into law this Congress will help Michigan populate the Great Lakes with salmon; both the large Coho salmon and the smaller Kokonee salmon. I also had a law passed to set up Federal refuges for wildlife species in danger of extinction.

GREAT NEW LAWS

This 1965-66 Congress now ending has been the first since the New Deal to combine the team-work of a progressive, forward-looking Democratic majority in both Houses with a forward-looking President.

The result has been historic. In the First Session I voted for 21 new laws, which I firmly believe will make life better for every American.

Among them were: Medicare; Federal aid for public schools, colleges, universities and medical schools; student scholarships; immigration law reforms; voting rights guarantees; Social Security improvements; War on Poverty; Federal aids for cities and suburbs, particularly housing aids; drug controls; cleaner water and purer air controls; expansion of manpower training; and the formation of a cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development.

MORE NEW LAWS

Congress authorized mutually beneficial free trade in auto parts with Canada. This year it passed Auto and Highway Safety laws, Minimum Wage improvement, and the Cold War GI bill and I hope by final adjournment we will have passed Truth in Packaging, a Demonstration Cities bill, and other important measures.

AID FOR CITIES

Congress is rightfully giving increasing attention to growth and change in urban areas. Seven out of 10 Americans now live in cities and suburbs. Nearly one out of every five tax dollars received by States, cities and local governments now comes from Federal taxes.

The 16th Congressional District shares in $27,000,000 in War on Poverty projects. I have arranged to have a $400,000 Rouge River improvement grant inserted in the pending Rivers and Harbors bill. During the past year I have given special attention to Federal aid projects from nearly every city and township in the 16th District.

PRESIDENTIAL PRAISE

I received a letter from President Lyndon B. Johnson recently which gave me a warm feeling. It said:

"As a champion of the small businessman, as a protector of the natural resources and beauty of our country, and as a participant in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's work on legislation of vital importance to our prosperity, health and safety, you are one of our most valued legislators.

"With appreciation and warm personal regards.

"Sincerely,

"LYNDON B. JOHNSON."

FEDERAL AID CONFERENCE

More than 60 Mayors and other public officials from every city and township in the 16th District attended a Federal aid conference called by Rep. John D. Dingell in Washington. It was the first held to acquaint local administrators with the big changes made by the 1965 laws and it became a model for similar meetings held later.

Mr. William Burnett Stokely, Jr., of Newport, Tenn.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the hearts of all Tennesseans are saddened by the death of Mr. William Burnett Stokely, Jr., at his boyhood home in Newport, Tenn., on Monday, October 17.

Mr. Stokely, the chairman of the board of Stokely-Van Camp Co., is known throughout Tennessee and the Nation as a philanthropist and as the greatest private benefactor of the University of Tennessee, and we will all be forever in his debt for the unbounded generosity he bestowed on our educational, medical, and religious institutions.

Mr. Stokely grew up on a Cocke County farm and worked in the fields and in the Stokely's cannery. In 1918, he served in the U.S. Army, and upon his return, he entered the University of Tennessee, from which he received a degree in business administration with honors in 1922.

At the age of 28, Mr. Stokely became president of the Stokely Bros. Co. Under his direction, the enterprise acquired the Van Camp Packaging Co. and spread its offices into Hawaii, Canada, and Puerto Rico. At the time of his death, Mr. Stokely was chairman of the board.

Although the farflung operations of the Stokely Co. made it necessary for Mr. Stokely to live in Indianapolis, his love and interest in East Tennessee never dulled. He said many times on various occasions, as he did at the dedication of the Stokely Memorial Library in Newport last May, "I am proud I am from Newport. I am a Tennessean at heart and never deny it."

The recipients of Mr. Stokely's generosity include East Tennessee Baptist Hospital and Webb School in Knoxville, Harrison-Chilhowie Baptist Academy in Seymour, Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, and the First Baptist Church in Newport. To the University of Tennessee, which he served as chairman of the University's Development Council, Mr. Stokely gave more than $600,000, of which approximately $500,000 went to complete the university fieldhouse that is named in honor of him, his father, and his son, all of whom are graduates of the university.

Mr. Stokely also established an annual scholarship at the university's college of business administration, and he often challenged the alumni to give more to their school. At the conclusion of my remarks, I will insert the statement made by Dr. Andrew D. Holt, president of the university, when he learned of Mr. Stokely's death.

Mr. Speaker, few lives are so richly endowed with the spirit of untiring giving as Mr. William B. Stokely's was. We can but follow his example and dedication and continue to support our educational and religious institutions, our hospitals and libraries.

I extend to Mrs. W. B. Stokely, Sr., his mother, and to his son, daughters, sisters, and all the members of the family my deep sympathy in their great loss, and I want them to know what a great honor it is for me to represent here in the Congress of the United States the area and people who produced this truly great man, Mr. William B. Stokely.

Under unanimous consent I include the editorial from the Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel, as well as Dr. Holt's statement:

Statement of Dr. Andrew D. Holt, President of the University of Tennessee, as quoted in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal.

"I am deeply shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Bill Stokely, all the more so because we had a wonderful visit with him on the campus just this past weekend. The passing of this warm-hearted gentleman is a great loss for the University, for he has expressed his personal interest in his alma mater in countless ways on many, many occasions.

"The fine William B. Stokley Athletics Center now under construction on our campus is the most prominent example of his constant interest in UT, for he gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to make it possible. At this sad hour we are especially thankful that this wonderful structure will perpetuate his memory.

"But Bill Stokely's interest in UT went far beyond the giving of mere dollars. He had a marvelous talent for using his interest in and concern for the university to stimulate the support of others. He twice challenged UT's alumni to outdo themselves in the Annual Giving Program, and both times added thousands of dollars to that fund when they showed him that they could. As a highly effective member and former chairman of the UT Development Council for many years, he not only was a vital spark in the work of that valuable group but also was a loud voice in behalf of the university wherever he went in the United States and the world.

The university has lost a true friend. We join Tennesseans in mourning the passing of this successful American industrialist whose generous spirit and warm heart has meant so much to us all."

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel]

WILLIAM B. STOKELY, JR.

His love of his native East Tennessee never dimmed. William B. Stokely Jr. was born on a Newport farm and became head of the third-largest food processing company in the country.

But he is better known around here for his gifts than for his business success. His biggest donation was $500,000 last year to double the size of U-T's Fieldhouse. But this one gift was far from the whole measure of his giving. Churches, schools, colleges throughout East Tennessee all benefited from his generosity.

Men who combine such wealth and such a compassionate heart are few—and all East Tennessee and more were the losers in Bill Stokely's death.

Further Price Boosts for Candy, Cookies, Ice Cream Loom as Ingredient Costs Rise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal reports another rise in the price of sugar, resulting, of course, in increased costs to the consumer. The sugar quota system, which proponents claim would stabilize the price of sugar, has not done so.

There was evidence last May that while there was a surplus of world sugars, what had been planted in beets and cane would not be enough to fulfill U.S. sugar needs. With the failure of the Department of Agriculture to anticipate demand and the consequent price rise, we have a shortage of refined sugar today. The result of the Department of Agriculture's failure, for whatever reason, to anticipate the situation—while others close to the sugar situation warned of shortages—has resulted in direct harm to the consumer and great profits for the few.

The Wall Street Journal report follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 3, 1966]

COMMODITIES: FURTHER PRICE BOOSTS FOR CANDY, COOKIES, ICE CREAM LOOM AS INGREDINET COSTS RISE

(By Stephen Josefik)

NEW YORK.—Candy, cookies, ice cream and other sweets, already higher-priced than last year, probably will become still costlier in the months ahead.

Mounting costs of cocoa, sugar, milk, butter and eggs are pinching profit margins of confectioners, bakers and ice cream producers. So makers of these products probably will be forced to make further upward adjustments in prices unless these ingredients become cheaper.

A glance at current quotations for these commodities shows the reason for concern. Cocoa beans sell in New York for 24¼ cents a pound, up from 17 cents a year ago. Refined sugar is 10.45 cents a pound, up from 10.10 cents. Grade A butter wholesales in New York at 75¾ cents a pound, up from 63¼ cents, and eggs in Chicago are 46 cents a dozen, up 7 cents.

Climbing ingredient costs are particularly hard on candy makers, who depend heavily on holiday business. In many cases, retailers place orders for this type of candy six months or so ahead of time at pre-set prices. Price boosts of up to 8% were posted last spring for candy these companies will deliver for Thanksgiving and Christmas, but since they booked this business ingredient costs have continued upward.

"WE CAN'T CHANGE THE PRICE NOW"

Harry Berndt, owner of Bee & Bee Candy Co., Chicago, is gearing up for holiday output, and, he says, increased sugar prices "will hurt me quite a bit. After all, we have all our Christmas orders booked and we can't change the price now." Mr. Berndt figures sugar price rises since mid-June will add a half-cent a pound to the cost of making his hard candies. As for next year, he says, "It's either raise the price of candy or go out of business." Bee & Bee manufactures about 200,000 pounds of hard candy each year for bulk sales to department stores, wholesalers and baggers.

Breaker Confections, Inc., also of Chicago, says increased sugar costs will shrink earnings by as much as 7% this year on its penny candy and five-cent items. Sugar constitutes about 70% of the company's raw materials.

Fascination Candy Co., a chocolate candy maker, boosted prices by 7% last May, but now finds itself "boxed in," says its president, Max Gartner. "This is a very competitive business, and we can't raise prices again until after the first of the year." A major Chicago chocolate candy maker figures production costs on its 10-cent bars have climbed 4 to 9% from last year, but says it will hold prices for the time being. An even larger Eastern manufacturer, however, says it won't "continue to absorb all" the higher costs, and adds, "We would expect prices will be increased."

Some prices already are up. Doumak, Inc., a marshallow maker, is "in the process of increasing our price by about 5%" because of higher sugar and gelatin costs. National Biscuit Co. has levied increases of "a little over 1%" on its cookies. Martha Washington Kitchens, Inc., boosted the suggested retail price on its basic box of chocolates by 10 cents to $1.69, effective Sept. 15.

For some products the price increase may show up in other forms. Tasty Baking Co. in Philadelphia, for example, partially offsets climbing costs with "formula changes" in its line of pastries. A leading Eastern maker of fortune cookies is thinking about reducing the size of its box from the current 96 cookies.

TIGHT RAW-MATERIALS SUPPLY

Behind all these price moves is the tight supply of some raw materials and the questionable outlook for increased production in the near future. Hens, for example, tend to lay fewer eggs at this time of year and stocks are slim. In mid-August, the nation's coolers held 1,682,000 cases of eggs, down sharply from 2,996,000 cases a year earlier. At the same time, stocks of butter totaled around 91.5 million pounds, down from 219.5 million a year before. Milk production in the first eight months dropped to 84,047,000,000 pounds from 87,549,000,000 in the 1965 period.

Sugar probably will remain scarce, too. Under law, the Secretary of Agriculture controls the amount of sugar made available to U.S. consumers through marketing quotas allotted to domestic and foreign suppliers. The current quota of 10,325,000 tons will just cover this year's expected record consumption of about 10,300,000 tons, so dealers expect prices to remain at the current high level or perhaps increase slightly.

Price prospects for cocoa beans, the source of chocolate, aren't as clear, but an upward pressure does exist. Gill & Duffus, Ltd., London-based international cocoa experts, estimates global production of cocoa beans for the year ended Sept. 30 at 1,214,000 long tons, down 18% from last season's record crop, and 200,000 tons short of expected consumption in 1966.

LOWEST SINCE 1960

This means that world reserve stocks on Sept. 30 were reduced to about 350,000 tons a year earlier. The smaller carryover, equivalent to a three-month supply at the current rate of use, is the lowest since 1960: Prices toward the end of that year ranged as high as 45 cents a pound.

Analysts say it's too early to make accurate predictions for 1966–67 cocoa output, but they have reasons for pessimism. In

Ghana, the leading cocoa producing country, production of the small "mid-crop" was just completed. Purchases from growers by the Ghana Marketing Board, an index of output, totaled 13,029 tons, down 13% from a year earlier. Although there is no absolute relationship between the mid-crop and the following main-crop harvest, which should begin this month, analysts note that in the past several years a mid-crop of less than 15,000 tons never has been followed by a main crop of more than 398,000 tons. However, some early guesses on the new production run as high as 450,000 tons, up from about 400,000 tons last year.

Political upheavals in Nigeria, the second-ranking producer, may have diverted farmer attention from care of the sensitive cocoa trees. And a recent outbreak of pod rot in Bahia, Brazil, is estimated to have hit 30% of the trees in that big producing area.

Toward a Draft Without Guns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the House an excellent article which appeared in the October 15, 1966, edition of Saturday Review. The article entitled "Toward a Draft Without Guns" is written by Harris Wofford, a member of the task force that set up the Peace Corps, now its Associate Director and Chairman of the Peace Corps' Education Task Force.

Professor Wofford compellingly argues for a volunteer service corps. He uses the national service system of Israel as an example of how such a corps might work and of its usefulness. The article is a fine contribution to the dialog on national service and the draft and should be read by all of us:

[From the Saturday Review of Oct. 15, 1966]

Toward a Draft Without Guns

(By Harris Wofford)

Universal civilian service, wrote William James in 1910, "is only a question of blowing on the spark till the whole population gets incandescent . . . a question of time, of skillful propagandism, and of opinion-making men seizing historic opportunities." In 1966, with the U.S. Secretary of Defense and the U.N. Secretary General both making the same proposal, and with a special Presidential Commission considering it, new sparks are flying, opinion-making men are blowing, and a historic opportunity may be at hand.

On May 18, Secretary McNamara proposed that we move toward universal service "by asking every young person in the United States to give one or two years of service to his country—whether in one of the military services, in the Peace Corps, or in some other volunteer developmental work at home or abroad." Initially, this was read as a call for *compulsory* civilian service. But McNamara promptly explained that he meant universal *voluntary* service, that "asking" every young person did not mean "requiring."

Universal voluntary service seems to be a contradiction in terms—unless the day really is coming, as Secretary General U Thant recently prophesied, when people everywhere "will consider that one or two years of work for the cause of development either in a faraway country or in a depressed area of his own community is a normal part or one's education."

That day has come in Israel. At least two years of national service, in either regular military duty, land settlement, or basic literacy education and job training, are now a normal part of the education of every young man or woman. The national service law formally reflects the pioneering tradition created by three generations of practically universal volunteering. Learning-by-service is also now established as part of all higher education in Ethiopia. The Haile Selassie I University requires, as a condition for any degree, one year of teaching or other development service in a difficult area of the country, usually after the junior year in college. Ethiopia was responding in part to the spread of the volunteer service idea around the world, represented in Haile Selassie's Court by several hundred American volunteers, and by volunteers from Sweden, Britain, and Germany—three of some thirty countries now operating their own domestic or overseas Peace Corps.

In developing countries, the need to mobilize voluntary labor, especially among educated young people, is imperative. In America, however, probably only McNamara could have rescued the idea of volunteer service from the political periphery to which it had been relegated by Vietnam. But it remains to be seen whether America—which, through the Peace Corps, has brought the idea of volunteering to world-wide attention—will now respond in turn to the Ethiopian innocation and the example of Israel.

Volunteering, according to de Tocqueville, was the animating spirit of nineteenth-century America. That spirit stirred again with John Kennedy. Will Lyndon Johnson now tap it on a much larger scale? Will the administration that established "escalate" as a word of war find ways to escalate volunteering for works of peace to a new level of practically universal participation?

In a little-noticed talk at the University of Kentucky last year, the President promised "to search for new ways" through which "every young American will have the opportunity—and feel the obligation—to give at least a few years of his or her life to the service of others in this nation and in the world." In signing the 1966 Peace Corps Act last month, he said that he hoped the search would "develop a manpower service program for young people which could work at every level to transform our society," and lead to the day "when some form of voluntary service . . . is as common in America as going to school." With the President's appointment of a special National Advisory Commission on Selective Service headed by Burke Marshall, and his listing of national service proposals as one of the items on which the Commission is to report in January, that "search for new ways" is now seriously under way.

Is there a real need for a universal service program involving 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 young people? Apparently *not* for their *military* service—or not for more than about 600,000 young men a year. Former President Eisenhower to the contrary notwithstanding, the Pentagon says it opposes universal military training. What, then are the nation's needs for nonmilitary service by young volunteers? The President says that volunteers are required in "every area of national need," especially in teaching, alleviating poverty, and conservation.

Teaching is one field where volunteers have already proved themselves. More than 10,000 Peace Corps volunteers, few of whom were professional teachers, have taught in classrooms overseas, contributing energy, hope, enthusiasm, perspective, and innovating spirit. The same contributions have been made at home by tens of thousands of volunteers in Project Head Start and in special remedial and enrichment programs of the War on Poverty.

But we have only begun to utilize volunteer teaching to meet our educational needs. Congress and communities all over the country are calling for the expansion of Project Head Start far beyond its present enrollment of 500,000 preschool children. Other new special-education programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the extensive proposals of the White House Conference on Civil Rights require massive numbers of volunteers. And now the National Education Association is urging that full-school-year public education be extended to four-and five-year-olds.

Where are the teachers to make such education possible for 5,000,000 additional students? With special training and supervision, hundreds of thousands of volunteers, supported by a Peace Corps-like subsistence allowance, could be the answer. To move toward universal early childhood education, we may need to move toward universal service.

These needs, present or predictable, increasing as our population mounts, could readily absorb the labor of all potential college volunteers. But college students account for only 30 percent of the eighteen to twenty-one age group. Are there important needs that could be met by the civilian service of the non-college majority? If more than 2,000,000 young men and women turning eighteen this year but neither going to college nor entering the armed services are excluded, the program should be called "college and university student service," not "universal service."

Combat commanders prefer the nineteen to twenty age group, according to recent Defense Department testimony, and eight out of ten military volunteers are under twenty. Are there not also valuable civilian roles for volunteers of this age? If men are old enough to fight, they should be old enough to take on constructive peacetime assignments. Who is too tall to teach? Whose feet are too flat to be a tutor? Why shouldn't almost everyone be 1-A for national service?

The young men and women coming out of high school are themselves a major underdeveloped resource. They represent America's future. They need to be asked to give some kind of active national service. They need "to get the childishness knocked out of them, and to come back into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas," wrote James. They need to break the present lock-step system of continuous classroom education, says Father Theodore Hesburgh. They need to test themselves and discover unexpected strengths, says David Riesman. They need to cross cultural frontiers, experience the outside world, and become world citizens, says Mary Bunting.

Most observers of the first 10,000 returning Peace Corps volunteers found them more mature, curious, and serious, more interested in education, community development, and public service than most of their peers who stayed at home. The 4,000 who have returned to colleges and universities, mostly to graduate schools remind professors of the GIs who came back from World War II. American education was never so alive or teaching so worthwhile and student spirit so high as in those brief years when the majority of men on campuses had served in dangerous or frustrating assignments around the world. Haile Selassie I University reports the same thing about its first seniors who have returned from a year's service in difficult provincial teaching assignments.

The need for this kind of "experimental education"—learning-by-doing—is not limited to underdeveloped countries or to an elite group of American college students. The young men and women who don't go to college, or who wouldn't be selected by the

Peace Corps, still need to discover the world, whether in a far-away country or a nearby slum; they need to develop their capacities for sympathy and citizenship; they need to be given the practical challenge of direct personal participation in teaching and community action. For their own growth the dropout from high school and the would-be Ph.D., the students from Harlem and from Scarsdale, need to come together as volunteers, to live and work, teach and learn together.

In fact, a winning strategy in the War on Poverty or in the struggle for integration must include programs that bring together young men and women of all races, regions, and classes, in radically new settings and assignments. If Negro and white, North and South, city and suburb can join in common volunteering, many of the next generation will free themselves of race prejudice and poverty. Their new perspectives, ambitions, and opporunities would make it dificult for them to sink back into apathy.

Israel is proving that this can be done. All young Israelis get an initial period of basic training. Those who come from backward communities, who do not know modern health practices and do not have any job skill, are given special training. Others go as volunteers to form new pioneer farm settlements. Others go into the regular armed forces. By drawing all of its young people into this intense educational experience, Israel is forging one nation; it is integrating not a tenth but half of its population.

How can this be done in America? Secretary McNamara has announced that the military intends to take into service and to give special training each year to 100,000 young men from "poverty-encrusted" backgrounds, who up to now would have been rejected.

How can nonmilitary programs follow suit so that the whole younger generation is involved? Probably not by drafting every young person and offering alternative civilian service to those not choosing—or not required for—military srevice. Such a universal draft could be seen merely as the extension of the present ten years of compulsory education to eleven or twelve. But, though a Gallup poll published in July shows 72 per cent of the people favoring such compulsory universal service, there appears to be little political support for it.

Probably not by one great new National Service Corps, either. Although Marion K. Sanders gave a good case for this in the *New York Times Magazine* on August 7, most of the proponents of national service prefer some form of programed diversity. Instead of a centralized bureaucracy, they seek a scheme that would be based on and would further release the power of the independent sector in American life. This would fit both the American tradition of diversity and the anti-bureaucratic mood of the younger generation.

Among ideas that the President's Advisory Commission might consider are:

Volunteer Service Fellowships. These fellowships would provide living allowances and possibly, later, educational assistance to volunteers from age sixteen and up who work in voluntary service programs, at home or abroad. Like the GI Bill of Rights, which enabled individual veterans to enroll in the college or university of their choice, this program would enable individuals to seek enrollment in a wide variety of volunteer efforts, both private and public. With such volunteers available, churches, civic organizations, students associations, colleges and universities, school boards, and new institutions set up for this purpose would be encouraged to design new volunteer projects.

Volunteer Service Summers. Three-month programs would be designed for all Americans at the time they leave high school. Drawing on the experience of Outward Bound, the OCC camps, Peace Corps-VISTA training, and military basic training, they would bring together young people of all backgrounds; involve some actual service, whether in construction, conservation, or teaching; and through films, readings, discussions, and personal encounters present the wide range of volunteer oportunities open in the military, the Peace Corps, VISTA, and private programs.

A National Volunteer Registry. Every American, while in high school, could be asked—but not compelled—to register in a nationally-run roster, which would then be kept up to date in later life. Registrants would record their interests, skills, volunteer experience, and available periods for service. Various volunteer agencies could use that information to recruit volunteers, sending news of relevant oportunities to the registrants at appropriate times.

Local Voluntary Service Boards. These could be established by the President to work alongside the present Selective Service Boards. They could include civic leaders, representatives of voluntary-service organizations, and former Peace Corps or VISTA volunteers. They would work in the community to provide information on volunteer service opportunities, both overseas and at home.

Academic Credit for Volunteer Service. High schools, colleges, and universities could encourage students to enlist in voluntary nonmilitary programs or in the armed forces before or during their higher education. In admitting students, colleges and universities could give weight to such a period of service—or possibly even require it as a condition for admission. Or they could incorporate periods of service into their curriculum, a modification of the present junior-year-abroad." Instead of study in Europe, students would work and learn in difficult assignments in developing areas at home or abroad, for a summer, a quarter, a semester, a year, or the regular two-year Peace Corps term. Antioch College has pioneered work-study programs, and two colleges—Western Michigan and Franconia—have introduced five-year "Peace Corps B.A.'s," in which Peace Corps service is given approximately one year's academic credit. Graduate degree programs, especially for masters in teaching, agriculture, community development, and public health, could include periods of service.

In all of these proposed programs, special consideration will have to be given to designing opportunities for non-college high-school graduates or dropouts. William James's quaint list of duties for his "army enlisted against Nature" will not be very helpful. Our "gilded youths," he wrote, would go off "according to their choice" to "coal and iron mines, to freight trains, to fishing fleets in December, to dishwashing, clothes-washing, and window-washing, to road-building and tunnel-making, to foundries and stoke-holes, and to the frames of skycrapers."

Neither Congress nor anybody else is going to finance the fishing fleets in December. There are, however, needs, nor so exotic, which younger volunteers could help meet. One of them might even involve washing dishes and clothes. Millions of working mothers, especially in poverty-stricken families, desperately need some system of good day-care for their children. Volunteers just out of high-school could be trained to provide this on assignments in homes or special day-care centers.

In many of the domestic programs for college students, high school graduates could serve as part of a team, or on their own. Arranging worthwhile assignments for the high school dropouts, the ones who fail the Army's minimal examinations, and especially those demoralized by slum living and racial discrimination, will be much more difficult. So far, the Job Corps is the main social invention in this field. We must be still more inventive if universal service is to be a reality.

How does all this affect the draft? None of the above requires a revision of the draft, but without some revision no set of new programs could approach universal voluntary service. For the present draft selection and deferment system discourages nonmilitary volunteering. As one of the members of the Marshall Commission, Kingman Brewster of Yale, has said, it encourages a "cynical avoidance of service" by imposing "involuntary military service upon those who cannot hide in the endless catacombs of formal education."

Currently, uncertainty hangs over the lives of millions of men waiting until they are twenty-six or older to know if they must go into the army. A man who volunteers for the Peace Corps knows that he may still be drafted upon his return. He may be ready to spend two years of his life in some kind of service, but for many the prospect of a combined four years of service seems too long. If the call to military service, whether by lot or the present peculiar arrangement, could come for all men right after they were eighteen, then the shadow of uncertainty would be lifted. There still might be educational deferments for those called, but these would be real deferments involving a clear commitment to serve upon graduation. Those not called would be free to volunteer for nonmilitary service without the threat of being drafted later.

The President has gone further than this. On August 19, he said he was asking the Marshall Commission to consider this specific question: "Can we—without harming national security—establish a practical system of nonmilitary alternatives to the draft?"

If such alternative service were offered to the minority of men called in the draft—not imposed upon all young men but given as an option to the fraction of men called up to serve—this would be a quantum jump for volunteering. The recent Gallup finding suggests that the armed forces would be able to get enough men under this system. Serving in Europe and America, as most military men do, or even in Vietnam, might have more appeal to many than two or three years in American slums or Asian, African, or Latin American villages. (One proposal is for three years of nonmilitary service to be an alternative to two years in the armed forces.)

This step would still only mean "moving toward" universal service, as the President and McNamara proposes. Two-thirds or more of the men subject to the draft, and all women, would be affected only if they chose to volunteer. The growth of volunteering might be only tenfold in the first years of the program—not the hundredfold increase required for truly universal service. A practical way to begin would be to increase the Peace Corps to Jack Vaughn's goal of 50,000, to turn VISTA into an organizing and supervising agency for another 50,000 domestic volunteers; to increase the Job Corps to about 50,000 and add a component of service to its work; and to begin a GI-bill kind of fellowship program for another 50,000 volunteers.

If this happened, and the idea of volunteer service spread, those drafted into the Army would soon be the minority. Then, instead of talking about exemptions for Peace Corps Volunteers, we would find the problem turned upside down. It could be said that those drafted for military service were exempt from the system of universal voluntary service. In fact, if practically all young Americans came to feel the obligation to volunteer for some kind of service, the draft might be put out of business altogether. All the calculations of the high cost of putting the military on an entirely volunteer basis leave out the possibility of universal voluntary service.

How much would such a volunteer service program cost? Not as much in a year as one month of the war in Vietnam. Not as much as doing nothing—as failing to mobilize the talents and labor of the younger generation. Not as much as hiring professional teachers or social workers or construction men—if we could find enough of them—to do what these volunteers could also do. The cost may vary from a few hundred dollars per volunteer to the Peace Corps' annual per-volunteer cost of about $8,000. It is the cost of adding a year or two of essential public education for all American students.

This may seem high to Congressional armed services committees. Their legislative center of gravity is on defense rather than on matters concerned with education and development. Even Secretary McNamara might feel ill at ease making his case that defense is development before them—as ill at ease as Allen Ginsberg telling Congress about LSD. But Burke Marshall is a lawyer of far-ranging vision and he has a Commission of opinion-making men. They should appreciate the "fundamental question" that Secretary McNamara said he was asking:

"Who is Man? Is he a rational animal? . . . He draws blueprints for Utopia. But never quite gets it built. . . . Coercion, after all, merely captures Man. Freedom captivates him."

National Business Women's Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ED REINECKE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, this week we are celebrating the 38th annual Business Women's Week, sponsored by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. This federation has over 3,750 local clubs in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and more than 177,500 members.

In our celebration of Business Women's Week we acknowledge the very significant contributions of women to the business and professional life of our country.

Since coming to Congress I have supported action to achieve one of the primary legislative goals of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. In March of 1965, I introduced House Joint Resolution 366 proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide equality of rights under the law to men and women. With the support of the national federation this proposed legislation should be brought before the House early in the next session of Congress.

Business and professional women in my home district have made great contributions to the economic life, and to civic and community affairs. They serve with distinction as doctors, nurses, lawyers, teachers, bank and business officials, librarians, real estate agents, government officials, merchants, news reporters, executive secretaries, and professional technicians. Most of them double as homemakers, as well. I am proud of their positive and professional influence upon our communities.

National Social Sciences Foundation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROY. H. McVICKER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, this is an age of science and technology, an age threatened by cybernetic domination. The necessity becomes increasingly apparent that we must endeavor to expand our understanding of the most intricate and complex of all phenomena, the human being and his relationship to others.

Our paramount objective is always that of increased world harmony, and ultimate world peace. It therefore becomes imperative that we try to understand why man has recurrently failed to live in concord with fellow human beings throughout the world.

As our society becomes more complex, our probems and frustrations seem to proportionately increase. I feel that there is a very grave need in our country for increased social science research that will allow us to more completely understand our own society and the societies of other nations.

The bill which I introduce today would create a National Foundation for the Social Sciences, which would encourage expanded research in the social and behavorial sciences. This foundation would be similar to the National Science Foundation and the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities and would be separate from other Federal Government agencies and departments which are currently supporting policy studies.

The foundation would support academic research in such fields as anthropology, psychology, sociology, history, law, geography, linguistics, and other relevant social sciences.

Twenty-five distinguished citizens, from both the practicing, and academic fields, would comprise a board of trustees, to be appointed by the President. The President shall call the first meeting of the board, with the first order of business the selection of a chairman and a vice chairman. The aims and purposes of the foundation would be to strengthen and increase the research in the social sciences through colleges, universities, and other nonprofit research organizations and foundations. It would hope to create a national policy for research and scholarship in the social sciences, to facilitate a greater understanding through research not only in the United States, but foreign countries as well. It would propose to expand and improve the manpower capabilities in the area of the social sciences. An additional important aspect of the foundation would be the procurement of unclassified scholarly information to be used in implementing the social and behavioral sciences, both on the domestic scene and in foreign areas. In this capacity, the foundation would serve as a civilian subcontractor.

I am introducing this bill in the House It is identical to the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Harris, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Clark, Mr. Gruening, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Kennedy of New York, Mr. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mr. Kuchel, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Monroney, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Yarborough, and Mr. Mondale.

The ideas and discussion that will be generated because of the introduction of this bill and others like it over the next several months, most surely will lay a broad basis for support not only in the academic community but in all phases of our national culture so that next year, when the Congress reconvenes, hearings on this bill can be a first order of business.

Our societies are filled with individuals who find themselves frustrated because they fail to find meaning in their own existence, who lack an understanding of themselves and their relationship to others.

I am committed to do everything I can to aid in this increased understanding through the social and behavioral sciences. I will continue to support this most vital area.

Remarks of Vice President Hubert Humphrey at the Barkley Dam Dedication, Paducah, Ky., August 20, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the people of the great State of Kentucky were highly honored on August 20 when Vice President Hubert Humphrey formally dedicated Barkley Dam, a multipurpose project located near the mouth of the Cumberland River. Since the late Vice President Alben Barkley, for whom this project was named, was a colleague and personal friend of Vice President Humphrey, it was most appropriate that he dedicate Barkley Dam and celebrate this proud day with us. At this point in the Record, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the outstanding address made by Vice President Humphrey at the dedication.

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY, AT THE BARKLEY DAM DEDICATION, PADUCAH, KY., AUGUST 20, 1966

It is good to be back in Barkley country. I am going to talk more about Alben Barkley—and less about this dam—than some of you might have expected.

When I came to Washington as a young first-term Senator—eager to change the world and sure I could do it all in that first term—I came to know and have a deep respect for Alben Barkley.

Vice President Barkley was a man of principle who often as not would disguise the depth of his feeling in the telling of a joke or story which made his point, and made it palatable.

Many of his stories were about Paducah and the people of this area—including Judge Bishop, Irvin Cobb, and others whose names I can't remember now, but heard often then.

I felt a great affection and respect for Vice President Barkley then. And, that affection and respect have grown even more, I must admit, since I have come to the office of Vice President.

Most of you know that Alben Barkley died while addressing an audience of young people at Washington and Lee University.

His last words—spoken in one of those dramatic moments that sometimes lead one to believe that life imitates are—were a summation of his entire career.

He said: "I would rather be a servant in the house of the Lord than sit in the seats of the mighty . . ."

The idea of being a public servant, of doing service for the people, was the guiding light by which Alben Barkley set his course in the world.

In over 40 years of public office in both houses of Congress and as Vice President, he stood by his course.

In a career which extended from the Wilson Administration to the Eisenhower Administration, he was always willing to call himself, without equivocation, a liberal.

He stood for the principle that the power and wealth of America should serve all our citizens.

He stood up to those who would reward the few at the expense of the many.

More than 40 years ago he fought so that the poor would not lose their money if the banks they trusted failed.

He worked to see that farmers could get credit at decent rates without mortgaging their futures.

He was instrumental in causing the federal government to help local communities build highways and develop their waterpower.

In the Great Depression he fought as Senate Majority Leader for those changes which allowed men to get on their feet even while the country was on its knees. He fought for social security and TVA. And he was among those few of us who called 20 years ago for a Medicare program.

Alben Barkley was a man who saw far ahead at home and in the world. He helped carry to the country the need for the Marshall Plan. And, in the frigid depths of the cold war, he had the vision to write this:

"Without for a moment ever relaxing in our determination to keep our powder dry, we must continue to strive to reach an honorable understanding with the Soviet Union. Because of Russia's present attitude there is no easy solution for this problem, but we should never cease trying, for the pulverization of cities—and I mean American cities as well as Russian cities—under the impact of hydorgen bombs is not an easy solution either. If we cannot obtain an agreement for the abolition of atomic weapons in time of war, we should continue to strive for an enforceable agreement for world-wide regulation and inspection of the production and use of atomic energy."

There were only a few of us who stood with him then for control of nuclear power. The people who called themselves "realists" said that it was useless to work toward any change in the Soviet Union.

But there was a change in the Kremlin, and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed. (And one of my great moments in public life was the privilege of being present at that signing.)

I believe what Alben Barkley wrote about the Soviet Union might well be applied to Communist China today.

We see no sign of moderation in the present Communist Chinese government. Yet, we do know that there are millions of people in China with reason for friendship with us.

I say that—just as we did with the Soviet Union—we must continue not only to keep our powder dry, but also to try, try and try to build peaceful bridges to Communist China so that disaster may be averted.

We may not be able to see it clearly today. But, if we keep trying, the time may come when Communist China may recognize that a policy of moderation is in its own interest.

I do not think we should be afraid today—as Alben Barkley was not afraid in the early 1950's—to take the extra step which might lead to peace.

It has always been my hope that Alben Barkley might be remembered not as the master political campaigner or the master story-teller, but as a man of courage and principle. He believed, above all, in the principle that we in our powerful nation should be the first to take initiative for peace.

Another of the principles Alben Barkley believed in was that the natural resources of this country should serve the people. He felt the great rivers of this country should be sources of wealth and well-being, not of destruction and fear.

The names of our American rivers read like poetry to anyone who knows and loves this country—the Ohio, Cumberland, Susquehanna, Tennessee, Hudson, Missouri, Mississippi and scores of others.

Yet these great rivers were once—and still are, in many places—something to be feared as they rose over their banks flooding farms, filling streets and basements, destroying property and life. They swept past cities without means of power, past houses lit by kerosene lanterns.

Alben Barkley and others helped to change that. They set in motion the projects by which these rivers were put to work for human purposes—building dams to hold the waters back . . . using those waters to make electricity to light the darkened countryside . . . giving power to industries and creating year-round waterways over which barges could move with raw materials and finished goods.

The Tennessee Valley was developed so that all these benefits—and new recreational benefits as well—could be brought to an entire region.

This dam will generate enough electricity to supply a good-sized city.

The 118-mile lake it will create on the Cumberland will be linked with Tennessee, multiplying the value of each system. The boating and fishing should be great. Here will be another link in making a great resource serve you in your daily lives.

We shall continue to develop our rivers to meet our many needs. This development is a model for the nation.

But what we see here before us today can give us a much wider hope.

The methods of regional growth which are so fruitful here in our country can be employed, with the right changes, elsewhere in the world. The great river systems of the world can and should be developed for the benefit of mankind.

Imagine a time in which the Amazon, the Nile, the Congo, the Ganges—even at the proper moment the Yangtze—might contribute their enormous wealth and energies to the world.

A great deal of the world's attention is now focused on the Mekong River in Southeast Asia. Its development would provide food, energy, transport, to the entire region. Conflict over scarce materials could be supplanted by cooperation in developing and creating new wealth.

It is hard to convince people to beat their swords into plowshares unless arable land is available.

In all past history some people and places have stood in the sunshine of prosperity while others have remained in the darkness of poverty. This has been considered as inevitable, when it has been considered at all.

Here in America we are determined that poverty shall not be inevitable—that all our people shall have a chance to live a freer, happier, richer life.

We are determined that some places and people in America should not be left behind while our country as a whole moves ahead to new well-being and prosperity.

And we have accepted that principle that Alben Barkley fought for over so many years: That it should be part of the responsibility of government to help create a balanced national prosperity.

Finally, as we celebrate this dedication, I think we would do well to share once more with each other the vision that Alben Barkley set forth in his autobiography some 12 years ago.

"If every river valley . . . could be developed as the Tennessee Valley has been," he said, "with similar results, the standard of life throughout the nation would be immensely advanced.

"I should like to see every American family living in a comfortable home, and every American child born and reared in an atmosphere sufficiently wholesome to guarantee an even chance for health and intellectual and moral development consonant with the responsibilities of American citizenship.

"I should like to live to see the world at peace where the inventive genius of man would be utilized to improve the conditions of life throughout the world. I should like to live to see the pledge of every nation respected by every other nation because it was made in good faith and observed to the letter.

"I should like to live to see the day when religious and racial bigotry and intolerance would give way to the universal recognition of the rights of every man and woman regardless of race, creed, or color.

"These ideals may constitute Utopian dreams. But if civilization is to be preserved mankind must seek their consummation."

This is a large vision indeed. But it is a vision we as Americans can have the courage to hold, as Alben Barkley held it. And, if we hold to our vision, who is to say it cannot be achieved?

Mr. George M. Frauenheim Wins National Honor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an article written by Clare Allen, which appeared in the Buffalo Courier-Express, Buffalo, N.Y., on October 16, 1966, entitled "Buffalonian To Head the AAA."

The American Automobile Association can be proud of its distinct and unique service to the motoring public. And our city of Buffalo, too, can be proud that three of its sons, serving as president of this fine organization, played a vital role in fostering and promoting its growth.

Again, a Buffalonian, Mr. George M. Frauenheim, has been elected to the presidency for a 2-year term. Knowing of his excellent background, his leadership in local community endeavors, and his dedication to any task he undertakes, Mr. Frauenheim will continue the dynamic leadership of the American Automobile Association. We congratulate him, and wish him well.

The article follows:

George M. Frauenheim Wins National Honor—Buffalonian To Head the AAA

(By Clare Allen)

The election this week of George M. Frauenheim to the presidency of the American Automobile Association is a well deserved honor for the 54-year-old Buffalonian who has long been active in business, civic and cultural activities in the community. His election also marks another important milestone in the history of the Automobile Club of Buffalo in that Frauenheim is the fourth member to be named head of the AAA.

Frauenheim is especially qualified to assume leadership of the nearly 10-million-member AAA. He joined the organization in 1949 and in addition to serving as president of the Automobile Club of Buffalo, he has been a director and is currently president of the New York State Automobile Association.

He has also been a director, member of the executive committee and senior vice president of the AAA. As president of the Frauenheim Company and the Frauenheim Realty Corporation, and as an officer in several businesses and associations, he has the executive background so necessary to conduct the affairs of the AAA.

It is noteworthy that four presidents of the Automobile Club of Buffalo have been elected president of the AAA. This may well be attributed to the fact that since its founding in 1900, two years prior to the organization of the AAA, the Buffalo club has been an especially strong group.

It has pioneered in promoting better and safer automobiles and highways; in opposing discriminatory legislation and taxes aimed at the automobile owner, and in providing services for its members. During the terms of Buffalonians as president of the AAA there have been interesting and important developments locally and nationally in the history of automobiling.

In 1907–08 when William H. Hotchkiss headed the AAA, the local club was instrumental in defeating a move by the City of Buffalo to impose a $5 tax on motor vehicles. Laurens Enos of Buffalo was president of the AAA in 1912–13. In those years the association was strongly advocating the construction of the Peace Bridge across the Niagara River, which became a reality in 1927.

During the term of George C. Diehl (1921–22) a proposed Federal tax of $10 per car was defeated largely through the efforts of the AAA. During the same period the Automobile Club of Buffalo initiated free towing and emergency repair service for its members.

Frauenheim moves into the presidency of the AAA at one of the most important periods in the history of the organization. Few inventions have been as important to man or created as many problems as the automobile . . . problems which are critical at this time. As head of the AAA he will work with local, state, national and international organizations and agencies on such matters as safer highways and automobiles, uniform traffic laws, driver education, tourist services, and legislation affecting automobiles and their drivers.

During his tenure as AAA president, Frauenheim will also work closely with the 750 clubs and branches which comprise the federation of motor clubs in the United States united under the AAA emblem, and the 50 clubs and branches of the Canadian Automobile Association, which is a member of the AAA family. These individual clubs are autonomous, non-profit organizations. However, to maintain affiliation with the AAA, they must meet certain requirements, such as providing a variety of services for their members. Typical of these are the facilities available to the 56,460 members of the Automobile Club of Buffalo.

Annually the Buffalo AAA office at 976 Delaware Ave. receives and responds to an average of 55,000 calls from members in need of emergency road service. These calls may involve anything from an empty gas tank to a wrecked automobile.

Each year approximately 50,000 AAA members contact the Buffalo office to request routings for business or pleasure trips. They are given maps and information prepared by specially trained personnel to meet the traveler's individual needs, be it for a weekend junket, a coast to coast vacation, or a motor trip in foreign countries.

From November through April the Buffalo office compiles complete reports on weather and road conditions throughout the United States and Canada and relays this information to nearly 100,000 members who telephone the office before beginning a trip. The AAA also provides information for its members on points of interest, approved hotels, motels, resorts, restaurants, campgrounds and approved garages. A world-wide travel department offers complete services for AAA members.

Looking forward to his two years as president of the AAA, Frauenheim says: "The American Automobile Association will enroll its 10-millionth member before the year is up. We think one of the main reasons for that enrollment is not the size of the AAA, but its personal and individualized service to motorists.

"As the new president of the AAA, I intend to continue and reinforce this tradition of personalized service. My task is to see that the AAA continues to be a community-based organization. The people who serve in our offices are part of those communities . . . they're never too busy to be a neighbor. They strive to know the individual's needs, whether he turns to the AAA for a world cruise, or to change a tire, or for help in obtaining a driver's license or automobile registration. It is my aim as national president of the AAA to assure that it remains a person-to-person association, not a remote and dehumanized "big business."

A Salute to L.B.J.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article appearing in the Detroit Free Press on Monday, October 16, 1966, by the distinguished columnist, Judd Arnett. In the article, entitled "A Salute to L.B.J.," Mr. Arnett comments favorably on President Johnson's handling of our problems in Vietnam. The article follows:

A Salute to L.B.J.

(By Judd Arnett)

As further evidence of the claim that there is really nothing new under the sun, consider once again the President's "Uncle Ezra" story, which made the airways and the headlines late last week.

In case you missed it, Uncle Ezra was getting deaf; the doctors told him it would help if he quit drinking; but he said he liked what he was drinking so much better than what he was hearing that he was going to keep right on lapping up the sauce.

VERY FUNNY

A real knee-slapper, if told with proper dialect and gestures. But I confess that I liked it better the first time I heard it—which was during one of the pre-World War II campaigns, with Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the microphone.

Oh, well . . . what with television's enormous appetite for material of any nature, practically everything is a rerun these days, so another session with "Uncle Ezra" didn't hurt us.

Besides, this commentator was heartily in favor of some of the other things the President said during and after his swing through the East, particularly when he dealt with the appeasers and the assorted other gutless wonders who keep insisting that the magic way to end the war in Vietnam is for us to stop bombing in the North.

In two other bombing pauses, the President recalled, "our boys sat there and watched the enemy, who didn't pause, and Americans were killed. I would be very much interested at this moment in a pause if I could have any assurance that it would be reciprocated and the other people would pause . . ."

Of all the Americans who have been caught up in the terrible pressures of this unwanted war—of those who have taken one stance and of those who have taken another, of the doves and the hawks and the chickens and the vultures of those who have tried to make political capital from it and of those who have been bled white by its fires and passions, of all of these and of any others I may have overlooked—it seems to me that Lyndon Johnson has weathered the storm with the most left and the best chance of history smiling upon him.

There has been a reason for this. Ultimately, in situations of great consequence, Lyndon Johnson has the capacity for complete and absolute realism. This separates him from the idealists and the dilettantes who play at government, but who are incapable of the effective use of power.

For a long time, the realism of Vietnam has been very simple: We were there. We had men there. We had enemies at bay there. We had made, either by intent or by accident, Vietnam the Berlin air lift and the Korea of this decade. We were there. If we had Russia by the hair and Red China by the gullet, so be it. We were there.

While others engaged in long and sometimes fanciful soliloquies on why we were there, or why we should not be there, or how we were going to get out of there, Lyndon Johnson concerned himself with the realism of the moment—we were there.

He has been, in other words, a pillar of strength in a time of much wavering; and you may dislike the stuffing out of some of his Great Society, as I do, but in the awful soul-grinding issue of Vietnam he has been a man doing a man's work, and the troops in the field ought to love him, which should mean much to a Commander-in-Chief.

A CHAP ASKED . . .

. . . a quick question the other day—"Who do you consider the best-qualified Republican for the 1968 presidential nomination?"—and I was amazed by my own fast answer: "Nelson Rockefeller."

And if he survives the New York election with colors flying—who can tell? He has a lot against him, as the whole world knows. What the world isn't so well acquainted with is the fact he has been a great governor of a great state during extremely difficult times.

Frank P. Graham at 80: Liberal Still

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, few men of advanced years retain the fearlessness and courage of their youth and the energy that derives from conviction and purpose. Frank P. Graham is such a man.

At the age of 80, Frank P. Graham, presently a United Nations representative, speaks of his long years of struggle to achieve an "open platform" in North Carolina. During his 19-year tenure as president of the University of North Carolina, Frank P. Graham battled to have the university provide a forum for many unpopular speakers. In behalf of Norman Thomas, Socialist, he braved attacks from local Republicans; for Frank Knox, then Republican candidate for Vice President attacks from Democrats; for Bertrand Russell, atheist, and Langston Hughes, Negro, attacks from many quarters. He speaks now just as strongly against a speaker ban at Chapel Hill.

Prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision, Frank Graham insisted that the university be open to discussions on the injustice of segregation and, following the decision, preached obedience to the law of the land.

During 1949 and 1950 Frank Graham served as Senator from North Carolina. During and after World War II he served on the National War Labor Board, the President's Commission on Civil Rights, and the Good Offices Committee of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Speaker, these are but a few of the achievements of this remarkable octogenarian. It is particularly inspiring, however, at this time when the right of dissent is threatened, to hear Frank Graham speak out firmly and sensibly in defense of freedom of speech in the fullest meaning of the term.

Mr. Speaker, the New York Times of October 15 carried an article describing Frank P. Graham and his career which I commend to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 15, 1966]

FRANK GRAHAM AT 80: LIBERAL STILL—FORMER HEAD OF UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA REMAINS ACTIVE—WORKS AT U.N. POST AND SPEAKS OUT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., October 14.—"These students are all right . . . if you believe in them."

The short, spare white-haired figure bent toward his visitor.

"But you have to believe in them," he said, softly and earnestly.

He was in his autumn now—80 years old today—and he sat in the warm, golden light drenching the University of North Carolina campus over which he had presided so lovingly for so many years and for which he had fought so many battles, against legislators who would starve it and against obscurantists and bigots who would stifle it.

Frank Porter Graham had always been a stanch advocate of academic freedom, "the open platform," the right of labor to organize and bargain freely with employers, racial equality, the ultimate triumph of human wisdom and the best impulses of the human spirit.

HIS ARDOR UNCHANGED

It was evident today as he talked of past battles and current problems, that the years had not tempered his ardent liberalism.

Since 1951, Mr. Graham has been an international civil servant, the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, trying to get those two nations to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

Over the years, Mr. Graham has made six reports with recommendations. He has a seventh prepared that the Security Council, according to observers at the United Nations, appears in no haste to call for.

But Mr. Graham does not sit idly by while a Kashmir solution languishes. He speaks all over the country on the United Nations. His secretary says Mr. Graham has made 1,500 to 1,800 speeches to religious, labor and civic groups.

During and after World War II, the White House repeatedly thrust exacting assignments on him—the National War Labor Board (1942 to 1945), the President's Commission on Civil Rights (1946), United States Representative on the Good Offices Committee of the United Nations Security Council to effect a cease-fire between the Dutch and Indonesians (1947 and 1948).

In 1949 and 50 he was named by Gov. W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina to serve out an uncompleted term as United States Senator. In a run-off primary for re-election, he was defeated by Willis Smith.

"First, they tried the red issue and failed," Mr. Graham said, "then they tried the black issue and won."

Mr. Graham came to Chapel Hill this week for the installation of the new chancellor, J. Carlyle Sitterson, and he wanted to dwell on the university, his years a a teacher of American history (from 1914 to 1930, with time out for graduate work) and his 19 years (1930 to 1949) as president.

"THE OPEN PLATFORM"

He wanted particularly to talk about "the open platform," a subject uppermost in his mind because of the Communist speaker ban passed by the State Legislature in 1963, which caused a crisis in the university and endangered its accreditation.

In November of 1965, the Legislature amended the law, stating that on "infrequent and rare" occasions when the advancement of education would be "clearly served." Communists might be permitted to speak. The responsibility for deciding when the appearance of a Communist would meet these conditions was left to the trustees and the chancellor.

When a student organization invited Herbert Aptheker, a Communist theoretician, and Frank Wilkinson, who had invoked the Fifth Amendment in the alleged security violation, to the campus earlier this year, Acting Chancellor, Sitterson, following procedures adopted by the trustees and after consultation with a faculty student committee, decided their appearance would not serve the advancement of education.

The upshot has been a suit by student leaders against the chancellor and trustees. It is still pending.

"I spoke all over North Carolina against the speaker ban," Mr. Graham said.

Asked how he, as an employe of the United Nations, could intervene in a North Carolina controversy, Mr. Graham smiled and said that under the aegis of the United Nations he spoke on the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and the speaker ban was a good illustration of a violation of human rights.

"These students who have brought the court suit," he said, "are not against the university but are for the hopes and heritage of freedom in keeping with the American Bill of Rights.

"But I am against the riots which are also in violation of the Bill of Rights."

NEW BATTLE, OLD WAR

For Mr. Graham, the fight over the speaker ban is but a new battle in an old war. In 1932, two years after he became president at Chapel Hill, students invited Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for President, to speak. Mr. Graham not only introduced Mr. Thomas but also entertained him at his home.

"A leading Republican businessman attacked me in the press," Mr. Graham said, "contending that the university should not provide a platform for a Socialist candidate for President.

"A little while after, the students invited Frank Knox, the Republican candidate for Vice President, and I introduced him and entertained him at my home. Then I was attacked by leading Democrats for allowing a Republican to have the platform.

"Do you know who came to my defense? The same Republican who attacked me for introducing Norman Thomas. And when a friend asked him, 'What did you say when Graham introduced Norman Thomas?' the Republican replied, 'You know, I'm just beginning to get the idea of an open platform.' "

The same year, Mr. Graham refused to buckle when a petition was sent to the Governor protesting that Bertrand Russell, an atheist, and Langston Hughes, the Negro writer, were being allowed to speak on the campus.

Before the Supreme Court decision in 1954 outlawing enforced public school segregation, Mr. Graham said, he had abided by the separate but equal" ruling of the Court in 1896, under which North Carolina justified school segregation, even at the state university.

He said he had made plain his view that "segregation was bound to go" and had insisted that the university be open for discussions on the end of segregation and its "injustice." He also had insisted on extending a platform to Negro speakers.

LAWS OF THE LAND

After 1954, he spoke all over the state for obedience to the Court decision "as the law of the land and as a matter of right and wisdom."

When on Jan. 31, 1960, Negro college students in Greensboro initiated a sit-in movement by sitting at a lunch counter in a department store "which sold them all kinds of things but drew the line at a sandwich," Mr. Graham spoke out for the students.

In a speech at Bennett College, a Negro school for women, Mr. Graham related, "I said that those Negroes sitting down were standing up for the American Bill of Rights. In their hearts they were not breaking the law but testing it in order to fulfill the higher law of the Bill of Rights."

But Mr. Graham is saddened by the advocacy of violence by Stokely Carmichael, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the backlash it has stirred.

"Those Negro leaders decrying Martin Luther King and Roy Wilkins and looking down on them as out of date," he said, "should really see they are standing on the shoulders of those they're looking down on.

"I hope that the great body of nonviolent, law-abiding, decent Negroes will rally to the side of A. Phillip Randolph, Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young and James Farmer and get the nonviolent civil rights movement back on the track."

The victory of Lester G. Maddox, a bitter segregationist, over former Gov. Ellis Arnall in the Georgia governorship primary was regarded by Mr. Graham as "a most tragic development," contrary "to the best traditions of that great state."

SEVENTH REPORT READY

Mr. Graham has submitted six reports on the Kashmir dispute and a seventh is ready. But he said he could not discuss this report and his recommendations until he was asked to do so before the Security Council.

"Why don't you ask me what the chief responsibilities of a university president are!" he said with a smile.

"All right," his visitor said, "what are they!"

"First," he said, to keep the university open and free for fair-balanced discussion of all vital issues and to support the students in their right to have open forums.

Second, to keep and enlist the strongest faculty possible.

"Third, to help promote student self-government, not as a front for the administration, but as an organic part of the government of the university."

Water for the West

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MORRIS K. UDALL
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, last year, the New York Times contained daily suggestions for individual curtailment of water use. This summer, the Potomac River reached its lowest level in 107 years, and residents of the Washington metropolitan area were subject to voluntary and mandatory restrictions on individual water use.

The water shortage problem that has plagued the arid West for years has also become a reality in the eastern part of the Nation. New and broader thinking is required if we are to simultaneously solve water problems across the Nation. Senator Frank Moss discussed such approaches in a speech to the Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference on September 27, 1966. He cited recent advancement in solutions to the problems, but expressed fear that those advancements would not be sufficient:

> Despite the heroic strides this country has taken recently in conservation of our water, in flow control, in pollution abatement, in improved utilization, in desalting, and in weather modification, and despite our progress in replacing our hodge-podge of poorly coordinated water programs with modern management systems, we may not be able to assure our children and our grandchildren enough water to meet the needs of their way of living . . . We will have to find some way of redistributing water from river basins where water is surplus to river basins where there is not enough to go around.

In proposing this solution, he emphasized the responsibility of the West:

> Since most of the West is a water deficient area, we must be sure that our water practices are the best in the country.

Since water shortages are becoming more evident in many parts of the Nation, my colleagues may be interested in reading the entire text of Senator Moss' speech. Without objection, I shall now insert Senator Moss' speech:

WATER FOR THE WEST

I shall not begin this speech by telling this audience that the nation faces a water crisis. You know the size and dimensions of that crisis as well as I do, and you know also that—for the long pull—America has no choice but to learn how to harvest, how to conserve and how to put to beneficial use every drop of water we have anywhere, or we will commit ourselves to destruction, just as surely as the night follows the day.

The question at issue—in these mid-1960's—is what we are doing here and now to save ourselves from our incredible folly.

I can say without hesitation that we are not doing enough—not nearly enough. We are a nation of wry contradictions.

In some sections of the country we have too much water. Cities and fields and towns and crops are regularly inundated by rushing torrents. Our people die and our property losses soar into the billions. Then we let the surplus water run wasted and unused to the sea.

In other sections of the country we face unrelenting water shortages. These shortages are intensified by cruel drought. Unless new sources of nature's life-giving liquid can be found, whole areas—entire river basins—are through.

They will soon reach the total of their capacity to support people and industry. They can only regress as their water supply diminishes.

And, finally, I can tell you that in both water-short and water-surplus areas of the country we are using, we are misusing, we are squandering and we are despoiling the water we do have as though there were no tomorrow—as though we, like the Mohicans, were the last of our tribe on earth.

In the past six years we have begun to do some of the things which we must do if we are to head off disaster. I like to think that the impetus for the drive to conserve our water came from the report made in January, 1961, by the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, on which I served. This committee inventoried our water resources and projected our requirements through 1980. It supplied us with the hard facts on our water demand as balanced against our water supply. As you all know, the figures that the committee compiled, and forecasts which the committee made, were blockbusters in impact.

But it took a whim of nature to really dramatize our water crisis—to make water "patio conversation." A shift in wind patterns, causing rain to fall over the ocean rather than upon coastal areas has greatly cut, for several years in a row, the normal amount of precipitation in a wide swath of country stretching from New Hampshire to West Virginia. This is an area of our densest population, and our heaviest concentrations of industry. It is an area of some of our largest and most powerful cities, of corporations whose brand names are familiar to all.

Now, we in the West know what it is to be short of water. We are like the man who is always broke. We have long been accustomed to taking our turns at irrigation ditches, in the middle of the night if necessary, to get water. We know all to well how tough it is to ration our tap water, and let our lawns go brown, and to see our crops wither in the fields.

In my own state of Utah there has never been enough water to go around since the day Brigham Young led the pioneers into Salt Lake Valley. We have had to scrounge for water, and then to use it a dozen times over. Water has been equally as elusive and precious in every other Rocky Mountain and Southwestern State.

But the people of the large cities and towns of the East and Northeast have had little intimate experience with water shortages. They have always had a bountiful supply of water and serenely assumed they always would. Then they learned that drought was not just a word in the dictionary which applied to the Dust Bowl or the Great Basin or the plains of Texas—that it could happen to them, too.

In August, 1965, the Chief Engineer of the City of New York warned the Delaware Basin Commission that the largest city in the nation could "run out of water by the middle of February." President Johnson declared the Delaware Basin and New York a disaster area, and a drastic water savings program went into effect.

Well, as you know, the East and Northeast did not run out of water in 1965. They did skimp through, but they had an uncomfortable and unpleasant time. Not only was the water shortage itself an ordeal, but it crescendoed their massive water pollution problems. Water pollution, offensive enough when rivers run swift and turbulent, becomes unbearable when the debris from cities and industries is left high and dry and malodorous on river banks and recreation beaches.

The interest of the people and their officials and their newspapers and their civic clubs and the national magazines published in the area was arounsed as it never could have been aroused by the statistics in a Senate National Water Committee report. A whole new and influential segment of the country became more receptive to the nation's water story.

This year the word "drought" has become even more deeply ingrained into the consciousness of the citizens in parts of the East. The Potomac, for example, is lower than it has ever been since records were first kept. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have called for the first voluntary restrictions on the use of water in the 107 year old history of the system. They have warned that the restrictions could be mandatory and enforced with fines and jail sentences. A heavy rainfall in mid-September gave us some relief, but we still have the fall months, normally the driest months, to go.

Some 225 counties, scattered through New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York have been declared disaster areas because of low rainfall.

As much as I regret the inconvenience and hardship the shift in wind patterns and the ensuing drought has brought to our friends in the East, it has served to turn the national spotlight on water—and on our water crisis. This is a long-range plus for America. And it has made it easier to get an understanding audience in Washington for our western water problems.

Most of the legislation which Congress has passed under the momentum produced by the Senate Water Committee and through the panic created by the Eastern water shortages, and intensified by water pollution, will be immensely beneficial to the West since we suffer from both water shortages and water ailments. So, I would like to summarize quickly for you what Congress has done in the past six years since it shows you how the climate on water legislation has changed, both literally and politically.

In one of the most important moves for the West, Congress placed water resource planning on a river basin basis. This recognizes at long last the fundamental fact that water does not stop at state or county or municipal boundaries, and that planning which does not take this into consideration will be piecemeal planning, with piecemeal effect. It will take a few years for the impact of this far-reaching measure to be fully felt—but feel it we all will.

At the same time, we have authorized an increasing number of both single and multiple purpose water projects—projects which will serve not only an agricultural society but an industrial society with mounting payrolls and increased leisure time. The rapacious financial demands of the Vietnamese War have cut into water project appropriations, I am sorry to say, but we are still doing well on authorizations.

In the last six years Congress has authorized new reclamation projects which will cost over $2 billion, and increased authorizations for several others. Among the new projects are Frying Pan, Arkansas, Bostwick Park and Fruitland Mesa in Colorado, Savery-Pot Hook in Colorado and Wyoming, the Oroville-Tonasket and Whitestone Coulee Units of Chief Joseph Dam in Oregon, Mann Creek and Teton Basin in Idaho, Navajo Indian and San Juan Chama in New Mexico, Dixie in Utah, Auburn Folsom in California, Garrison in North and South Dakota, Arbuckle in Oklahoma, the Upper Division of Baker in Oregon, and many others. Also during this period we have authorized the new power plant for the Columbia Basin in Washington and the Pacific Northwest and Southwest Intertie which affects Arizona, California and Nevada.

At the same time, some 500 new water projects have been authorized for the Army Corps of Engineers, at a total cost of almost $5 billion, with slightly more than that appropriated for these and previously authorized projects. There have been over 400 new construction starts during this period.

To assure that recreation benefits would be uniform in the Bureau of Reclamation and Army Engineer projects, Congress passed a measure to establish guidelines on what percentage of funds going into multiple-purpose water projects will be charged to recreation programs.

Probably our greatest legislative thrust has come on water pollution, since this problem is massive, insistent and haunts almost every community—large or small—in the nation.

Congress has established a Water Pollution Control Administration to conduct and oversee a broad public and industrial control program and has given it greatly increased funds for grants and loans for community waste treatment plants. We are now working on legislation which will coordinate attacks on water pollution within each river basin.

While the West generally is not in as deep trouble as the East on pollution, we cannot overlook the uranium mill tailing wastes in the Colorado, the industrial wastes in the lower Columbia and Puget Sound, the sugar beet factory wastes in the South Platte and the Bear, and the municipal wastes from resort towns around Lake Tahoe—to cite only a few examples.

Congress has also launched a water research program which will add almost $100 million a year for a ten year period to the sums we are already spending on basic research. This is over and above our huge effort to bring desalting into economic balance, and the experiments we are conducting on weather modification—to make rain fall where we want it to fall.

The West has a great stake in water research. We have only begun to use our knowledge about the depletion of water supplies through timber removal, overgrazing and fire.

We have a great deal more to learn about the mining of groundwater and the recharging of aquifers.

We must step up our activities in the field of water variability, which includes both floods and low water flow.

We have only started to work on the great problem of water waste—of the ways in which water is being used inefficiently, on "water stealing" vegetation—or water hogs, as this vegetation is better known—on evaporation, and on allowing water to run off to the sea unharnessed and unused.

We have consistently lagged in this country in research in all of these fields—and through recent Congressional action we have begun consistently to attack them all.

One of the most promising horizons of research is the desalting program. When saline water research was first authorized by Congress in 1952, the cost of producing 1,000 gallons of fresh water from sea water ranged upwards from $4.00. This cost has been steadily reduced and the one million-gallons-per day experimental plants constructed by the Office of Saline Water in the early 1960's have produced fresh water from ocean water in the range of $1.00 per 1,000 gallons.

This is still expensive water, and the cost of distributing it must be added to the cost of producing it. But more important than the dollars and cents aspect is the new information developed by the saline water demonstration plants. This information is providing scientists and engineers with a basis for feasibility studies on plants which will supply many, many millions of gallons of sweet water a day to our water-short cities and industries.

An exciting experiment on desalting is being launched by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, with the financial and technical assistance of the Interior Department and the Atomic Energy Commission. The first phase of construction of the 150-million gallon per day plant is now under way. It is being built on a 43 acre man-made island some 2,800 feet off-shore from Orange County, California.

The plant will be combined with a 1,800 megawatt power plant with energy supplied by two nuclear reactors. The water produced by this huge new plant will be sufficient to meet the municipal and industrial needs of a city of 750,000 people, and the electricity produced will exceed that generated by Hoover Dam. The best news is that the project will produce pure, clear, fresh water from salty ocean water for less than 25 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The cost of transporting this new supply of fresh water to the consumers will limit use of the water to coastal areas. However, those of us who come from inland regions should not be too dismayed by this.

If coastal areas can get water cheaply enough from the sea, it will take the pressure off the supplies which flow to them from inland areas. For example, if Southern California can get water at a low enough price from desalting, they will look with less longing at the waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries, and this could make larger supplies available for upstream users in both the upper and lower basin states.

Desalination is no longer a pipe-dream in this year of 1966. It is an accepted method of getting water when compared with some of the more expensive alternatives.

Research has also given us a breakthrough in weather modification, but the forecast for its practical use is, at best, long-range. We have some of the tools to tame, if not to conquer weather, and scientists around the world are rushing to take advantage of what the National Academy of Sciences calls "this new and enormous power to influence the conditions of life." In the past year alone the U.S. government has published some 1,700 pages of hard, scientific findings on weather modification, and the Academy has recommended that expenditures for weather control be stepped up five-fold, between now and 1970. So, although we cannot count on weather modification at this time to assure more water to any region from it, it is quite possible that at some future date we will have a "weatherman in the sky."

Despite the heroic strides this country has taken recently in conservation of our water, in flow control, in pollution abatement, in improved utilization, in desalting, and in weather modification, and despite our progress in replacing our hodge-podge of poorly coordinated water programs with modern management systems, we may not be able to assure our children and our grandchildren enough water to meet the needs of their way of living. Particularly is this true if these children and grandchildren continue to migrate to the Southwest quadrant of the United States where drought is almost perpetual. We will have to find some way of redistributing water from river basins where water is surplus to river basins where there is not enough to go around.

I feel that the best answer for those of us who live in water-short areas of the West and Southwest is the North American Water and Power Alliance, or NAWAPA as it is generally known, which promises a continent-wide grid system to redistribute surplus water from Alaska and the Canadian Northwest to one territory and seven provinces of Canada, three states of Mexico, and thirty-five states of the United States, including most of our Western states.

The NAWAPA concept—and I call it a concept because it is only that now—has been proposed by the Ralph M. Parsons Company, an architect-engineering firm of Los Angeles. It received little attention however, until a Special Subcommittee of the Senate Public Works Committee, of which I was named chairman, undertook to analyze it and to compare it with an inventory of all water resource development projects anticipated for the next twenty years by principal federal agencies.

It was the Subcommittee's conclusion on the basis of a very general study that the Parson's concept, which is estimated to cost up to $100 billion and to take 30 years to build, would produce nearly twice as much water as the total of our other water project proposals for about one-fourth additional cost.

I have been to Canada twice this year to discuss NAWAPA—the first time in June when I appeared before the Royal Society of Canada at the University of Sherbrooke at Sherbrooke, and the second time in August when I spoke at one of the sessions of the 1966 Water Quality Symposium, again in Montreal.

I was received courteously by both the distinguished scholars and scientists of the Royal Society, and by the representatives of the water conditioning business at the Symposium who were seeking new ways of attacking water pollution. In both groups I found a consuming interest in the NAWAPA concept, and a willingness to consider it with open minds.

Frankly, some of our Canadian neighbors have strong reservations about exporting water to the United States. Others are willing to assess their supplies, see what they will need for themselves, and then find out what the United States wants to offer for their surplus.

In every speech I make, and in private conversations with Canadian leaders, I am urging Canada to start at once gathering the data on which to base definitive answers on their water resources. I feel that the United States should do the same. Everything either Canada or the United States would do in the next five years as a basis for making a decision on a continental water distribution system would be something we ought to do anyway. We both must take stock, and take it fully. I am convinced, of course, that once we do survey and measure the water resources of this continent—and the demand for them—that a continental system of distribution will emerge clearly as in the best long-range interest of both countries.

Up to now, resource planning for the American continent has been done on a regional or river basin basis. We haven't been taking a look over the hill. We must do so. The Water Basin Planning Act of 1965 even carries a prohibition against interbasin transfers of water within the United States. Such a restriction is a carry-over of dated thinking—thinking which must be discarded.

There is a definite question in my mind about the right of one section of a country—or one section of a continent—to waste water—to allow vast quantities of it to run away to the sea unused—while other sections do not have enough to meet the requirements of their growing populations.

Water is precious stuff. Without it there can be no life. All too often we forget this fact because of the economics and politics of water. We cannot isolate any discussion on water from the compelling importance of taking care of the means to sustain life itself.

I was greatly heartened, therefore, when the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, in reporting the Colorado River Basin Project, on August 11, included in it a provision for the investigation and study of all ways to augment the water supplies of the thirty million people in the seven states comprising this basin, and that the committee specifically recommended that the study include not only a survey of such accepted fields as water conservation, desalinization, and weather modification, but that it look into the feasibility of importing water from outside the natural drainage basin of the Colorado River.

I know that water importation is as controversial in the United States as it is in Canada. But I feel we are going to have to face the question—and face it soon. From the Senate National Water Resources Committee report we learned five of the nation's twenty-two resource regions stand on the edge of water disaster—that in any of them we could well be out of water in 1980.

These five regions are: South Pacific, Colorado River, Great Basin, Upper Rio Grande, Pecos River and Upper Missouri River. By the year 2000 three more regions will have been added: Upper Arkansas—Red Rivers, Western Great Lakes and Western Gulf.

In the face of a forecast like this, how can we duck the water importation question much longer—particularly in the West? Many of our thirsty areas are going to need more water—and soon. The end we seek is simply the equitable use of all resources available.

The water problem is a challenge to our ingenuity and skill, both technical and political. The danger flags on our water supply have been up for half a century, but only recently have we seen any signs of a responsive national policy. In the past six years we have passed more constructive Federal water legislation than at any other period in our history. Our whole national resource picture is changing. The West should profit by this. People in other sections of the country can now better understand the fights for water holes in the Old West, and the competition between regions fighting for water resources which are growing more scarce every day.

But if we in the West are to profit by the new climate on water, we must be sure that our lack of water here is not in any way due to lack of care. We must manage our water producing areas with wisdom. We must apply the best of the new research techniques on water consuming vegetation, on evaporation, and on wasteful practices generally.

As we search for new supplies, we must attack water pollution where we have it with vigor, and we must push treatment for recycle. We must accept methods of conserving water for agriculture, and we must discipline our demands for water for domestic use. In other words, since most of the West is a water deficient area, we must be sure that our water practices are the best in the country. Only then, I believe, can we hope to profit by the changing attitudes on water in America today.

As we have so long known, water is indeed the liquid of life. No longer can we waste or degrade it. On every front we must preserve, rehabilitate, exchange, develop and use gratefully this great God-given natural resource.

Remarks of Erwin G. Krasnow, Vice President of Argo Lodge and Cochairman of the Statesman of the Year Award Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, the Argo Lodge, No. 413, B'nai B'rith last Monday presented its Statesman of the Year Award to the distinguished senior Senator from California, Senator Thomas Kuchel. I was privileged to attend the ceremony honoring Senator Kuchel, and I feel that the remarks made on that evening by Mr. Erwin G. Krasnow, vice president of Argo Lodge and cochairman of the Statesman of the Year Award Committee, are a just tribute to the Senator's exemplary service to the State of California and to the Nation. I am pleased to insert Mr. Krasnow's remarks in the Record:

Remarks of Erwin G. Krasnow, Vice President of Argo Lodge and Cochairman of the Statesman of the Year Award Committee

We are deeply grateful for having with us this evening such a distinguished gathering of Members of Congress and friends of the Lodge at our Statesman of the Year ceremony.

It has been said that the difference between a politician and a statesman is that a politician thinks only of the next election whereas a statesman thinks of the next generation.

We are here tonight to honor a statesman, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, a man whose distinguished career in public service is marked by an ability to think and act on behalf of the next generation.

At the time when extremist groups such as the John Birch Society were heaping hate and venom on our national leaders and institutions, Senator Kuchel was one of the first Members of Congress to meet head-on the grave dangers posed by these so-called patriotic groups. Senator Kuchel said groups like the John Birch Society are anything but patriotic and that a good case could be made that they are unpatriotic and downright un-American.

Senator Kuchel was aware that the work of extremist fear peddlers does not stop with an anti-communist crusade. It goes on and on, and can just as easily be directed against Jews, Catholics, Negroes and other groups. In a speech on the Senate floor, the Senator started his fundamental position on extremist groups:

"I shall always fight the big lie, the smear, witch hunts, anti-Catholicism, anto-Semitism, rascism of any kind—these are not the hallmarks of conservatism, but are the trademarks of communism and facism."

As a result of such forthright statements, a small minority of zealots who see our Government crawling with Communists villified the Senator as a traitor to his country. A group of right-wing extremists conducted a vicious smear and libel campaign against the Senator and deluged his office with fright mail, threatening letters and phone calls. Despite these continuing attacks, the Senator has remained steadfast to his convictions and has set an example of unparalleled courage. That these fanatics do not represent the mainstream of California political thought was clearly demonstrated in the Senator's last election where he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority of over 727,000 votes, carrying all of California's 58 counties.

His frontal attack on extremism is only one among many aspects of the Senator's outstanding public service record. His support of civil rights, medicare and social welfare legislation are further tributes to his dedication to the greatest good for the greatest number.

Senator Kuchel has served his country with distinction as Republican Whip of the U.S. Senate, ranking minority member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on National Water Resources, and Senate delegate to the Interparliamentary Conference of NATO nations.

Senator Kuchel, no single plague or citation could describe the appreciation of the members of Argo Lodge for your service to our nation and mankind. We are forced to be content with the following phrases which express only in part, our genuine sentiments.

Argo Lodge presents its 1966 Statesman of the Year Award to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel . . . a valiant and courageous spokeaman for democracy, a dedicated defender of individual freedom, a tireless worker for the underprivileged and the oppressed and a fearless fighter against extremism.

The officers and members of Argo Lodge, wish you many more years of similar outstanding public service.

District of Columbia Housing Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, although I am not a member of the House District Committee, I have taken a close interest in the problems of our Nation's Capital. Not the least of which is its drastic housing situation. It was this concern that led me to introduce in August a bill—H.R. 16902—providing for a revision of the District of Columbia Housing Code.

I am sure it was the same concern that led Mr. Richard Severo to write an article entitled "Profile of Declining Neighborhood" in the Washington Post on October 2.

Describing the frustrations presently faced by tenants seeking redress for their most basic rights of "quiet enjoyment" under law, Mr. Severo demonstrates well the need for a complete overhaul of the city's housing laws. I only hope that the next Congress will see fit to act on legislation aimed to give District residents an opportunity to have their legitimate complaints heard and remedied.

I commend Mr. Severo's article to the House Members, as follows:

Article by Richard Severo

In many ways, Norman Bernstein is a Renaissance man. He loves books and the theater and music and painting and little pieces of sculpture.

He also loves real estate, which is his business.

But it appears that his investment in the 1900 blocks of Calvert and Biltmore Streets nw. has caused something less than a renaissance in that neighborhood.

Bernstein says he meant well.

All he wanted to do was buy up a lot of houses so he could knock them down and build a classy high-rise apartment building. This, in real estate terminology, is called a land assembly. It happens all the time.

What Bernstein found was a lot of rooming houses occupied by owners who lived on the first floor and rented rooms upstairs. The houses—all of them brick—had been built before World War I and at this stage in their history they were filled with waitresses, bus boys, career bell hops, waiters, veteran tire changers, bachelor government clerks, old women who collected liquor store calendars and old men who didn't mind a little egg on their shirts once in a while. There were few children.

Some of these people still live there.

POOR FAMILIES, CHILDREN MOVE IN

But they have been joined by a new variety of tenants—very poor families with children. The all-white cast that existed before is now heavily sprinkled with Negroes, and these Negroes are paying more rent than their white neighbors, present or past.

The new order of things is evident throughout the area of Bernstein's acquisitions, which are on the north side of Biltmore Street and the south side of Calvert. In this area he owns 18 houses, for which he paid more than $500,000. The trouble is that even with the 18 houses he still doesn't have room for the large apartment building he wants to build.

Starting at 1957 Biltmore (a fine old house and one of Bernstein's first purchases), the street curves past the former Columbian Preparatory School dormitories (now rooming houses owned but not operated by Bernstein, except one is boarded up because the man who leased it feels it is unfit for habitation); keeps curving past Gus Miller's place at 1967 (he wouldn't sell to Bernstein and takes in roomers); then hooks into Calvert Street, right in front of a large brick house that could be the set for a Vincent Price movie. John Callegari lives there. He is 70 years old, comes from the Emilia region of Italy, won't sell to Bernstein (latest offer is $50,000) and takes in roomers, who, if they live in front, have a commanding view of the D.C. Transit bus turn-around and the Calvert Cafe, across the street.

Then, if you turn right at Callegari's place and go east on Calvert, just east of the Calvert Street Bridge, there is an almost uninterrupted stretch of brick row houses, most of them rooming houses.

An alley separates the south side of Calvert from the north side of Biltmore.

ALLEY SEPARATES, DOESN'T INSULATE

It also separates the middle-class types on Biltmore (some new and some old) who have spent thousands rehabilitating their town houses a la Georgetown, from the rooming houses on Calvert.

But the alley doesn't insulate. It is the Biltmore people who are Bernstein's sharpest critics, even though Bernstein himself has had no direct hand in shaping the neighborhood. All he did was retain the rooming house operators who are the shapers.

Bernstein's interest in Biltmore-Calvert stems from the day back in 1964 when William E. Yost visited Bernstein's office and suggested that the 1900 blocks (south side of Calvert—north side of Biltmore) would make a dandy site for apartment buildings.

Yost is a salesman for James L. Dixon, a professional real estate man and amateur song writer ("The District of Columbia is My Home Town," circa 1956).

Bernstein agreed with Yost, and gave him the go-ahead to act as his agent in assembling the properties.

Many of the owners had no objection to selling, since in many instances, they were doubling their money on the original purchase price. By late in the summer of 1964, Yost had picked up 1966 Calvert for $21,000; 1914 Calvert for $27,500, and 1957 Biltmore for $45,000.

The deeds in these and other transactions were made out not to Yost, not to his employer, James Dixon, not even to Bernstein. Instead, the names that appeared on the deeds were those of Lorraine Miller and Amelia Jon Poulakis.

WOMEN USED AS "STRAWS"

These two women were secretaries employed by Bernstein. They were used as "straws"—the real estate term for fronts.

According to Bernstein, they were used "to hide who the actual purchaser was so that sellers would not know we were assembling and jack up the price." This is a common practice in Washington real estate.

The ploy was unsuccessful; property owners did become aware that an assembly was in progress and prices did go up.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Miller say they learned about the assembly from Yost himself.

Since the Millers did not want to sell (and still don't) Yost augmented his in-person approach with a letter dated November 12, 1964. It follows:

"Mrs. GUS MILLER,
"*1767 Biltmore Street, NW.,*
"*Washington, D.C.*

"DEAR MRS. MILLER: We have sold the following houses in your neighborhood: 2509–13 Cliffbourne st. nw.; 1959, '61, '63, '65, '69, '71 Biltmore st. nw.; 1914, '16, '28, '30, '32, '52, '54 Calvert st. nw.

"We have a client who is interested in purchasing your property at a good price anytime—and for cash.

"Would you give serious consideration to this opportunity to sell now?

"Very truly yours,
"JAMES L. DIXON & CO., REALTORS,
"WILLIAM E. YOST."

"When I saw that," Miller says, "I figured that some of that big money from New York was after this place. They had plans, I could see that."

The Millers have told Yost that they like Biltmore Street. It is home to them and they earn money by renting rooms to a very stable clientele. Harold Goldberg, a retired Government employee, has been there for 16 years. All the tenants are white.

WOULDN'T BUY MY ROSES

Mrs. Miller says that at one point, when Yost was offering $30,000 for the house she told him "it wouldn't even buy my roses."

Yost, she says, has since raised his offer to $40,000. The Millers say they would consider around $75,000.

By the end of 1964, Yost had purchased 13 houses in the 1900 blocks of Calvert and Biltmore Streets.

He became something of a household word among homeowners, as did Lorraine Miller and Amelia J. Poulakis. Almost everyone knew they were fronting for someone else, although not everyone knew it was Bernstein.

No matter whether they knew or did not know. What does matter is when the sinks stopped up, when the toilets overran, when the furnaces went cold, when the pipes broke, when the windows were broken and the roofs leaked—when the zillion things that go wrong with any home went wrong with the homes Bernstein owned—people didn't know where to turn.

A former resident of 1916 Calvert recalled how it was after Bernstein purchased it.

"I was told that a Mrs. Poulakis had purchased the place," she said. "They gave me a telephone number for her. The furnace broke and it was getting cold, so I called the number. But I never got an answer. I kept myself and my two children warm with an electric heater."

ASKED TO SIGN LEASE

"Then a man showed up—a very nice, polite young man—and he said he was the auditor. He asked me to sign a one month's lease, which I thought was kind of odd since I was living there for ten years. But I signed it anyhow.

"Before he left he gave me a new telephone number to call if we needed any repairs.

"I called the number because they never did fix the furnace. My sink was stopped up and some children had broken windows. But nobody ever answered that number, either."

Tenants called (or tried to call) both Lorraine Miller and Amelia Poulakis with problems, not realizing these two were not in a position to help them.

Mrs. Miller, for example, never visited any of her "holdings" but recalls driving through the 1900 block of Calvert one day "to get a feel for the neighborhood."

In truth, neither woman owned anything. As soon as property deeds were made out to them, they made out deeds to Bernstein. But these were not recorded, until recently.

PAPER BARRIERS

As the neighborhood changed, as the houses deteriorated and went without needed repairs, as more indigent families moved in, as tempers flared and bad feelings grew more intense, the convoluted real estate practices taken for granted in Washington placed a myriad of paper barriers between Bernstein the man and the property he owned.

There were children, many children, crowded into rooms that had been previously occupied only by lonely dishwashers. Bernstein now says that he was unaware of how bad conditions had become.

And these people with all their children and their welfare checks, were paying high rents. Especially the Negroes.

For example, when Agnes Shioutakon owned 1914 Calvert, she charged $80 a month for two rooms. After it was sold to Bernstein, a rooming house operator named Edna Foskey leased the building. The rental on the same two rooms climbed to over $100 a month and the tenants changed from white to Negro. Mrs. Foskey is a Negro.

Mrs. Foskey pays Bernstein $200 a month to rent 1914.

MADE NO IMPROVEMENTS

The rents she charges not only exceed those charged by Mrs. Shioutakon, but also those charged by the old-line white owner-operators who are still there. Mrs. Foskey has made no improvements to 1914 Calvert.

At 1912 Calvert, for example, Morris Seabra charges $15 a week for a three-room furnished apartment. Seabra owns 1912 and lives there. His clientele is white. A three-room unfurnished apartment in Mrs. Foskey's house at 1914 cost $40 a week.

Up the street, at 1932, 1938, 1952 and 1954 Calvert, Edna Davis, who has white tenants, charges $20 a week for a three-room apartment, linens and cleaning included. "I don't think I could ever get more than that," says Mrs. Davis.

But Mrs. Foskey can and does. One of her tenants, for example, earns $64 a week from a restaurant chain. She pays $25 a week to Mrs. Foskey for one room and a kitchen, in which she lives with her two children.

And so Negroes came to Calvert Street, Negroes who were paying far more than they could afford. Some came and then had to move on, when the financial burden got too tough. Records at the nearby Oyster School indicate that children from the 1900 block of Calvert (white and Negro alike) stay about an average of six months, then move away.

OPERATOR'S PROBLEMS

Of course, the rooming house operators have their problems, too.

"I went into this business green," Mrs. Foskey said, in a recent meeting with Bernstein, other rooming house operators and this reporter. "Believe me, I learned a lot."

"They leave my lights on all night. They run up my water bills. They knock the plaster loose.

"Lots of times they tell you they can't pay the rent and sometimes they run out on you."

Mrs. Foskey was asked what she does to find out if her tenants can pay the rent.

"Oh, I ask them for a reference, all right," she said. "But let's say they give me a telephone number. If I call that number, I really don't know who I am talking to. Let's face it, you just take a chance on any new tenant."

A former resident of 1965 Biltmore—which Mrs. Foskey also runs—was evicted because she could not pay $40 a week for her three rooms. This woman cannot recall being asked anything about where she lived before. She now has a duplex apartment on Kennedy Street, for which she pays $125 a month, or about $35 less a month than she had paid on Biltmore.

There is also an indication that some of the buildings have suffered from a lack of maintenance in the last two years.

TWENTY-FOUR VIOLATIONS FOUND

Take 1916 Calvert Street, for example.

As of June, the last time the Department of Licenses and Inspections looked at 1916 Calvert, it contained 24 separate violations.

A woman who lived at 1916 before Bernstein bought it said that although it was never fancy, the former landlord did keep up major repairs, such as on the plumbing and furnace. This ceased after Bernstein became the owner.

She lived in the basement of 1916 two years ago, paid $45 a month for a living room, eat-in kitchen, two bedrooms and bath. This included all utilities and some furnishings.

Several weeks ago, when a Negro woman inquired about rooms there (in the presence of this reporter), she was told the apartments would be in the $100-a-month range. At that point, nobody was living at 1916, although Ruth Ingram, a rooming house operator, said she and her husband planned to fix it up.

Of course, it is not the inside but the outside of a house that gives neighbors most cause for concern.

GARBAGE LEFT 3 WEEKS

In this respect, 1914 Calvert caused some irritation. There was no garbage collection there for a three-week period in August—the hottest August Washington has had in this century.

The armoa caressed the area for 21 days. The rats had a field day—21 field days, in fact.

"Sorry about that," Mrs. Foskey later explained. "But the man who usually picked up the garbage couldn't pick up the garbage and I tried, but I couldn't find a replacement."

Sidney A. Levy, one of Bernstein's principal aides, has suggested that if the garbage man has any further trouble, Mrs. Foskey should feel free to call on him, and he will find a substitute.

Some of Mrs. Foskey's neighbors say that a homeowner with a greater stake in the community might have made at more determined search for a new garbage man. They point to a former owner, Agnes Shioutakon, who ran a tight ship when it came to garbage.

Mrs. Foskey maintains that she does, in fact, have a personal stake in the community. In a meeting with Bernstein and Levy, she said that although she has a home on East Capitol Street, she sleeps "half the time on Calvert and half the time on East Capitol."

The garbage incident served to heighten class and racial tension. "It's them," said a white resident. "They don't keep the place clean. They don't care about anything."

This was our quite true. A check in 1914 Calvert found Negroes who were quite aware of the garbage situation and just as unhappy about it. There was little they could do about it. And Mrs. Foskey, as she pointed out, had tried.

The abundance of Negro children on the block also bothers some white people on Calvert.

One white woman said, "I am going to get a gun, maybe two guns, and I will shoot the first one who comes upon my property. You got to be firm with them. Otherwise, they got no respect for you."

Other developments in the neighborhood have served to create tension between middle and lower classes, white and blacks.

HOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT

Traditionally, these are the kinds of tensions that make old-time residents—especially middle-class residents—wants to sell their heuses and get out. Many of the people who sold to Bernstein did so because of this kind of tension. Others are hanging on, hoping that things will get better.

The criticism of Bernstein's buildings comes from tenants as well as neighbors. At 1910 Calvert, the only building which the Bernstein organization both owns and manages, residents have been waiting for 4 months for a new light fixture in the second-floor bathroom.

And consider the situation at 1961–63 Biltmore.

The building once echoed to the laughter of playing children when it was used as a dormitory by the Columbian Preparatory School.

More recently (after purchase in Lorraine Miller's name for Bernstein at $60,000) it echoed to cries in the night, to the sounds of unusual social relationships and, on one occasion, to the resounding smash of a gasoline bomb thrown by an angry woman at her paramour.

The former dormitory became the responsibility of Sidney A. Levy (Bernstein's aide) to see to it that 1961–63 earned some revenue while Bernstein continued buying up the land he needed for the apartment building.

Levy arranged for the leasing of 1961–63 to Town Properties, Inc., which planned to use the building as rooming houses. Town agreed to pay Levy $340 a month for the two buildings.

Town found itself too busy to operate 1961–63, and so it retained the real estate firm of Henry Kracke for that purpose. His commission was to be 10 percent of the gross rents. Kracke himself was too busy to collect the rents, so he hired Ruth Ingram to do it.

Thus, between Bernstein and his properties, there was Mrs. Miller, who received complaints but was powerless to do anything about them; Sidney Levy, who leased them out; Town Properties, which signed the lease; Henry Kracke, Town Properties' agent, and Ruth Ingram, Henry Kracke's agent.

SERIES OF MISUNDERSTANDINGS

The picture was further complicated by a series of misunderstandings between Town Properties and Levy as to who was to do what when repairs were needed.

At one point, Town Properties had trouble with the furnaces, had them fixed and billed the Bernstein organization for $123.87.

"You will agree," said a letter accompanying the bill, "that no prudent person would permit a rooming house to remain without heat in the middle of the winter because the owner could not be reached. This as you know would be a violation of the law."

Levy paid the $123.87 and in his tart reply, said he could not recall authorizing Town Properties to fix furnaces and send the bill to him. He warned the firm not to do it again and added: "We will not be responsible for any repairs unless you telephone us and we can send our own man to fix it."

Disagreements have continued to date.

On Aug. 31 of this year, Levy wrote to Town Properties:

"It has been brought to our attention that the people . . . have complained about noises and disturbances of a violent nature which have occurred at 1961 Biltmore Street nw.

"You are advised immediately to caution your tenants against making such disturbances and annoying other people in the area. Unless such disturbances cease, it will be necessary for us to cancel your lease.

"It is of the utmost importance that you screen the persons to whom you rent and that you make sure that they are the type of people who will not downgrade the neighborhood."

There are no tenants at 1961 Biltmore now. An attic fire there caused some damage, and since Levy and Town could not agree on who should fix it, Town closed the place up and put a padlock on the door.

Members of the Biltmore Improvement Group and others who have been critical about the way Bernstein's properties have been run are relieved that 1961 Biltmore is no longer a problem. But they point to it as a case study in how absentee ownership and management of a house can lead to problems, even if the ownership and management happen to be reputable businessmen.

THE ANSWER IS MONEY

Since running a rooming house would appear to be a trying experience, even for the most aggressive operator, one may ask why anybody wants to bother. The answer of course, is money.

If all rents were paid and there was no damage or unexpected expenses, the gross return could be as high as $1200 for the lessee at a cost of only $340.

Of course, there are unforeseen hazards and these have prompted Town Properties to decide to pull out of Biltmore by the end of this year.

Norman Bernstein is not sure that he will ever be able to build the high-rise apartments. He hasn't been able to get the land he needs on Calvert and he doesn't think he could get the zoning on Biltmore. He still has some hope for Calvert and is continuing to buy land there, when he can.

"Actually," he says, "we decided last March to rehabilitate the town houses on Biltmore. We figured it would cost between $12,000 and $15,000 a house, but there is a tight money market now and we can't do what we want."

Originally, Bernstein calculated that it would take between eight and ten years to acquire and build on Calvert and he is in a position to wait it out.

He still has the problem, though, of what to do with those rooming houses while he is waiting, besides renting them to people who cannot easily afford the rental.

Bernstein says that his organization decided not to operate the houses directly because "we are not that kind of operation. We are not in the rooming house business. We are not set up for it. Mrs. Foskey and the others were, we thought.

WOULD ABANDON PLANS

"At this point, we would be willing to abandon our plans on Calvert Street if we could sell the houses on a wholesale basis. We would be happy with a 6 per cent return on our investment."

Here again, the tight money market makes buyers scarce. Especially in view of the fact that Bernstein paid an average of $29,000 each for his Calvert Street houses.

Bernstein has already begun to take steps to improve his properties. There is a distinct possibility that there will be no more children in his rooming houses.

Mrs. Foskey feels that "children have to live someplace," but Bernstein is convinced that it cannot be in rooming houses.

He is also determined to take a more personal interest in the neighborhood.

In 1959, Bernstein was asked to join the Kalorama Triangle Restoration Society. He was then the owner of some property on Kalorama Road. He declined the invitation.

Now, he says, he is eager to be a part of groups in the Biltmore-Calvert area.

"All I ever wanted to do," Bernstein said, "is upgrade the neighborhood."

Johnson's Far East Trip May Confuse Public

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested that the intentions of the United States in southeast Asia are not clear to the world. I suggest that they are not completely clear to many Americans either.

I offer for the RECORD a syndicated column of Mr. Carl T. Rowan which appeared in the Washington Evening Star of October 18, 1966. The column follows:

JOHNSON'S FAR EAST TRIP MAY CONFUSE PUBLIC

(By Carl T. Rowan)

With an entourage that seems the size of a Marine division, President Johnson has now begun his historic mission to the Far East.

As he moves through six countries, with 700 correspondents chronicling the mutual back-scratching with Asian politicians, the finely honed "joint communiques," the not-so-secret "background briefings," there can be no doubt that Johnson will dominate American headlines for two weeks.

There is also little doubt that the public stands a good chance of becoming just plain confused about what we are doing and what we plan to do in Viet Nam and Southeast Asia as a whole.

I have written earlier of the danger that the heart of this journey—the summit conference in the Philippines—will take on the aura of a powwow designed to plan new military assaults and the further encirclement of Communist China.

I can report that, to guard against this, many a telegram to our military leaders and our allies went out ahead of the President. American military men were told to avoid the belligerent or saber-rattling remarks that might convince the world that the Manila meeting is just a well-publicized war council. Similar restraints has been urged upon South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky and on the Thai and Koreans who are gung ho for a quick military solution to Asia's problems.

With all those reporters around, no amount of warnings and gaggings will keep the generals and the politicians quiet for long, which is why the ordinary citizen is going to have to work awfully hard to maintain some kind of perspective as to what is going on.

It is important to begin with some knowledge of what Johnson and his top advisers believed possible as they set out on this mission:

First, although the "peace-search" angle has been emphasized, there is not an important figure in the administration who believes that the Manila conference itself will move the world appreciably closer to peace in Viet Nam. In fact, State Department officials left here resigned to the likelihood that the final communique hasn't a remote chance of being as "peaceful" as was Ambassador Arthur Goldberg's opening address to the U.N. General Assembly.

In fact, one of the most important briefing papers prepared for the President was an analysis of the "cross currents" on the conflicting views about Viet Nam expressed by the various heads of state with whom he will confer. This turned up such sobering things as the fact that, while our officials are pleading for a peaceful settlement conforming with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva accords, Ky is dismissing the Geneva accords as out-of-date and of no meaningful application to the present war. While we say repeatedly that we do not plan to invade North Viet Nam, Ky and others continue to urge it and talk as though the beaches may be stormed any day.

So the assessment prior to the President's takeoff was that the Manila communique will fall short of even Johnson's most forthright statements in demand of peace in Viet Nam.

What is hoped is that the allied leaders in Manila will say unanimously that they are willing to talk peace. American leaders also hope that the conferees will emphasize the civil development programs and make plans to increase programs to lift the level of life of the ordinary people of Viet Nam and the area.

One subject viewed with considerable hope by American officials is the issue of the exchange of prisoners of war, the inspection of POW camps, and so forth. Hard work toward the right kind of agreement could lead to improvements in South Viet Nam's treatment of prisoners (some are thrown into jail with ordinary criminals) and open the door to humanitarian contacts with American and other allied prisoners in the North.

Despite the widespread suspicions about the domestic political motivation of Johnson's journey, some achievements of great long-range importance are possible.

But one official accompanying the President noted that not much time was available for planning the mission or for identifying the areas where real movement is likely.

"Can we bring off a successful trip?" he asked rhetorically. "Not one man in the whole party has the faintest idea where we'll be when this is all over."

Vietnam Victim Receives Bronze Star

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, the heroism of our servicemen in Vietnam is in the highest tradition of our Nation. They have responded nobly to the cruel demands that the defense of freedom have imposed upon them, and their countrymen and freemen everywhere will forever be indebted to them.

One of the gallant young men from the 11th Congressional District of New Jersey who made the supreme sacrifice was Pfc. James Boland, who was killed in action in Vietnam on February 24. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Boland, of West Orange, recently received the Bronze Star awarded posthumously to James for his "outstanding display of aggressiveness, devotion to duty, and personal bravery." The following article from the West Orange Chronicle contains a moving account of the heroism of this young man:

VIETNAM VICTIM RECEIVES BRONZE STAR POSTHUMOUSLY

The Bronze Star, awarded posthumously to Pvt. First Class James Boland, killed in action in Vietnam on February 24, has been received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Boland of 80 Whittlesey place. He is the town's lone fatality in Vietnam.

The Star was given to the late private's brother, John, by Capt. Edward J. Junier of the Seton Hall University R.O.T.C. staff. The former is a senior at Seton Hall University. His family also received his Purple Heart.

James was drafted on June 14 and after a furlough at home, left for California and shipment to Vietnam on February 9. Fifteen days later he was killed in action.

The citation for the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device reads as follows:

"Reason: For heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force: On this date, Private First Class Boland was serving as a medical aid-man when his unit came under intense fire from small arms and automatic weapons fire. Private First Class Boland voluntarily, and with complete disregard for his personal safety, moved to the lead elements of his platoon while under heavy fire, treating casualties as he came to them. Upon reaching the forward elements, he discovered two riflemen who had been seriously wounded. Private First Class Boland immediately treated the wounded men, despite heavy suppressive fire from the Viet Cong and succeeded in evacuating both to safety. While performing this heroic act, Private First Class Boland was mortally wounded. Private First Class Boland's outstanding display of aggressiveness, devotion to duty and personal bravery is in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the 1st Infantry Division, and the United States."

Boland, who would have been 22 on March 2, was born and brought up in West Orange. He attended Our Lady of the Lourdes School, Seton Hall Preparatory School and was graduated from West Orange High School.

The Boland family has received letters of condolences from President Johnson down to his platoon leader, as well as from Governor Hughes and Representative MINISH among others.

He left two other brothers besides John, George Jr., and Joseph, and two sisters, Carol and Mrs. Charles Heller of 67 Ashland avenue.

His Excellency, Thomas A. Boland, Archbishop of Newark, and William E. Boland, recreation director, are his surviving uncles.

Hon. Harold Howe II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, I should like to comment briefly upon an incident which reflects bad taste, bad manners, and uncalled-for behavior.

Last week, the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Mr. Harold Howe II, was subjected, after having been questioned by Members of the House on his duties and the manner in which he carried out his post, to vitriolic attacks on his character and personal integrity.

It is not my intent to recall the substance of the issue over which tempers flared and insults were rampant. It is my purpose to point out that there are limits when a man is questioned on the performance of his work by his questioners to the extent that disagreement as to how a man performs his work should not be a basis on which to attack his character.

Policies executed as a result of legislative authority granted by Congress are rightfully subject to the scrutiny of Congress if it feels its purpose and intent have been misconstrued. But I cannot condone the treatment of Commissioner Howe and the slander to which he was subjected.

Whether or not Commissioner Howe has misinterpreted the intent of Congress in the execution of his post is an entirely separate question from his motives in carrying out his job, and I am sure that his intentions have been honorable and sincere.

No Reason Why Federal Employees Should Be Penalized by Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, I have remarked in the past, and am moved to remark once again on the inequitable situation which seems constantly to face the hundreds of thousands of American citizens who are employed by the Federal Government. When our economy is in recession, it is these public servants who are asked first to tighten their belts, and help reduce the costs of Government. And when the economy swings into a boom phase, with attendant inflation, once again it is our Federal employees who are asked to "hold the line," and refrain from putting "undue pressure" on the budget.

Year after year, our Federal employees have faced this situation. Mr. Speaker, in previous years, as an officer and executive of a corporation, I have had a good deal of experience in meeting private payrolls. I can say unhesitatingly that the morale, the devotion to duty, and the efficiency of the great majority of Federal employees, many performing tasks and duties on which our complex economic system is very sensitively dependent, compare most favorably with that found in comparable jobs in private industry.

Our Federal Aviation Administration employees, responsible for the lives of the countless of thousands of air passengers who, each day, entrust their lives into the hands of these policemen of the Nation's airways, have an excellent record of performance and reliability. Our Department of Agriculture employees provide information and convey experience with new agricultural methods and techniques which make this Nation the world's most productive and, truly, the hope of the world, in the decades to come. Our Weather Bureau employees also provide vital information to our farmers, but also to businessmen, pilots, and to the millions of citizens who, on any given day, simply want to know the best estimate of what kind of weather they may expect. Our postal employees deliver some two hundred million pieces of mail each and every day of the year, rain, sleet, and gloom of night notwithstanding.

In short, Mr. Speaker, our constituents, and we ourselves, ought to give to our Federal employees the recognition which they so clearly deserve. And not in terms of words, but of actions. The concept of comparability between Federal pay rates and those found in private industry is a totally reasonable one. I hope that every Member in the 90th Congress will concur.

National Business Women's Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, my attention is called to the fact that this week is National Business Women's Week and I wish to join in recognition of the great contribution to our society which is made by the many thousands of women in business and in the professions, including the gracious ladies who serve with us here in the Congress of the United States.

During my service here I have been pleased to support the legislative program of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the Nation, and have sponsored the equal rights amendment in this and other sessions.

At this time of the year our thoughts are often turned to the political campaigns, and I should not let this opportunity pass to express my appreciation for the work and support of the many women, including business and professional women, who are active in my campaign, and my respects to those who are active in the other party. Women in politics, as in business and the professions, are hard working, effective, responsible, and highly valued.

Tremendous progress has been made in recent years under the leadership of the BPW and other women's organizations, and I am confident that progress will continue in the future as women take upon themselves more responsible and more active participation in the life of the Nation.

Speaker Joe Martin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the life's work and career of our beloved friend and very distinguished colleague, Speaker JOSEPH W. MARTIN, one of Massachusetts and the Nation's most illustrious sons, constitute a very inspiring saga in the history of our country and the world.

JOE MARTIN, as he is affectionately known to Members of the House, and to millions of Americans, came from humble beginning in our great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He came from a highly respected family of hard working people, and he worked hard from the very start to establish himself in life.

Of rugged character, strong convictions, and unswerving dedication to the achievement of his goals, JOE was so richly endowed with native ability, industrious habits, and the capacity, imagination, and will to work himself forward in life, that it did not take him long to establish himself in business and the political leadership of his community and State.

In one successive step after another by his hard work, talents, understanding of people, and the practical example of the homely virtues and the basic American principles and spiritual values which it was his inflexible purpose to live by, JOE MARTIN climbed at a steady pace in the business world and in the State service, to the Congress, to the lofty pinnacle of Speaker of the House of Representatives, a position he held during two separate sessions of the Congress, and in which he greatly distinguished himself as one of the truly great Speakers of our legislative history.

It would not be possible for me in this short time adequately to appraise or evaluate the remarkable life and career of this great American whom we all love, respect, and admire, because his devoted service covers a long span of years and touches on many facets of our national life and well being. It is in truth a Horatio Alger story—a story of a real American success.

JOE MARTIN was distinguished in every respect—a man of sterling character, high ideals, fine principles, unsurpassed love of country, and of his fellow man.

He served, not only with great distinction, but with superb devotion and fidelity to duty.

He was a man of rectitude and righteous concepts, who in the best sense believed in and fostered justice tempered with mercy, throughout his service, while he was Speaker, and at all times and on all occasions.

Speaker JOE MARTIN enjoyed the confidence, the trust, the high esteem, the respect, the admiration and the affection of every man in the House, and this high regard was never fragmented by partisan considerations. Democrats, as well as

Republicans, looked upon Joe Martin as a great leader and dear friend, a credit to the House and to the Nation, a leader of ability, conviction and understanding, a dear devoted friend, kindly, generous, considerate of all, whose word was his bond, and whose firm purpose and practice to give of himself to the service of his constituency, his State and his country was evident in his thought, word, and deed.

Through an ironic, political turn, a great American will now pass from the House into richly deserved retirement, which he has so abundantly earned through years of outstanding, faithful service to the Nation.

Joe Martin will be greatly missed in this House. His leadership, counsel, cooperation which he gave so willingly and unselfishly in the national interest, the consistency and inspiration of his warm, loyal friendship, the beam of his smile, his encouragement, his assistance when it was needed, regardless of party or other considerations, the stanch, rugged posture of undiluted, uninhibited Americanism that for so long he actively demonstrated and exemplified, will long illumine and enrich these hallowed Halls and always remain in the minds and hearts of those who served here with him.

The Nation that can rear men like Joe Martin and bring them to dedicated service of its people is indeed fortunate; the Nation that is assured of such leaders and such service is both rich and secure.

The record of stalwart Americanism, loyal service to our country which Joe Martin has compiled is unperishably inscribed in the annals of American history. It will go down to countless proud and grateful generations yet unborn as an example to many others who may take up the fight for free government of what devoted services to the Nation really is and really means.

Joe Martin has given practically his entire life to the service of his country and the people, and on both sides of the aisle, we hail and salute him as he departs from this Chamber as one of the truly great Americans who has ever served here, as well as a very dear friend, whom we will always recall with deepest appreciation and fondest recollection.

In a personal sense, it would be hard for me to express my feelings of gratitude to this great man. He is not of my party, and he is not of my political faith, yet there has never been a time since I first came here as a freshman Congressman that I have not felt free to seek his counsel and assistance in innumerable matters for the benefit of district, State, and Nation, and when I have not received in fullest measure, not only his counsel, but in many instances his active, effective help with many problems relating to the well being of my constituency and the country.

Joe Martin has taken a tight grip on our hearts, and while he will no longer be with us in the House, in reality, his presence will always be felt here. The measure of his devotion and patriotism will always be felt here. The graciousness of his magnetic personality, the kindness and generosity of his warm, personal friendship, and the greatness and luster of his rugged Americanism will always live in our hearts.

Here is a man, Mr. Speaker, a man who has stood here like the rock of Gibraltar, facing every test with honor, ability, and courage, doing the right as God gave him to see the light, standing boldly for the things he believed in to the last rollcall.

He leaves us as he came, without malice, because it is alien to his nature, without bitterness where another less charitable might be tempted to embrace it, a real gentleman and great American, bidding us farewell, with a smile on his lips and a prayer in his heart for all of us, that we who remain will strive, as he did, for God and country.

We will see Joe Martin, I hope and pray, for years to come. And may he enjoy with his devoted family and friends many happy years filled with choicest blessings.

Still Our Friend

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we cannot place too much emphasis on the allies we have—not the critics—in our commitment to resist aggression in South Vietnam.

As President Johnson travels to the Pacific and Asia in search of peace and unity, he goes to meet with friends.

One of his first stops will be in Australia, and that friend has proved consciously its sharing of our concern for freedom.

The Elgin Courier-News points out that Australia has given tangible aid in the fight against the Communists and has stood up for our position in the United Nations.

The Illinois newspaper, in an editorial which I offer for the Record, asserts it is reassuring to know that "down under" we may rely upon a steadfast friend.

Here is the editorial:

STILL OUR FRIEND

While other nations have assailed us for aiding South Viet Nam, the Australians have shown they share our concern. They have matched verbal support with tangible aid by sending a military force to fight the Communists.

In the United Nations, also, where the United States seems to be making little progress in its call for something more than one-sided peace efforts on our part, Australia gave use welcome support.

The Australian delegate neatly summarized the trouble situation by noting that Hanoi demands "not agreement, but surrender."

The Australians are quite honest in stating that Viet Nam is an area in which the common views and ideals of the two nations have found a common outlet. True, they share a common danger, but this alone is not the reason for such cordial relationship. The countries have ties originating in philosophical thought.

The American concept that men should be free and permitted to make their own way in life is shared by Australia. Neither has ulterior motives in Asia; neither seeks conquest or domination of other peoples.

As one Australian spokesman correctly appraised the bond: "Viet Nam is remote from you and just as remote from us. We are there with you and know why you are there—to let these people live the kind of life that you live and that we live and that our friends live."

As hostile attitudes toward the United States persist, it is heartening to realize that "down under" we still may rely upon a steadfast friend.

Oregon Professor Receives Thai Medal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, Oregon's higher education system is internationally renowned. Once again honors have been bestowed upon a member of that system, this time in the person of Oregon State University Professor of Physical Education Charles H. Dailey.

Dr. Dailey was recently decorated by the King of Thailand with a golden medallion celebrating his outstanding services to the Thai people. I count it a privilege to be able to extend the accounts of his achievements in the Record:

OSU PROFESSOR DECORATED BY THAILAND KING

Oregon State University.—Charles H. Dailey, professor of physical education at Oregon State University, has been decorated with the Royal Thai Crown by the King of Thailand for outstanding service to the people of that country.

The solid gold medallion, emblem of the Royal Crown of Thailand, was presented to Dailey by OSU President James H. Jensen, on behalf of Bhumibol Adulyadej, King of Thailand.

The Royal Crown Award is the highest honor given by Thailand to recognize outstanding service. Dailey is one of the few foreigners ever to receive it.

Dailey was notified of his selection for the Royal Thai Crown by the Thailand ambassador in Washington, D.C. Recommendation of Dailey first came from the Thai Olympic Committee and the Sports Organization of Thailand. Unanimous approval was granted by the Cabinet of Ministers and forwarded to the Secretary of the Royal Household for approval by the King of Thailand. The award was then registered in the country's Royal Gazette for official recognition.

Thailand's top award was given to Dailey in recognition of outstanding work in sports since 1957 when the OSU professor received a Fulbright professorship to the Thai National College of Physical Education. The Thailand Olmpic Committee and the Ministry of Education requested that Dailey remain another year to coach the Thai boxing and basketball teams in the Asia Games in Tokyo in 1958.

In 1960, Dailey spent the summer in Singapore, under the U.S. State Department's specialist program teaching basketball in Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei, and North Borneo. He was also the official delegate for Singapore to the 1960 Olympics in Rome.

The next year, he returned to Singapore to instruct teachers in various sports. Later that year, Dailey coached the Singapore volleyball and basketball national teams in the 4th Asian Games in Indonesia. In 1964, Dailey was Thailand's Olympic coach for boxing and basketball at the 18th Olympiad in Tokyo.

Dailey has worked through the U.S. Department of State as an American sport specialist during five different tours of duty.

His latest tour was during the summer of 1965 when he first coached the Thai basketball team at the Singapore International Festival of Sports, worked with the Bangkok, Thailand, teachers of physical education, and then coached the Thai boxing team at the Second Asian Boxing Championships in Korea.

The OSU professor has traveled more than a million miles around the world giving clinics and sports demonstrations. He has coached and taught in 14 Far East countries from the mountainous areas of Northern Thailand to the jungles of Borneo and Sarawak.

Dailey has received numerous other honors in connection with his physical education and sports work in Asia. He received a Helms Foundation Hall of Fame award in basketball in 1962, an honorary doctor's degree from the National College of Physical Education in Thailand, and a certificate from the People to People program sports committee for his work.

Dailey has been at OSU since 1947. Last year, he was awarded one of the $1000 Mosser Awards for outstanding teaching.

The Worst 5 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the truth is out.

For the last several months it has been evident that the administration was trying to fasten blame for higher food prices on the farmers. But it took one of Secretary Orville Freeman's top officials in the Agriculture Department, Mr. Frank LeRoux, to put the case in its strongest terms. Mr. LeRoux has bluntly accused the administration of favoring consumers over the farmers in a bid for votes. Mr. LeRoux told a news conference on October 4 that "politically the farmer has been written off because of a lack of votes."

Many of us from the great farming areas of the Midwest have viewed with considerable concern the price-depressing actions taken by this administration coupled with an obvious effort to foist on the public the erroneous idea that farmers were getting rich at the expense of the public. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is that the prices farmers receive for what they grow and raise in relation to the prices they pay for goods they buy have declined to the lowest levels since the depression days of the 1930's. We also know that housewives are paying out more money at supermarket checkout counters not because of farmers' prices but mainly because of higher processing and distribution costs. These higher costs are the result of the current inflationary pressures brought about by *wasteful and excessive* Federal expenditure.

We did not need Mr. LeRoux to tell us these facts. The situation had long been apparent. Whenever members of my party voiced their concern, however, they were shouted down with cries of "partisan politics." Well, this criticism cannot be raised against Mr. LeRoux because his credentials as a member of the majority party and a longtime supporter of the Kennedy-Johnson administrations are too well known. Until his resignation this month Mr. LeRoux was general sales manager of the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service. In this capacity he had the responsibility for disposing of U.S. farm surpluses abroad. A successful farmer and rancher in the Pacific Northwest, Mr. LeRoux was active in the Farmers for Kennedy organization during the 1960 political campaign. Running on the Democratic ticket in the State of Washington he made two unsuccessful bids for a seat in Congress. He was appointed to his high post in the Agriculture Department at the start of the Kennedy administration.

Yet, in giving his reasons for quitting, Mr. LeRoux told newsmen that agricultural policies under the Johnson administration were designed to pull down farm and food prices to court the more politically powerful consumer vote. Mr. LeRoux documented his charge in a 64-page analysis of economic conditions and developments in agriculture going back to the depression years of the 1930's. He termed the 1961–65 period under the Kennedy and Johnson administration "the farmers' worst 5 years" during which farmers' prices declined to 78 percent of parity compared with an average of 81 percent during the 1933–40 depression period.

During recent weeks we have heard it said that the farmer "never had it so good." This is "absurd," Mr. LeRoux declared. "Actually, he has never had it so bad." Mr. LeRoux pointed out that administration policies have worked at cross purposes with its campaign promise to raise farm prices up to parity levels.

> If the Agriculture administration had had a desire to reach full parity it would have been a fairly simple matter—

He asserted.

> Commodity stocks could have been priced to raise market prices instead of being used in the reverse manner—as they were to keep prices down.
>
> Never before in agricultural history—

Mr. LeRoux summed up—

> has a Secretary (Orville Freeman) so frankly admitted the economic plight of the American farmer and at the same time be doing the unbelievable to destroy the farmers' opportunities to get a fair return for his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. LeRoux has confirmed what many of us from this Nation's farm belt have been saying for years. The farmer has been written off politically by this administration. Mr. Johnson's strategists apparently have sold him on the idea that farmers' votes are expendable. In the modern phrase, they want him to "go where the action is"—the big metropolitan areas with their huge voting concentrations. Mr. LeRoux should be commended for his *public service in bringing this strategy* out in the open.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is well known in this House—and I have said it on many occasions—that insofar as I am concerned agriculture is a field in which there should be no politics. I have tried to cooperate with anyone on either side of the aisle during the 16 years I have been in the Congress in an attempt to get a workable program for agriculture that was in the best interests of the farmer. Every reasonable bill in behalf of agriculture that was brought up in the Eisenhower, the Kennedy, or the Johnson administration has had my support regardless of political consequences. I want to make sure that the Members of this House understand that.

However, when an official so high in the Johnson administration makes the charges which Mr. LeRoux has made, it behooves me to report these facts as stated by Mr. LeRoux in order that the public may know about them—and that is the only purpose of my speaking at this time.

Anniversary of Hungarian Revolution

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, October 23 marks the 10th anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1956 and the 118th anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1848. Both of these uprisings were savagely suppressed by the intervention of massive Russian armed might. Even though history repeated itself in 1956, the sacrifices made then were not in vain, and very significant and lasting results come from this brave ordeal.

The revolution of 1956 at once dispelled the notion of the indivisibility and omniscience of the monolithic Soviet east European empire. Until this revolution, even serious students of European affairs tended to preach that this Soviet empire should be accepted as a de facto entity, and one which could be expected to last indefinitely. These experts failed to consider that no western people have ever been content to remain long under foreign domination, and certainly least of all the liberty-loving Hungarians.

The valiant actions of 1956 proved again the triumph of the human spirit, and that the desire for liberty can never be exterminated even in the face of enormous and unrestrained military power. This was an expensive lesson for the Kremlin masters and one which shook their empire to its foundations. It rekindled the desires for personal and economic freedom in the rest of eastern Europe and started a drive for liberty which is ever increasing.

We may hope that in time the present Russian leadership will recognize that all people, those in the Soviet Union itself, as well as in its subject states, must be free to choose their own course, develop their economy and be guaranteed their national sovereignty. Until this comes about, the Soviet state will carry within it the *seeds of its own* ultimate demise.

The brave action of the Hungarian people in 1956 laid bare the true nature of Soviet imperialism for all the world to see. Thus, no longer could the Russian leaders divert attention from their ruthless brutality with a screen of falsehood and distortion concerning Western colonialism. The extent and severity of the Soviet imperialistic methods were shown in the persecution of patriots, secret trials and executions, unconscionable drives for collectivization of agriculture, violation of basic human rights, forced labor camps, and control and persecution of the clergy. While this created untold suffering for the Hungarian people, never again could there be any doubt of the lengths to which the Soviet Union would go in pursuing their own interests.

On the anniversary of this brave struggle for freedom, let us remember and honor the fallen heroes of 1956 and let us also rededicate ourselves to the ideals for which they died. The finest memorial we can create is to continue their struggle until all men are free.

An Invitation to Continued National Growth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following ad which sets forth an interesting program for continued national growth which I deem timely enough to call to the attention of the business community of America:

AN INVITATION TO CONTINUED NATIONAL GROWTH

STRUTHERS WELLS CORP.,
New York, N.Y.

To the Business Community of America:

America has achieved greatness because of its unlimited creative energy. Our country's potential knows no bounds—and our future growth is secure in our past performance.

In just the past few years the record of scientific and technological achievements has eclipsed everything that has preceded it in recorded history.

Today, when we live in an age in which we see men walking in space, what lies ahead to be accomplished is staggering to the imagination.

We're all working and investing in solving the problems to create a better America . . . to fulfill basic human needs to supply more food . . . more water . . . more energy . . . improved health.

Not only our engineers and scientists—but those of every American company—are hard at work creating new processes . . . improved products . . . opening new avenues of growth. We are all investing today's profits and resources in new plants and research projects to build a better nation and world.

America has soared to new heights . . . in science . . . in business achievement . . . in all areas of human need. American industry is proud to be working together to create new ideas to fulfill the potential of our society.

Our nation's enemies have looked for us to move downward as the first mark of our weakness.

Let us continue to build a greater economy—all together. Struthers Wells may not be a giant company but our employees, shareholders and board directors represent a true cross-section of America. We are certain that our faith in the future is matched by all Americans—from the individual to the leaders of giant industrial enterprises.

Our strength has always been in the shunning of pessimism—for pessimism feeds on itself and leads only to self-destruction.

We hope others join us in reaffirming this basic commitment to our country and its future.

Sincerely,

JERRY FINKELSTEIN,
Chairman of the Board and President.

STRUTHERS RESEARCHERS FOR FUTURE GROWTH

Fertilizers—Our engineers and fabrication specialists are continually creating new techniques to supply the never-ending need of process design to meet higher pressures and improved methods and systems for increased efficiency. Before planning your next fertilizer plant, call in Struthers specialists to help improve many of the unit operations—from heat transfer to crystallization, from heat recovery to pressure vessels.

Foods—As a leader in the engineering and manufacture of process equipment, consult Struthers personnel for single items such as mixers to complete processes like our freeze concentration system to produce superior tasting products. Struthers creativity is also solving the problem of increasing the supply of feed material for livestock through our new Farm Materials Process to convert packing house wastes.

Chemicals—Only Struthers offers the unique combination of engineering skills and fabrication facilities to provide the finest designs and equipment when and where required. Our plants (see below) use the most modern equipment to supply you with the best price and delivery possible for heating systems, heat exchangers, evaporators, fired heaters, heat recovery and distillation equipment, as well as pressure vessels and reactors. Call in a Struthers engineer to help plan your next plant.

Petroleum—Since oil was discovered at our doorstep in 1850, Struthers has been a pioneer in the design, engineering and production of petroleum process equipment. From distillation towers to multiwall vessels, from heat exchangers to evaporators, we have supplied refineries continually for more than a century. In recent years, we pioneered development of steam flooding systems which revolutionized the oil producing industry in secondary oil recovery technology—another example of how technology creates booms. Today, our Struthers Thermo-Flood subsidiary is the only company specializing in the design and engineering of steam flooding systems.

Energy—For nuclear or conventional power plants, Struthers engineers can help you improve efficiencies. Call on us for feedwater heaters, nuclear components, makeup feedwater evaporators and heat recovery systems. Consult our Struthers Energy Systems subsidiary to survey your present plant to increase your heat recovery or plan your power regeneration requirements.

Water—As a pioneer in the fields of evaporation technology and sea water desalination, Struthers continues to plan for the future of the nation's—and world's—water requirements. Also contact our Struthers Scientific and International Corporation subsidiary for your water and waste treatment or pollution problems.

Pharmaceuticals—Long a supplier of crystallization systems and other technology to the drug and pharmaceutical industry, Struthers is continually innovating new process ideas to improve manufacturing techniques. Our new freeze crystallization processes make possible separation of drugs and pharmaceuticals previously impossible or impractical. Another new research and development program is our investigation into steroid and chemical formulations to treat the aging of skin, including baldness.

For more information on our companies and products, please write:

George E. Reedy, Struthers Research and Development Corporation.

Albert M. Michell, Struthers Wells Corporation.

John P. Fanaritis, Struthers Energy Systems, Inc.

Kenneth M. Grover, Farm Materials Process, Inc.

John W. Pike, Struthers Scientific and International Corporation.

Stanley C. Hope, Struthers Thermo-Flood Corporation.

Or perhaps you'd feel more comfortable talking to someone you know on our board of directors: John J. Bergen, J. W. Pike, George E. Reedy, Louis Stein, George Daly, J. P. Wilmot, Max M. Kampelman, J. P. Fanaritis, E. A. Meyer, S. C. Hope, B. M. Abrams, H. L. Hutner, R. A. Lenna, D. P. Edwards, Allan Molasky, Maxwell M. Rabb, A. M. Michell, and Jerry Finkelstein.

Banking reference: Franklin National Bank.

Struthers Wells Corporation. Executive offices: 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Facilities: Warren and Titusville, Pennsylvania; Gulfort, Mississippi; Winfield, Kansas; Colfax, North Carolina. Sales offices and licensees throughout the world.

Producers of: Nuclear marine propulsion components, nuclear power generation equipment, steam generating equipment, heat recovery equipment, high pressure vessels, heat exchangers, feedwater heaters distillation equipment, sea water conversion, freeze concentration of foods, crystallizers and evaporators.

Dr. Calver

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is always sad to say goodby to an old friend and today is no exception as we mark the retirement of Dr. George W. Calver, our distinguished physician. For the more than 22 years that I have been privileged to be a Member of this body I have also been privileged to know Dr. Calver. I do not mean in a strict professional sense only, I mean as a warm person who is deeply concerned about his fellow man. He and the Navy have given us the best in medical care and at the same time devoted many hours to helping us relieve the tensions and strains that go with the job. And always we knew that in dealing with him we never had to fear a breech of confidence—a rare thing in this city. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Calver now leaves us and retires from the Navy as a vice admiral after serving with distinction for some 53 years. Let us wish him Godspeed and many happy years of retired life. He has my thanks once again for the many nice things he did for me over these years.

Probable Economic Impact of Concessions on Certain Products (Benzenoid Chemicals)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES KEE
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Elwood Moffett, president, International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, submitted a statement before the Tariff Commission.

This statement strongly recommends to the Tariff Commission that no recommendation be made as a result of this investigation for the abandonment of the Americans-selling-price system as the basis of valuation for the application of ad valorem rates on imported benzenoid chemicals.

It gives me great pleasure to submit for the RECORD the text of Mr. Moffett's statement:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Tariff Commission, my name is Elwood Moffett. I am President of the International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America. It is an international union in its own right, affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America, and has a membership of some 225,000 members comprising the employees of many of our most important industries.

More than one-half of our total membership is employed by manufacturers of chemical and allied products, and a substantial number of these are employed by chemical companies engaged in whole or in part in the production of benzenoid chemicals.

This statement is being submitted on behalf of the International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, in connection with your investigation of the probable impact of tariff or other concessions on certain products now submitted to the American-selling-price (ASP) basis of valuation pursuant to Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

For the purpose of this statement, we will be concerned with the tariff schedules of the United States (TSUS) under which certain imported products are subject to duty on the American-selling-price basis of valuation. The articles currently subject to the American-selling-price basis of valuation, among others, are the benzenoid chemicals. Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)—Items 403.02 through 409.00 inclusive.

As set forth in the notice of this hearing, the purpose of the hearing is to secure information as to the probable economic effect upon the domestic industries producing (benzenoid) like or directly competitive articles—

(1) of the elimination of the American-selling-price system of valuation with a concurrent establishment of a proposed schedule of converted rates. (TC Publication 181 July 1966), and

(2) of a reduction of up to 50% in such new converted rates.

Over the past several years we have had numerous occasions in which we have presented information available to us on our views where the jobs of our members, or their employment opportunities, were being seriously affected by competitive imports, or the threat of being seriously affected by proposed tariff action, which would substantially increase the economic advantage of competitive imports in our market produced by employees receiving low wages and substandard working conditions that would be intolerable here in the United States under domestic law or our system of free collective bargaining.

We are impressed with the program of this hearing to consider in sequence and together the elimination of the American- selling-price system of valuation—the concurrent establishment of a proposed schedule of converted rates (TC 181, July 1966) and a concurrent reduction of up to 50% in the new converted rates.

Benzenoid chemicals first became subject to the American-selling-price as the basis of valuation in the application of ad valorem duties under the Tariff Act of 1922, and it is our view that the elimination of the American-selling-price system of valuation would require the direct action of the Congress of the United States.

As a matter of principle, as well as the practical effect, we are opposed to the elimination of the American-selling-price system of valuation. The reasons for our position in this matter may be summarized as follows:

Under the ASP system, the United States is in control of the rate of duty, and the basis of valuation is subject to the competitive influences of our system of free enterprise here in the United States.

The employers of our membership know from day to day the extent of protection afforded them in the market place, and our membership the American worker has reasonable knowledge of the extent to which his job is secure and his standard of living is protected from the outside forces of low-wage producers bidding for our jobs and markets.

On the other hand if ad valorem rates of duty are applied to the foreign value or foreign invoice value or the export value in the country of exportation to the United States, our employers have no way of knowing day by day the measure of protection afforded their enterprise and our American worker has even less of an opportunity of knowing the extent to which his job is secure and his American wage levels are protected from the low-wage competition from abroad.

A quick look at some of the converted rates of duty as compared to the current Most Favored Nation rate of duty would indicate that there is a substantial difference between the American-selling-price valuation and the foreign invoice or export valuation to reflect the ad valorem equivalents of the converted rate.

For example, an item where the current ad valorem duty is 19% and the converted rate is 36% would indicate that an article having a foreign export value of $1.00 would have an American-selling-Price of $1.89.

An item where the current ad valorem duty is 40% and the converted rate is 72% would indicate that an article having a foreign export value of $1.00 would have an American-selling-price of $1.80.

An item where the current ad valorem duty is 40% and the converted rate is 65% would indicate that the article having a foreign export value of $1.00 would have an American-selling-price of $1.625.

In the list of items set forth in TC Publication 181, there are lesser differences between current ad valorem and the converted rate and in those cases a lesser difference between the foreign export value of those products and the American-selling-price. On the other hand, there are many items on this list where the differences between the current ad valorem rate and the converted rate are greater which would indicate that there are also greater differences between the foreign export price and the American-selling-price in the case of those articles.

Among the many reasons which may be assigned for the differences between the foreign export price and the American-selling-price of competing imports, none are as significant, in my opinion, as the differential in money wages being paid by manufacturers of competing imports in the countries which are our principal trading partners and money wages being paid by our domestic producers. These differences may best be illustrated by the following table:

Average hourly earnings in chemical industry in the United States and 9 countries stated in U.S. dollars

Country	Date	Average hourly earnings
United States	November 1965	$2.93
Belgium	April 1965	.950
France (Paris area)	do	.802
Germany	October 1965	1.168
Italy	December 1964	.703
Japan	October 1965	.695
The Netherlands	April 1965	.983
Sweden	November 1965	1.61
Switzerland	October 1965	1.351
United Kingdom	do	1.244

Source: Division of Foreign Labor Conditions, Branch of International Comparisons, U.S. Department of Labor, June 1966.

There is nothing wrong with our relatively high wage levels here in the United States that would even suggest that they be abandoned in favor of anyone's substandard level of wages. High wages and a high standard of living are an integral part of our industrial economy and the keystone in the arch that supports our vast industrial enterprise. On the contrary, higher wage levels and higher standards of living should be encouraged and extended to include the vast army of workers in the industrial enterprises among our trading partners overseas.

Instead of approaching the idea of trade expansion with the proposals of eliminating the American-selling-price system of valuation, the American-selling-price system should be extended to all competitive imports so that the ad valorem rate and the basis of valuation be American made. It would seem to us quite unwise and unrealistic for us to adopt a policy where we fix the rate of duty on imports and leave the foreign exporters to manipulate the valuation and, in turn, fix the amount of duty they would pay to enter our market.

Among the principal industrial nations of the free world, the United States currently exports only about 5.0 percent of its Gross National Product, while the European Economic Community countries export about 18.5 percent of their G.N.P.

On the other hand, the United States with its great productive capacity, the highest wage rates, and the highest standard of living consumes 95% of its Gross National Product, while the European Economic Community countries with average hourly earnings of somewhere around One Dollar per hour consume only about 81.5% of their G.N.P.

In 1965, general imports of benzenoid intermediates totalled 38.0 million pounds with an invoice value of $19.5 million. This is compared with 18.8 million pounds with an invoice value of $14.4 million in 1964—an increase of 102.1% in quantity and 34.4% in value.

All of this should give pause to our public officials and to the Tariff Commission before seriously considering any tariff action which would, through direct or indirect action, imperil our domestic benzenoid industry, imperil the jobs of our workers in this industry, encourage domestic producers to abandon operations here and set up shop overseas, export our jobs overseas and supply our market from abroad.

It is well to keep in mind that no farmer ever succeeded by practicing the theory that he could buy everything his farm was equipped to produce cheaper than he could produce it himself.

It is well to point out here that the "assistance to workers" provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, even though liberalized, can not be seriously considered as satisfaction or as a consideration in exchange for the jobs of American workers that may be exported overseas due to competitive imports.

The International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, has for a long time believed that foreign trade and financial intercourse between and among the nations of the free world, although not an end in itself, is to be encouraged because of its great civilizing influence, the promotion of good will, and above all the improvement of the standards of living of the masses of its people.

Whatever we do to encourage commercial intercourse between and among the free nations of the world, we think that the Congress has the continuing responsibility to establish reasonable standards under which competing imports enter our markets—standards sufficiently well-defined so that competing imports will not undermine our domestic wage standards, our American standard of living, our employment opportunities, our domestic production enterprises, and the internal revenues of the United States.

Here in the United States, our Fair Labor Standards Act is the basic instrument we use to regulate fair competition between and among the states and our outgoing foreign commerce. We think this same basic instrument could be applied by the Congress to incoming commerce—that is foreign manufacturers or producers who wish to sell their competing merchandise in our market be required to meet the minimum fair labor standards that are, by law, required of our domestic producers.

In summary, we suggest that no recommendation be made as a result of this investigation for the abandonment of the American-selling-price system as the basis of valuation for the application of ad valorem rates on imported benzenoid chemicals.

Our position is based on the principle that the rate of duty as well as the basis of valuation must be American made so that our American workers can ascertain, within the legal and economic environment of the United States, the extent to which his job and wage levels are protected from low-wage competitive imports.

On the face of it, with an increase in the imports of benzenoid chemicals between 1964 and 1965 of more than 100% in quantity, there seems to be no basis for a general reduction in the tariff rates of benzenoid chemicals.

"Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 14 years ago the people of the Eighth Congressional District of northern Florida sent to this House of Representatives a man who had a distinguished career as an educator. In those 14 years the Honorable D. R. "Billy" Matthews compiled another distinguished career—that of representing the people of his district. Those of us who have had the privilege of serving with Billy on the Appropriations Committee know well of his hard and vital work in matters concerning not only the people of Florida but of the entire country. But more than that, Mr. Speaker, in those 14 years "Billy" Matthews has become a true and valued friend. We wish him well.

Statement of the Honorable Robert Ramspeck

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful that you have appointed me as a member of the Bipartisan Commission To Study Federal Laws Limiting Political Activity by Officers and Employees of Government.

I am also most happy to see that you have appointed Mr. Nelsen, Mr. Ramspeck, and Mr. Charles Oscar Jones of Arizona to also serve on this commission, and I pledge that I shall do my utmost in working with them to make this study a most fruitful and beneficial one.

As you know, the Honorable Robert Ramspeck served in this House for a number of years and was also the chairman of the Civil Service Committee and distinguished himself in many ways when he was a Representative from Georgia.

I recently came across some testimony from Mr. Ramspeck before a Senate committee and feel that it is appropriate it be reprinted in the Record at this time, for it deals with some matters which will be investigated by the bipartisan commission named above, and also it is indicative of the stature of Mr. Ramspeck.

Statement of the Honorable Robert Ramspeck, Legislative Representative, Federal Professional Association

Mr. Ramspeck. Thank you, Senator and Gentlemen. I am sorry I do not have a prepared statement, but it was only yesterday that I got the information about this matter.

For the record, my name is Robert Ramspeck, I live at 9516 West Stanhope Road, Kensington, Maryland. I am a native of the State of Georgia, but now a citizen of Maryland. I served in the United States House of Representatives from 1929 through 1945. I represented the 5th Georgia District. During all of those 16 years I was a member of the House Civil Service Committee. I notice the program lists it as Post Office and Civil Service, but that didn't happen until 1946 when I was out of Congress, having resigned December 31, 1945, to go into private employment, because I couldn't save any money as a Member of Congress on the salary that was paid at that time.

Senator Muskie. It is not easy now.

Mr. Ramspeck. I still think your salary is inadequate because you have no expense account. I went out in private employment at twice what I was making as a Congressman, with an expense account, Gentlemen and it makes a lot of difference.

For the record also I would like to say to you gentlemen that my first job after I quit school—I was a drop-out, I guess you would call it nowadays—was in the County Courthouse where I worked in the office of the Clerk of the Court for four years and then I was over on the House Side in Washington in the House Post Office for about a year and a half, 1911 and 1912, and I worked for 5 years as a Deputy United States Marshal in Atlanta, Georgia. I was Solicitor. We called them Solicitors instead of Prosecuting Attorneys in Georgia, and in the County Court for 4 years, and then after we got into the Korean War, President Truman asked me to become Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, which I did for a couple of years. I also served one term in the Georgia House of Representatives back when Senator Russell was Speaker of the House.

I mentioned those matters simply to show you gentlemen that my experience in Government has been not only at the Federal level, but also at the State level and both in the Legislative and Executive Branch of the Federal Government, as well as having been City Attorney of my hometown of Decatur, Georgia, at one time.

I am intensely interested in this bill which we have before us, Senate 3408, because I learned a long time ago, gentlemen, that the best politics was good government, and that patronage does not get good government.

Furthermore, it costs more money to run a government on a patronage basis because there is always the pressure to hire just one more guy to take care of "old Bill Jones" who helped in an election. And yet I learned from my own experience that you don't make any "political hay" by getting jobs for people because you are then choosing between your friends. It is my personal experience that whenever you have to make a choice between those who are your friends, that you may temporarily satisfy the man who gets the job but the other 19 or 20 who wanted it are not quite as interested in your reelection in the next campaign. If they are not actually against you——

Senator Muskie. It is my theory that the spoils ought to go to the losers. They have all the other problems.

(Laughter.)

Mr. Ramspeck. I sponsored a good deal of legislation at the Federal level while I was in the House of Representatives, including a bill to put Postmasters, first, second and third class, under Civil Service. I am perfectly willing to admit that we didn't thereby eliminate all of the politics in those appointments, for the simple reason that the Post Office Department under both major parties has continued to send the eligible list for those appointments to political committees back home and to Members of the Congress.

I think that Congressmen, and that includes the Senators, would be better off if they didn't have anything to do with those appointments, and the same thing is true of rural lettercarriers.

Once while I was Chairman of the Civil Service Commission I asked President Truman to stop that practice and he agreed that he would do it. And Donald Dawson, who was then one of his assistants, and I, drafted a letter for that purpose to the Postmaster General, but somehow somebody persuaded Mr. Truman not to ever sign it, and the same practice is going on today which I think is not helpful to anybody. Certainly not to the Members of the House who make most of the recommendations, for the reasons I have already stated.

In reading this bill, gentleman, I think it is a wonderful bill. Having had experience both at the local level and state level and Federal level, I know from personal experience that where they have no merit systems at the local levels, a lot of incompetent people get jobs and the competent people are not so much interested in jobs where they know there is no security. You can't make a career out of patronage jobs now. As I say, I speak with experience because I have held patronage jobs. One I had over here in the House Post Office in 1911 and 1912 was a patronage job. The U.S. Deputy Marshal's position that I held for almost 5 years, two years of which I was Chief Deputy, was a patronage job. We had 19 field deputies in that office and some of them could hardly read and write. They were not bad people, understand, but they were just simply not what I would call competent people.

And that is going on in the State levels and many places and in the local municipal and county levels today, all over this country. So here in this bill you have a method by which the Federal Government can reach out its helping hand and assist the State and the Local and County Governments and Municipal Governments to upgrade their personnel and to provide a career service for them which I am quite sure, based upon my own experience, will improve the administration of these grant-in-aid programs which have now grown, I believe, to somewhere around 170.

I think the grant-in-aid programs have been a tremendous benefit to this country. They have led the States and the Local Governments to do things which they never would have done before and they wouldn't do today if it were not for the Federal incentive. But they have not always been well-administered. And I think it is largely due, gentlemen, to the fact that at the local level in this country we still have very little in the way of merit career systems. Most of those we have are due to the fact that when the Social Security Act was passed and some other programs, the Federal Law required a merit system.

Therefore, I look with much hope upon this proposal in Senate 3408 because I believe that it will be the incentive to bring about better public administration, more competent employees, and that it will help to keep in the public service men who otherwise would not stay because they cannot rely on the patronage system to give them a career.

I hope that the Committee will look with favor upon this bill, S. 3408. I like the provisions in it for training, because public service is different from anything else.

Champ Clark once said that a man had to learn to be a representative, just like he had to learn to be a doctor or a lawyer, and the best thing for any district to do was to elect an honest, capable young man and keep him there as long as he did a good job if they wanted to have a representative with influence and capability; and you know it better than I do, that the leaders in the Congress are the men who have been kept there because they were doing a good job, and I think if we can generate a real career system at the local levels and state levels, that we will get more for the money that is being appropriated by this Congress.

The people will get better service and get more for their tax dollars. And we will have an opportunity of keeping in the public service men who now won't stay there because they know that eventually a change in the power structure under the patronage system means that they are going out and somebody else is coming in.

I think perhaps my interest in the career system grew out of my first experience here in Washington in 1911 and 1912. For some reason which I never did quite understand, President Taft called a special Session of that Congress which met in April, 1911. The Democrats took over the House from the Republicans, and I was the first Democratic employee under the patronage system who went into the House Post Office. The man I succeeded was an awfully nice young fellow. He had been up there 15 years, was married, had two children. There wasn't but one thing wrong with him, he belonged to the party that was losing power over on the House Side, so I got his job and he went out and they changed every employee in that office over a period of several weeks.

It is obvious that a new employee can never give the same service that a capable experienced employee can, and I think that if this legislation is passed, we will see a great improvement at the local and state levels.

Therefore, on behalf of the Federal Professional Association for which I am now a consultant, sort of a part-time advisor, I endorse this legislation, and I would like to say for the record, Mr. Chairman, that my interest in the Federal Professional Association grows out of the fact that I have seen the Congress down through recent years pass legislation on pay bills and things of that sort which are oriented entirely towards the rank and file of the employees.

I served on the Randall Committee which advised on salaries and we did succeed there after that report was made in getting some relief for those in the upper pay grades and for the Members of Congress.

I testified on that legislation. I testified before that on pay bills for Members of Congress because I know from experience that you have expenses which the public knows nothing about. And the same thing is true of the managerial and the professional people in the Executive Branch of the Government. They have no expense accounts and some of their salaries go for things which I was reimbursed for as soon as I got out of Congress and went to work for the Air Transport Association.

Later, after being on the Civil Service Commission, I worked for Eastern Airlines for 9 years and there I had an expense account.

So, if we are to keep capable people in the public service, and I certainly think every one of you will agree with me that today the demands on the public service are so much greater than they were when I first got employed in public service, Government is more complex, the problems it faces are more complex, and you just have to have, if you are going to have good government, people who are capable and who have the ability to do a good job.

I once during World War II carried on an investigation of personnel in the civil side of the Government. It grew out of the fact that in 1942 the candidate who almost beat me for Congress was claiming that all I was doing was looking after Federal employees and that we had too many of them anyway, and as a matter of fact, we did have about 3 and a half million, this was in 1943. I found that there was some waste under the urgency of war. Employees had been selected who were not capable.

We had one instance in one of the military services where 800 employees were hired here in Washington and put in a building where they had no desks and no chairs, just not ready for them, and they were not capable anyway. They finally had to move that operation out of Washington to get capable employees.

I think that there is nothing more important to this country in the age in which we live and the complexities with which Government is faced than to have capable, honest, competent people who will make a career out of serving the public.

I think that about covers what I want to say, Mr. Chairman. Any questions that I can answer, I will be delighted.

Senator Muskie. I couldn't ask to have it better said. I think it very helpful to get judgments like this from someone who has had such a diverse experience in the public service and in the private sector of our economy as well.

It is easy for those of us in politics to react against merit systems, but I agree with you that we would all be better off politically if we didn't have to deal with these Post Office appointments. I don't suppose even if Mr. Truman accepted your advice, that a Member of Congress could entirely escape influencing Post Office appointments in some fashion at the local level in some way.

Mr. Ramspeck. Well, perhaps——

Senator Muskie. Nevertheless, I think we ought to minimize the headaches.

Mr. Rampseck. Senator, perhaps not immediately you could escape it but I wonder if any of you are bothered by appointments of the clerks and carriers in city post offices? The same law applies as it does to the rural carriers. And yet it is just a policy that has been carried out for generations by both political parties of making some political consideration affect the appointments of postmasters and rural carriers.

I had some interesting experiences as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission that illustrate what I think is one of the unfortunate elements of the present system. We have what is known as the Hatch Act in this country, which you are all familiar with. I supported the Hatch Act in the House and said when I supported it my reason for supporting it was that I knew if we passed the Hatch Act, there were between 300,000 and 400,000 jobs in the Federal Government outside of Civil Service which I could get under Civil Service, and that is exactly what happened.

As soon as we passed a law which prevented the political use of those employees who were in agencies created during the depression, I sponsored legislation and the Congress passed it which put those 300-odd thousand jobs under Civil Service. I think if the policy which now exists of referring these eligible lists to committees, political committees and the Members of the House and to the Senate where the plan provides that if it is in your hometown, of course, it goes to the Senator, if that was done away with, I think in a couple of years you wouldn't be bothered about these things any more than you are now about the clerks and carriers in the city offices.

I never had any problems with those except sometimes the unions would want a Postmaster fired and I had one case of that sort and I just told him, I said I was elected to Congress. I wasn't elected to run the Post Office in the City of Atlanta and I am not about to try to tell the Postmaster what he shall do. That is his job and the Post Office Department's job. And it got me some opposition in the next election. But I venture there are not enough postal employees in any Congressional District or county to radically affect any election. They do a good job of making you believe they can.

Senator Muskie. Yes, they certainly do. My own personal program to get rid of these Post Office appointments is to elect another Democratic Congressman so that the Congressman will have the headaches.

Mr. Ramspeck. Yes. That will help your situation.

I started to tell you of some cases we had on rural carriers while I was Chairman of the Civil Service Commission under the Hatch Act. We had one very pitiful case of a Veteran of World War II whose wife had had polio. The Democratic Committee in that county had made him pay $1,500 for the job as rural carrier, and we had to have him fired because they had violated the law and he had violated the law in making the contribution.

Way back before I was a Member of Congress they had what they called I think the Brookhart Committee over here in the Senate that investigated the appointment of Postmasters and rural carriers back in the days when it was all pure patronage. And there was one Postmastership in my district which I later represented that they paid $500 for the appointment. There were United States Attorneys and United States Marshals who had been made to pay off. That is just not good government, I am sure you all agree, and yet even after I was in Congress, the Republican Party as it existed in 1929 and 1930 and along there, the State Republican Committee in Georgia was collecting 10 percent of the pay of every Federal official in Georgia. I know that is true. I am glad to say now that the Republican Party in Georgia is a different organization. It is not composed today or controlled today by that type of Committee Members. In fact, they have gotten a little bit too strong down there to suit me, being a Democrat.

[Laughter.]

It is even—well, I won't go into that.

[Laughter.]

I do look with great favor on this bill and the people I am now associated with on sort of a part-time advisory basis are tremendously interested in improving the Federal Service and, of course, the counterparts in the State and Local levels they are interested in also, and we hope that the Congress will look with favor on this proposal.

Senator MUSKIE. Thank you, sir. It has been an honor and also a pleasure to have you here this morning and have you reminisce and share with us the judgments you have formed on the basis of all these years of public service.

Senator MONTOYA?

Senator MONTOYA. I just want to endorse what the Chairman said about Mr. Ramspeck. I have heard about him for many years. In fact, I was going to law school here when you were riding high on Civil Service Legislation, Mr. Ramspeck, and you certainly made a reputation for yourself and you have brought a lot of happiness to many other Federal employees.

I certainly want to commend you for your testimony and forthrightness in presenting it here today.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Thank you, sir.

Senator MUSKIE. Thank you. That concludes our hearing today, and the record will be kept open for 10 days.

(Whereupon the hearing was concluded at 11:55 o'clock a.m.)

Pennsylvania To Bid Scranton Farewell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, the October 17 issue of the Christian Science Monitor contains a forthright and able presentation of the political posture of Governor Scranton. Godfrey Sperling, Jr., correspondent, notes the excellent record of Bill Scranton as Governor and has a kind word for this capable, dedicated, and accomplished gentleman with his fine public service background:

GOVERNOR BOWS OUT, PENNSYLVANIA TO BID SCRANTON FAREWELL

(By Godfrey Sperling, Jr.)

HARRISBURG, PA.—Gov. William W. Scranton has always had a buoyant, boyish quality, even though the bitter campaign of 1964 left its mark.

Almost two years later, the youthful look is still there as he prepares to step down from the Pennsylvania governorship.

But this still-young man (in the political sense, where the late 40's are associated with "youth") is through with seeking political office. First, travel with the family. Then, who knows? Perhaps a role in education or business. But he say he never intends to run again—and you have to believe him.

STILL AN ATTRACTIVE POSSIBILITY

This reporter is a long-time student of what has been called the "reluctant mood of Mr. Scranton." Again and again the Governor said to me that he was not interested in becoming a candidate for the presidency. I believed him but always answered that the political pressures were such that he would be drawn into the 1964 campaign—whether he wanted to run or not.

And that's the way it was in 1964. But by the time Mr. Scranton bowed to the inevitable, it was too late to make an effective bid for the nomination.

Today there is little likelihood that pressures will build up again to pull Mr. Scranton into a presidential race.

Out of office soon, he will have no forum, He is no longer the "fresh" face he was in '64. Thus his reluctance now has a ring of credibility that it never had before.

I believe him this time. But at the same time—as I sit across his big desk in the capitol—I have to admit to another private assessment:

That here is an attractive, able man, the sort that the Republicans could well use in 1968. As much as any other Republican in public office he has some of the charm that is associated with President Kennedy—the kind of political touch that reaches out especially to the younger generation.

HOW CONSERVATIVES DIFFER

This is the sort of appeal to which President Johnson would seem to be most vulnerable in 1968. It shows up in the polls now where a fellow Democrat, Sen. ROBERT F. KENNEDY of New York, has gained an embarrassing edge over the President.

Mr. Scranton has been a good Governor. Perhaps state historians will, in time, rate him as one of their ablest performers.

His main objective was to bring new industry and new jobs to Pennsylvania. He also sought to revitalize state government and his own party. He has succeeded in all this.

His concept of conservatism is to make state government work by solving problems—and thus prevent federal government from stepping in. He stresses fiscal integrity, watches waste. He calls this modern conservatism, and a number of other governors accept this doctrine.

Mr. Scranton challenged Barry Goldwater and his brand of conservatism, and the battle left rifts in the party. But the Governor did support Senator Goldwater in the campaign. And the two are personal friends.

Timing is the most important element in politics, it is often said. Had Mr. Scranton been elected two years ago, and not four years ago, I think I would have been here now asking him whether he would be a presidential candidate.

He would have been reluctant, as always. But I wouldn't have been able to believe him.

But now—even though he is still young and quite experienced in government—I do believe him.

Man of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, the outstanding contributions in a virtual lifetime of dedicated public service by the distinguished senior Senator from California [THOMAS H. KUCHEL] have been a challenge and an inspiration to those who would strive to benefit his fellow man and to sustain ideals of human dignity.

These have won many commendations, as has his persevering fight against extremism in every form and from any quarter, and as did his remarkable display of courage when despicable purveyors of untruths sought to demolish his reputation. He has been conspicuous, too, as a leader in every drive during the past decade and a half to assert and assure social justice for all segments of our society.

For these accomplishments and characteristics, Senator KUCHEL recently was presented the Statesman of the Year Award by Argo Lodge No. 413, B'nai B'rith.

Under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD a brief notice which appeared in the monthly publication of that order announcing this event:

ARGO TO PRESENT AWARD TO SENATOR KUCHEL

On October 17th in the Caucus Room of the United States Senate, Argo Lodge will have the sincere pleasure of presenting Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL with its "Statesman of the Year" Award.

We who chose Senator KUCHEL to receive this award feel that we are bestowing it on a rare individual. Senator KUCHEL has served in the United States Senate for fourteen years, having been reelected in 1962 by an overwhelming majority of 727,644 votes, carrying all of California's 58 counties. Four times he has been chosen Republican Whip or Assistant Leader and is now assigned to two of the Senate's most important committees. He has been particularly active in legislative efforts relating to natural resources and problems of rapid industrial expansion and population growth.

The Senator is a native of Anaheim, California, and received his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Southern California. He has received honorary doctorates from U.S.C., the University of the Pacific, Tufts College and was bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by the University of Judaism in Los Angeles.

At the age of 30, the Senator was elected Chairman of the California Republican State Central Committee, the youngest man ever to hold that position. After being released from the Navy in 1945, he was appointed to the office of State Controller by Governor Earl Warren. He stayed in that position until he won his seat in the United States Senate in 1953.

In the Ethics of the Fathers it is said that "The world stands on three foundations: on study, on service, and on benevolence." Senator KUCHEL's life, too, has stood on these three foundations. For the good that he does and for the great man that he is, Argo Lodge extends to him the worthy commendation of all good men.

Appendix

American Highway Development Brings Progress—Senator Randolph Guest Editorialist for National Limestone Institute Magazine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, as this session of the 89th Congress ends, it is my thought that my colleagues might find helpful a general review of some of the accomplishments of our Government—not only in this Congress, but in other Congresses—in relationship to our American highway system. I had been asked to provide an article in this vein for the National Limestone Institute magazine Limestone, and I now include this guest editorial for the benefit of Members who may wish to have a sketch of our past, our progress, and our future plans for Nation's highway system. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GUEST EDITORIAL BY SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH, CHAIRMAN, SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

This is an appropriate time for us to view the long-term development of the American highway system, and the place of highways in the overall transportation system of the future. With two-thirds of the 20th century behind us and 50 years of experience in Federal aid to the construction of highways, we are now at a place which offers us a historic prospective on the contribution of highways to American civilization.

It is worth noting that the idea of community responsibility for the construction of roads is as old as American civilization itself. The first instance of governmental responsibility for road construction in North America was an Act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed in 1632 at Jamestown, which stated in part:

"Highwayes shall be layd out in such convenient places as are requisite accordinge as the Governor and Counsell or the commissioners for the monthlie corts shall appoynt, or accordinge as the parishioners of every parish shall agree."

There have perhaps been only two other occasiens in history—during the period of the Roman Empire and in the Incan civilization—when highways received as much of the concentrated talents and energies of society. But in both instances, historians inform us, the primary purpose of the ancient highway systems was to facilitate military transport and maintain imperial domain.

In contrast, the purpose of roads and highways in America has been to serve all the values of civil life. This conception was expressed in the 19th century by the American philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson when he wrote,

"When the Indian trail gets widened, graded, and bridged to a good road—there is a benefactor, there is a missionary, a pacificator, a wealth-bringer, a maker of markets, a vent for industry".

There is, indeed, little question but that automotive transportation and our highway system of the 20th century have been a major factor, if not the most important single force, in bringing the United States to its present position of unparalleled economic strength.

Having reached such a position of economic development, it is therefore not surprising that we would now seek to apparise our highway system in terms of other values as well—such as safety factors, aesthetic considerations, the effect of highways on the amenities of urban life, and their place in the total matrix of the American community.

These are the areas which will draw our attention in the future, as has already been indicated by recent Congressional actions. In the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1962, the Congress required a continuous and comprehensive planning process be initiated in all metropolitan areas by January 30, 1965, as a condition for receiving Federal aid funds for urban highways.

Also in 1962, the Congress authorized Federal funds for assistance to persons and businesses displaced by highways.

In 1965, we enacted the Highway Beautification Act.

This year we enacted the Highway Safety Act.

And also, this year, in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966, we requested a study of the problems of relocating displacees, and directed the Bureau of Public Roads to exercise all efforts to avoid damage to parklands and sites of historic value.

A further indication of the broadening conception of the function of the modern highway is evidenced in the recent development in the Bureau of Public Roads of the idea of acquiring entire city blocks for urban rights-of-way. Thus, instead of slicing through a neighborhood, disrupting community life, taking pieces of land and paying severance damages, it is suggested that urban freeways become an integral part of urban redevelopment, rebuilding our cities block by block along the path of our urban freeways.

In demonstration of its continuing commitment to the highway program, the Congress this year increased authorizations for the interstate system to $3.4 billion for fiscal year 1968 and $3.8 billion for fiscal year 1969. These levels of authorization will not be sufficient to complete the interstate system by the original target date of 1972, but it is expected that the Congress next year will resolve the financing problem of the Highway Trust Fund, so that 1973 will be a realistic target date.

Inauguration Address of Dr. William T. Higdon, President of Graceland College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BERT BANDSTRA
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my fellow Members to an excellent address delivered on October 15, 1966, by Dr. William T. Higdon, president of Graceland College at Lamoni, Iowa.

The new president of Graceland College is an energetic young man who epitomizes a new spirit in southern Iowa. Under his leadership I am confident that Graceland College will not only continue to expand its physical plant and enrollment, but the search for truth will also deepen and accelerate.

Mr. Speaker, Graceland College is a credit to southern Iowa, the State, and the Nation, and we are all justifiably proud and fortunate to have a young, dedicated scholar like Bill Higdon at the helm.

What President Higdon had to say in his inaugural address recently should be of value to all who recognize the role being played in our educational system by the church-related college. So that others might have an opportunity to read President Higdon's thoughts on this important matter, I am today inserting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The address follows:

THE CHURCH-RELATED COLLEGE: BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

(By William T. Higdon)

On assuming the presidency of an institution which is cherished by many people, I should declare the basic motivations for accepting such responsibiliteis. Some of these are personal. They are my long line of forebears going back to the early days of the church, my rearing in the home of a Graceland faculty family which later accepted full time ministry for the church, my own joyous student days on the Hill, my marriage to another Gracelander with an equal Restoration heritage and commitments to the spirit of the church and the life of the mind, my career as scientist and my involvement as a district president for the church. These made the acceptance of a position on the faculty a natural move. From the commitment as a faculty member to the acceptance of the Presidency seems but a short step. Personal reasons aside, I hold a strong conviction about the role of the church-related college in the life of the church and society.

This conviction derives from conceptions of the central purposes of Graceland College as the college related by origin, function, and support to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. An understanding of these purposes may shed some light on the relevance of Graceland to its sponsoring church. This examination may even contribute something to a general understanding of the relationship of church-related colleges to their sponsoring churches and to society as a whole. Such scrutiny may disclose two vital institutions growing in the common soil of faith and sacred purpose requiring only further cultivation. On the other hand, we may find that previously vital linkages have become constrictive dead forms which inhibit, stifle, and subvert the growth of both. If this latter were true, forthright leadership would demand severe prunning of such dead forms. However, the real case is much more complex than either of these simple conclusions.

Graceland and all other church-related colleges stand at the interface between two worlds. There is on the one hand the sacred world of the church, where the institution had its origin and derives much of its support. On the other hand, there is the secular world of society at large—and the college and university sector of this society in particular—which claims the church college by virtue of kinship in form, function, and purpose. In a very real sense we are saying that by standing at the interface the church-related college is serving two masters—the sacred and the secular. In order to achieve its twofold purpose with a sense of unity and identity, the church college—Graceland for us gathered here—must strive for a single goal which serves each world. To do other than this is to condemn the church college to endless conflict and tension which will ultimately destroy its personality, then its usefulness, then its existence.

I would find it very satisfying on this day of formal assumption of a leadership role to proclaim a new and electrifying principle which unifies the church-related college in meeting the demands of two worlds. Unfortunately, such intellectual elixirs are denied us by the very nature of man and civilization. Instead, I must point out the common ground on which both the sacred and secular worlds rest in their highest expressions. The basic dedication to the pursuit of truth held by the sacred and secular alike must furnish the rootage for the church college. The belief in the fundamental position of truth in the human and divine order of things, the obligation to seek truth wherever and however it may be found, and the responsibility to proclaim its varying perception of the truth must be the unifying principle for the church college. The truth referred to here includes, but is more than, empirically testable fact. It includes those understandings that come from meanings given to the data and arising from the data which result in the integrative truth being greater than the sum of the facts.

In its pursuit of truth the church college—Graceland—must have all paths open to it. It affirms that all avenues of discovery available to secular society—conceptual, empirical, aesthetic—are open to the church college. It adds a fourth now little used by others—revelation—as a means of discovering truth. By revelation I mean the sum of all those avenues of disclosure of God to man which include scripture, the witness of the church working in history, and the lives and testimonies of godly men.

While adopting means of discovery of truth, the church college must also give concern to its processes of refining truth. The secular university has used the fires of free criticism and controversy as the means of refining the ore of discovery into the metal of truth. This process had its origin in the student-run universities of medieval France and Italy. With the inevitable accompanying pain and loss, criticism and controversy have heated the crucibles in which the metal of truth is purified. In the church college such a process must be employed not only for conceptually, empirically, and aesthetically discovered truth but also for revealed truth. The truth discovered by revelation must also be subjected to the refining process of criticism and controversy. This must be so because of the human element in every revelatory experience. Man's capacity for self deception is very great. Consequently, each deeply emotional experience must be carefully examined for the authenticity of what may be a disclosure of God to man before such an experience can be accepted as revelation.

A principle as broad as "the search for truth" must have further explication in the context of the two worlds of the church college in order to bring reality to generality. With regard to its role in the sacred world there are three functions devolving from the principle. The first of these is the task the college shares with the church in the discovery and refinement of the truth. The church and the college are separate in identity and methods; they are linked by common purpose and concerns which provide the complementary strengths of a team in their common endeavor. The college's share is predominantly, though not exclusively, the role of the crucible in the refinement of truth. The college fulfills its responsibilities to the church in part by suggesting how the sacred world of the church may be modified so that it can have an impact on the civilization each new generation creates for itself.

The second function of the church college is in the education of the youth of the church. A case may be made that the best higher education for a young Christian is in the secular university since this context best approximates the Christian's mature life in the secular world. For some young Christians this is probably the best educational scene. To suggest education in the secular university as best for all emerging adults ignores the particular responsibility the church college bears in education for the sacred nature of truth, values, ideas, and life. The concern with sacredness while found in the secular institution is there by tradition and not by design.

The educational task of the church college is not to teach the sacred and the secular but to make the secular sacred by imparting meaning to the facts and ideas of the world around us. Viewed in this way the Restoration perceives the Christian gospel not as a doctrine but a destiny that any student may adopt or reject as an exercise of his own choice.

One difficulty with the church college fulfilling this high responsibility for education is its traditional lack of resource. The broad promise of our stated objectives and their narrow fulfillment because of limitations of resources have immunized our colleagues in higher education against taking the church college seriously. This condition, however, does not suggest settling for mundane objectives but cultivating more adequate resources to fulfill our particular calling.

A third function that the church college can perform is in direct service to the church in its social aspects. Inasmuch as the church perceives itself to be an actor in the secular, historical world, the college can provide a resource in planning and implementing these actions.

The church-related college has a vital function with its kindred institutions in the secular world. In at least two of these functions the church college has special, although not exclusive, claim. One of these special functions is that of conscience. This function can be applied to public policy. There is always the tendency on the part of those in charge of public policy to do the expedient thing rather than that which is moral. It may be expedient to fight a war or to withdraw from one. It may be expedient to coerce goodness. It may be expedient to manage resources and money. It is the function of the church-related college to develop a commentary on such expediencies which reflects mature understanding of the problems and principles and the exercise of a finely honed conscience. The church-related college would fulfill a special function if it reminds gargantuan sister institutions of public higher education that the purposes of all such institutions have to do with human development and fulfillment and that vast bureaucracies which treat student, faculty and administrators alike as cogs in a machine subvert their very purposes.

A second vital function for the church-related college is to question the developing traditions of western, secular society. There are some evidences that the western preoccupation with mechanisms, cause and effect, facts, coherence, and consistency has run its course. In the beautiful, crystalline, dead modern world of mechanical fact, there are those who stand with arms akimbo and say, "Let's kick it to pieces." The general spirit of rebellion in the futuristic age of space and the computer characterized by the phrase, "burn, baby, burn", suggests something fundamentally amiss in a world inundated by fact and idea. The church college can remind such a world that the missing element which gives life to facts and ideas is meaning. The beatnik is a problem element in society not because of beard and dirt but because he symbolizes the deep uncertainties many feel that life may be devoid of meaning. A dominant role for the church college is to lead in the quest for meaning in secular life.

In an era of extreme specialization in the great secular university, we suspect that higher education is becoming like a warehouse of facts and ideas. Each is carefully inspected, numbered, and stored. There is a growing uneasiness, however, that the blueprints for assembling useful machines from these spare parts have been mislaid.

So far we have pointed out that the unifying principle allowing the church-related college to stand at the interface between the sacred and secular worlds is the search for truth that serves both worlds. It is very pertinent to ask what is required of us if we are to fulfill these functions.

The first requirement is for us to have the courage to be ourselves. Church-related institutions have been criticized for over-emphasizing religion, for neglecting religion, for being too paternalistic with students, and for destroying their faith. Church colleges are charged with being weak academically, underfinanced to do a good job and castigated for wanting to share in governmental funds. For any combination of these reasons many observers of higher education predict a withering of the church college and its eventual disappearance in the same way that the private academy is now a rarity in the world of the public high school.

In being ourselves, we as a church college must define excellence for ourselves, Excellence defined only in terms of academic achievement measured by some objective test scores seems narrow in the face of the broader functions the college sees for itself. While the accumulation of fact and idea is obviously necessary for deriving meaning from them, some priorities can be attached to factual accumulation by the meanings ascribed to data. It is in the discrimination between the relevant and irrelevant that one finds meaning and economy in education.

To give substance to the courage for a church college to be itself, those who join in ascribing to its aims must be prepared to commit themselves to its cause. Students whose personal aims find echo in the objectives of the church college must be prepared to cast their educational fortunes with it. Excellence for them must be seen in transformations of their lives lived in the church college environment rather than in the siren call of prestige. Scholars whose interests coincide with those of the church-related college must be prepared to join the faculty of these colleges. Not only is their "word made flesh" by this commitment, but by this act they put themselves in the arena of their first loyalties. Although, this act costs prestige, hard work, and in many instances better salaries, it carries with it the opportunities for self fulfillment.

For those who may be neither fulltime students nor scholars but who, nevertheless, see this vision of the church college there is participation by the freely given commitment of their financial resources for the work of the college. Whether this is done individually or collectively through the church institution or church groups those who share the objectives of the church-related college must do more than cheer from the sidelines. In such commitments those who give can gain a sense of worth and meaning for themselves as they are allied to a significant undertaking.

Many thoughtful and sympathetic observers of higher education suggest that the church-related college is an anachronism held over from the 19th century. Comparing it with the large well supported public institutions and a few wealthy private institutions, these observers declare that neither competent faculty members nor serious students can afford to waste their time in the back water of the church-related college. These pessimistic predictions can be negated only if we in the church-related college husband and expend our resources skillfully. The future depends on the commitments of support by students, scholars, and patrons. These in turn depend on how clearly we perceive our functions in the two worlds of the church-related college—the sacred and the secular—and how well we can fulfill these functions.

These tasks will not be easy. The college shares with the church disadvantages inherent to both of them in an evolving secular society. Whatever the future holds for the church college, for Graceland, the unifying principle—the search for truth, its refinement, and proclamation—will represent an enobling personal fulfillment for each of us engaged in its tasks.

Washington's Advice to His Country

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "George Washington," one of a series entitled "Builders of a Nation," written by Ed Mason, and published in the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch magazine of September 18, 1966.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUILDERS OF A NATION (NO. 6 OF A SERIES):
GEORGE WASHINGTON

(By Ed Mason)

George Washington was born February 11, 1732. His 20th and subsequent birthdays were celebrated on February 22, because of the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar.

Washington actually preferred the placid, comfortable life of a Virginia planter; however, a strong concept of public duty took precedence. In his lifetime, he fought Indians, the French and the British. He instituted the "Purple Heart" for men wounded in a victorious war for independence. The only president to be unanimously elected, he reluctantly agreed to a second term before retiring to Mount Vernon's tranquility. But death cut it short, and an era ended.

Williamsburg threw welcoming arms around young Colonel Washington in 1755. Astride Bishop, the favorite horse of the late General Braddock, he led survivors home from Braddock's wilderness campaign.

Mrs. Martha Custis, among the crowd, saw him from a distance. She marvelled that the popular Colonel appeared to have the walk and carriage of an Indian. Two years later they met, not knowing that in a few months Martha would become a widow. At their third meeting, Washington proposed marriage; Martha accepted; and he left for six more months of war before "retiring." They were married at the White House, the York River home of the Custis family. Two fortunes were united and settled at Mount Vernon.

The quotation, "First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of his Countrymen," often credited to John Marshall, originated with Richard Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee. It was a soldier's description of a beloved leader whose strength built a nation.

"Prodigious Strength"—spiritually, morally, mentally, inspirationally and physically—best describes Washington. His deep character left an indelible imprint on people thirsty for inspiration and leadership. He gave them a lasting image of his integrity, for they saw him at prayer during the dark days at Valley Forge, denouncing profanity among the troops and leading an idealistic, hungry and sometimes nearly-naked militia through four-foot snows. Washington outfoxed British generals with planted, false but believable, information. He set up and personally coordinated the first American intelligence network.

Size 13 shoes supported the six feet, three and one-half inch frame of the broad-shouldered, granite-faced, awesome leader who towered over his contemporaries. What was he like? "Tough and cold," said some, when he court-martialed a general for not carrying out orders. "Terrifying" when he chewed out the Constitutional Convention for inattention to security precautions. "Humble" in victory. 'Warm, tender, loving," Martha would say, pointing to affectionate relationships with his two adopted grandchildren. They were showered with love; received advice on dating and other topics, even from war camps, in masterful letters signed, "Your Papa."

Washington's "Farewell Address" was not an address. It was a letter to Congress, marked for "Friends and Fellow Citizens." Its purpose was to avoid any third term consideration, and offer advice on the future of our nation. Some of his statements taken from context of the "Address" give the following suggestions: Take pride in the title "American" . . . avoid debt . . . resist specious constitutional changes which may "undermine what cannot be directly overthrown" . . . comply with law . . . be cautious against "ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens" who will betray our country under the appearance of virtue . . . or, cunning, ambitious, unprincipled, artful minorities who subvert the power of people and put their will above the nation . . . internal and external enemies who covertly strike against our unity as one people, and alienate portions of our citizens.

The Washington era closed December 14, 1799. Yet, there will always be an audience for his messages—"Duty takes precedence over inclination." . . . "Religion and morality lead to political prosperity."

The Coin Speculators' Bubble Has Burst

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a prime contributor to the country's recent coin shortage was the speculator. Many took bags and barrels of coins out of circulation and hoarded them in the expectations of great profit. These speculators were not coin hobbyists, interested in the rare, the unusual or in acquiring sets of coins, but were quick-buck artists who hoped to profit from the plight of businessmen unable to obtain adequate quantities of coins to conduct their commercial affairs.

In the work that the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, of which I am chairman, did to assure the country of adequate supplies of coins we warned that the bubble of speculation in coins would burst, with great loss to many.

In the coin shortage report, part 2—House Report 195, 89th Congress, 1st session—which was issued on March 22, 1965, we stated that the true coin collector did not materially contribute to the coin shortage, but those who bought up new coins by the bag and barrel were a problem. As we said:

> The speculators' goals are not the education and pleasure derived from the pursuit of a hobby but solely expectations of financial gain. This gives rise to speculation, creates hoarding, increases prices inordinately, and intensifies the shortage. Collaterally, it also adversely affects the true collectors, who are finding it difficult to add to their collections except at highly inflated prices.
>
> While there is no way of accurately counting the coin holdings of hoarders, a clear realization that the holdings are large may be gained from a perusal of the advertisements in coin publications. Often these contain offers of coins, at fancy prices, by the roll, the bag, and even the ton. Treasury officials in reviewing one such publication found advertisements by 53 dealers and 69 individuals which offered 1964 coins for sale or trade by the roll or the bag. Such trafficking in, or holding of, coins is not illegal; however, there is at present no reliable means of estimating the quantities of coins so held out of circulation.
>
> Some further conception of the sizes of hoards is reflected in an article in the Wall Street Journal for January 14, 1965, which reports that a bank has loaned speculators $1.1 million, secured by 34 tons of silver coins, and expressed a willingness to make more such loans.
>
> A belief popular with many coin hoarders is that they cannot lose on their investment in coins; that even if they do not make a profit, they cannot lose. The fact is, as testified to by the Treasury witness, they are losing the interest or profit which could be made by putting their money somewhere else. Thus they could earn 4 or 4½ percent by putting their money in banks or savings and loan accounts, their losses would be protected at least to the extent of $10,000 of each deposit, and they would be relieved of the burdens of safeguarding and storing bulky quantities of heavy coin.
>
> Since about 1962 what had formerly been the quiet hobby of coin collecting developed for many persons into a wild speculation, with bid-asked markets and sales conducted through teletype services throughout the United States. A small dealer in a remote part of the United States can offer coins just as can his counterpart in metropolitan areas, quite a contrast to the time when trades took place at meetings of local coin clubs. The speculation grew to such extent that rolls and bags of coins minted in 1964 were hoarded, and advertised for sale at premiums the Treasury witness characterized as "fantastic." Speculators are interested in promoting the idea that there is a coin shortage, that

current coins have high value and are going to get more valuable and, therefore, are good investments for individuals.

Speculation is often completely unrelated to realities. For example, dealers have offered, at from $2 to $3 each the 45 million silver dollars which the Congress has authorized, but which have not been minted.

As more and more people enter the market, prices rise. The bubble of speculation, however, can burst and purchasers of coin can suffer large losses.

As we said:

The speculation in coins, at its height was, reminiscent of the 17th century tulipomania when Dutchmen wildly speculated in the acquisition of tulips. As they bid against each other prices soared and speculators all over Europe became involved. About 1636 the rage peaked, and single bulbs sold for (today's equivalent) $5,000. Soon brokers began selling futures in tulips, and investors eagerly bought. It couldn't last, of course, and when the market finally broke, disaster was widespread.

As is indicated in an article by James F. Kelly published in the Coin World for Wednesday, October 19, 1966, it is no secret that the coin speculators' bubble has burst. Mr. Kelly aptly summarizes the reasons, and I believe it will be of interest to every Member of the House:

Trends of Today's U.S. Coin Values: Suggests Reasons for Doldrums

(By James F. Kelly)

I do not believe we are revealing any secrets or violating any confidences in admitting that today's coin market is in the doldrums. There has been a complete reversal of form in the past 18 months, going from a seller's market to a buyer's market. While the speculative and investment phase of the hobby has suffered most severely, the "blue chip" collectors' items have, to some extent, and with certain exceptions, followed the trend of the market.

The sixty-four-dollar question now is, what has caused this condition and what can be done about it? Many reasons have been propounded by the so-called experts and interested parties. But in my opinion, and for what it may be worth, here are several which seem to be the most logical and realistic.

One, Coin prices became too inflated due to excessive and unrealistic promotion, all of which was successful due to the human desire for large and quick profit the easy way. And neither the dealer nor the investor is without blame in this respect.

Two, The coin shortage which brought the threat of Federal laws against collecting, and the unfavorable national publicity which accompanied this action.

Three, Lack of confidence brought about by the increase of counterfeits and altered dates and Mint marks on many of the scarce coins.

Four, Apprehension, due to the many robberies, for personal safety, as well as the security of one's collection, due to the many robberies. Many insurance companies even discontinued the practice of insuring coins, and all of them tightened their requirements for such insurance.

These are just a few of the reasons which we agree would account for the current depressed coin market. Some feel this is a good thing; that it will eliminate many of the undesirables from the business and put the hobby back in the hands of the collector.

We have been in the business a long, long time and have experienced similar conditions and similar reactions. In 1938 the Commemorative market, which had been speculative, went to pot. In 1946 the common gold market dropped 25 per cent in less than 30 days. It is true that the coin hobby, like the stock market, has seen its ups and downs. And it is also true that it has always come back bigger and stronger than ever.

It would be nice to believe that both collector and dealer have learned a valuable experience from these recent past experiences, but human nature being what it is, we have strong doubts.

National Association of the Partners of the Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance was recently established at a special meeting at Miami Beach. This is a voluntary group created to serve State Partner committees. Mr. Clifford Whitehill, international counsel of General Mills, in Minneapolis, was named to the executive committee of the new association. After the Miami Beach meeting, the delegates from 30 States traveled to Brazil to participate in the Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance held in Rio de Janeiro on September 19 to 22.

Several Minnesota citizens participated in the Inter-American Conference, including Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Whitehall, of Eden Prairie; Mr. Felton Colwell, chairman of the board of the Colwell Press in Minneapolis; Mr. Santiago Isola, of Minneapolis, special representative of the Jaycees of Minnesota; and Dr. and Mrs. William Thorp, of St. Paul. Dr. Thorp is dean of the school of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota.

At the conclusion of the 4-day work sessions in Rio de Janeiro, the U.S. delegates proceeded to their Partner areas in Latin America. The representatives from Minnesota spent several days in Uruguay, their Partner area, and I have been informed of the results of these meetings by the Agency for International Development.

The Minnesota representatives visited hospitals, schools, and businesses to get a firsthand evaluation of Partner projects now underway and those planned. Arrangements are being made for the display of handicraft items from Uruguay, as well as an art collection to be shown in Minnesota. Fifty Uruguayan firms are preparing an industrial exhibit, and several volunteers are commencing training to assist in Spanish instruction in Minnesota schools. Minnesota groups are developing partnership activities which include sending experts in milk and cheese production to Uruguay to work with cooperatives. Medical supplies for a cancer research center in Uruguay, firefighting apparatus, and equipment for manual arts and home economics for schools in rural communities are among other projects planned by the Minnesota groups.

I was pleased to participate in the first steps of the Minnesota-Uruguay partnership and discussed the program with members of the Minnesota program development team which was in Montevideo last March. Mr. Denis Daly, a member of that group, representing the Minnesota Jaycees, recently wrote an article describing the Minnesota Partners of the Alliance program. I ask unanimous consent that his article be printed in the Appendix of the Record, following my remarks.

I believe these efforts by citizens and voluntary groups are a constructive force and are helping to bring greater understanding and cooperation between our citizens and those of our Latin American neighbors.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Jaycee, July 1966]

Partners of the Alliance

The "Partners of the Alliance"—What is it? What do the Minneapolis Jaycees have to do with it? These questions have been asked often recently because the program is beginning to receive more and more attention in Latin America and the United States as well as in Minneapolis. This article will give you a brief background on the alliance and also inform you as to the Minneapolis Jaycee involvement, and how you can help.

The initial seed for the project was first planted back in 1961. In March of that year President John F. Kennedy called on the people of *All the Americas* to join forces in "a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American People for homes, work and land, health and schools."

By August, 1961, Latin America's hopes and aspirations, stimulated anew by the President's words, were expressed in the Charter of Punta del Este, linking 20 signatories in an Alliance for Progress. Under the charter, each country pledged herself to attain a better economic and social life for all the peoples of Latin America, within the framework of personal dignity and political liberty.

The proposals of the Alliance for Progress required a combined effort for the social and economic development of Latin America, and involved a new magnitude of self-help efforts by Latin Americans, as well as expanded assistance from abroad. The self-help concept is a strong part of the program and cannot be emphasized enough.

The Partners of the Alliance (Companeros de la Alianza), an office within the U.S. Agency for International Development, has been organized to coordinate and respond to the direct-assistance activity between those in the United States who wish to help and those in Latin America who are in need of help.

The "Partners" program is a channel through which community organizations—business, professional, educational, labor unions, service groups, state or city institutions, and even private individuals in the United States—can work directly with the people of an Andean village, a jungle colony, a slum improvement cooperative or any one of numerous groups of people in Latin America who are earnestly striving to improve their way of life.

The "Companeros" concept is already making its impression in Latin America as the direct result of the activities of several Partners of the Alliance Committee now in operation.

Many new Partners of the Alliance Committees are now being organized in cities and communities throughout the United States, *and interest continues to grow wherever and whenever people learn that there is a program which can be organized and controlled at the local level.* The wholehearted reception and businesslike response which these Committees have shown provide strong evidence that our society steadfastly maintains the spirit of the "good neighbor" and a genuine concern for the well-being of the people of other lands.

Partners of the Alliance committees are now being organized and planned in a growing number of states—Alabama has become a partner with Guatemala and Arizona with El Salvador. Utah is implementing its partnership program with Bolivia, and Texas has organized a statewide alliance with Peru.

The Minneapolis Jaycees, realizing the Partners of the Alliance as a potential outstanding project for service to humanity, began looking into possibilities over a year ago.

The Minnesota-Uruguay partnership initiated and guided by the Jaycees now has functioning committees in both Minnesota and Uruguay. The Minnesota group incorported in 1965 has recently sent a program development team including representatives of Agriculture, Business, Cooperative Education and service groups to Uruguay, and the Uruguay partners committee will send a similar team to Minnesota in late 1966.

The International Affairs Committee asked Wade Fleetwood, a representative of the Partners Agency in Washington, D.C., to speak on the Alliance at the 1966 State Jaycee Conventon in Moorhead. Mr. Fleetwood gave such an inspiring and enlightening talk that the Convention immediately adopted the Alliance as a statewide project.

The Uruguayan Jaycees are interested in establishing sister-chapter relationships for the exchange of Jaycee operating procedures and community projects, the implementation of self-help projects, and the development of sister-city relationships. As there are 140 Jaycee chapters in Minnesota and only nine in Uruguay, the selection of sister chapters presents a real problem. For this reason it has been decided that for the first year of the program, Jaycees of Minnestoa and Uruguay will develop self-help projects and exchange information without establishing sister-chapter relationships. After the first year the Minnesota chapters most active in the program will be assigned sisters chapters and other Minnesota chapters will then be requested to work through these key chapters. The Jaycees then hope to expand their program by developing these chapter relationships into sister-city relationships with their own partnership programs.

The Minneapolis Jaycees have decided on an initial project called "Little Libraries." The purpose of this project is to provide funds for the purchase of a little library set to be transported thorughout a small community in the interior of Uruguay consisting of 200 books which are fitted in a portable bookcase.

This particular project will require only two key people—one Minneapolis Jaycee and one Uruguayan Jaycee. The Minneapolis Jaycee will obtain the funds for the purchase of the books, forward the funds to Uruguay, and with the cooperation of the Public Relations Committee will handle the publicity in the United States. The Uruguayan Jaycee will obtain the funds for the purchase of the bookcase and a plaque honoring the donors which will be placed on the bookcase, select and order the books with the assistance of the *Director of the National Institute of Libraries* in Uruguay, select and place the library set in a community, and handle all the publicity in Uruguay.

This project marks the first time Minneapolis and Uruguayan Jaycees will unite forces to carry out a joint project. Many more projects are planned for the future.

Initially the International Relations Committee will coordinate most of the activities in the Alliance as far as the Minneapolis Jaycees are concerned, but other committees such as the Con.-Ag. and Community Health have discussed ways in which they can participate. Anyone interested in helping or learning more about this project is asked to call Denis Daly at 335-5163.

Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Hungarian Uprising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL J. KREBS
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Speaker, when Nikita Khrushchev was running affairs in Russia he put himself on record as stating that Russia was against all wars of "national liberation." What Mr. Khrushchev meant by "national liberation" was exactly what our men are now fighting in South Vietnam; an attempt by Communists, from within and without, to take over a non-Communist government by force. Any guerilla struggle which could be turned to Communist advantage fell within the scope of Mr. Khrushchev's terminology.

But when true national liberation was attempted against the Soviet Union, then it was another matter. The most glaring, and the most heartbreaking example of this came during the Hungarian revolt of 1956. If ever there was a true struggle for national liberation, that was it. The entire Hungarian people rose as one to throw off the yoke of Communist tyranny. The Premier, Imre Nagy, promised to form an all-party government, and announced that free elections would be held. He called for the Soviet forces to withdraw from Hungary, and asked for a permanent guarantee of Hungary's neutrality by the United Nations.

The Soviet government entered into ostensible negotiations with the Nagy government, and just as in the case of our own Pearl Harbor, struck while negotiations were still in progress. Powerful Soviet forces of infantry, tanks and artillery invaded the country, and at dawn on November 4, 1956, launched a ferocious assault against Budapest without any previous warning. Other provincial centers were likewise attacked. The government of Nagy was overthrown, and a Soviet puppet regime was instituted. The world watched with helpless anger as the resistance of the Hungarian patriots was slowly crushed by the Soviet mammoth.

While the revolt was in progress, thousands of refugees made their way to the Austrian border and freedom. They arrived cold, wet, and hungry, and Austrian facilities were swamped by their influx. It is estimated that over 100,000 Hungarians fled to freedom during the revolt. The Austrian State Secretary appealed for rapid help in this emergency, and nation after nation responded with money, food, and medical supplies. But the big problem was the resettlement of the refugees.

In this situation the United States agreed to take 21,500 refugees, and Congress gave them permanent status to remain in the country. An airlift was organized to bring the refugees out, not only by this country, but by Canada and Britain as well. Eventually the bulk of the refugees found new homes abroad.

For those that came to the United States, the first point of contact for most of them was Camp Kilmer, in my own State of New Jersey. This installation, through which so many GI's had passed in World War II, became the chief reception and processing center for thousands of the refugees.

From Camp Kilmer the refugees spread out to other areas of the Nation, merging, as did millions before them, with the mainstream of American life. They have made many constructive contributions to our society and to my own State of New Jersey.

Let those of us here in this House, and let all the American people remember Hungary, in October and November of 1956. Never were a people more heroic. Never was patriotism more nobly displayed. Never was the struggle for national liberation given more genuine meaning. Whatever the outcome, we can all take heart from the lesson taught us by the Hungarian uprising—that the spirit of freedom never really dies.

Senator Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, Keynote Speaker at Kickoff Luncheon for National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week—Presents Award to Civil Service Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH
OF TEXAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, of West Virginia was the keynote speaker at the District of Columbia kickoff luncheon for National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, on Thursday, September 29, 1966.

Today, after more than two decades of ever-increasing public acceptance of the "specially able" employee, NEPH-Week has become one of the shining symbols of the remarkable accomplishments of the handicapped—the real heroes and heroines of the story. Their individual successes are as varied as mankind itself, their hopes for the future as boundless as the wide universe which challenges us all.

On behalf of the Nation's Capital chapter of the National Association of the Physically Handicapped, Senator Randolph presented an award to the Honorable L. J. Andolsek, Commissioner, U.S. Civil Service Commission. The award was in recognition of the Federal Government's outstanding contribution and leadership in the employment of physically handicapped persons.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record the introduction of Senator Randolph by William P. McCahill, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; the address by Senator Randolph; and the remarks of Hon. L. J. Andolsek, Vice Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Introduction of the Honorable Jennings Randolph, U.S. Senator

(By Mr. William P. McCahill, executive secretary, the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped at the National Kick-Off Luncheon of the D.C. Commissioners' Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C.)

Our speaker today was born in the same town as my wife—Salem, W. Va. Like most of us he went to school, got married, had two sons and worked hard for a living. But, unlike most of us, he is a man of many parts who has been many things to many people in many careers and many occupations. He's up for reelection this fall, but since we are nonpolitical, I won't mention that to any West Virginians present. But, he is one of the best friends Government workers have on the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and he is chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service.

He has honored seven universities by accepting honorary degrees from them in his busy life. He has rendered distinguished lay service to the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and today is vice chairman of the North American Fellowship of the Baptist World Alliance.

Our speaker is a personal friend of many years—as he is of many citizens of this panic-button city on the muddy Potomac. Unlike many politicians who have been known to undertake spectacular flights of fancy, our speaker has been both an airline executive, and a newspaper and magazine editor with a flair for being airborne, and a reputation for taking dictionary words and making them sing. He has almost put to music many of the dreams we dream and the thoughts we think, fashioning them into legislation helpful to his fellow man. Leonard Robinson, for one, certainly knows of our speaker's dedication in both the House and Senate.

In June, I missed the D.C. Lions Club luncheon, recognizing 30 years of the Randolph-Shepard Act. The blind, some 2,700, who operate their small businesses under this act, earned almost $15 million last year. So, it is poetic justice that I receive a raincheck today with this opportunity to introduce him and to recognize him. You did not come here to hear or see me, but to see and hear our speaker who, at this critical time in the affairs of our Nation is the new chairman of the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

It is a pleasure to introduce one of the very few men in Congress today who has been an active spokesman for and participant in the annual observances of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week for more than 20 years, and a daily champion of the handicapped during that entire time, the Honorable Jennings Randolph of West Virginia.

Keynote Comments by Senator Randolph

Our Nation is engaged in building a massive program to salvage the talents of handicapped Americans through publicity, education, rehabilitation, training, and placement, we are slowly—but surely—succeeding. More and more, handicapped citizens are able to achieve lives of productivity and self-respect. National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week is a major factor in this progress. Yet, as we know, the task remains gigantic.

On a national scale, our accomplishments in the field of rehabilitation have been truly gratifying—especially in the past 10 years. Last year alone, we rehabilitated a total of 154,000 persons. That is more than twice the figure of 10 years ago. We hope to reach 200,000 in fiscal year 1967.

Before congratulating ourselves, however, let us remember that Mary Switzer, Commissioner of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, has written recently about a backlog of unhelped disabled in excess of 2 million.

Legislation has, and will continue to expand our ability to help these individuals. Federal programs are in effect which provide funds for a wide range of responsive activities. State and local officials are participating in every State.

However, a vital part of this overall effort remains that of restoring the handicapped individual to a productive place in society.

We must find new jobs that handicapped men and women can do. We must find new ways to do old jobs so that maximum employment opportunities are afforded the handicapped. And, equally important, we must continue to build in the minds of all Americans an awareness—a realization that a handicapped person can work, can compete, can achieve, can succeed in our modern and rapidly changing world.

The important week which we officially "kick off" today is an essential tool in this effort.

Examples of Federal effort in areas of the handicapped are:

Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1966 currently pending which would create a National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children. The Committee would work to improve educational attainment of handicapped children, including school administration and operation. Reports annually to the Commissioner of Education.

The bill also provides for the establishment of a new and separate bureau in the Office of Education to oversee programs for the education of handicapped children. Among existing programs which would be administered by the new Bureau would be: Training of teachers for handicapped children; captioned films for the deaf; a $100 million grant program (in this bill) to public schools for training of handicapped children; grant program to residential schools for handicapped which are State-operated or supported, and research for handicapped education.

Presentation Comments

Each year, the Nation's Capital chapter of the National Association of the Physically Handicapped recognizes an "Employer of the Year."

Our Federal Government today operates an aggressive program for extending job opportunities to handicapped citizens. As our Nation's largest single employer it is appropriate that Governmental leadership in this field be both broad ranged and effective under the central direction of the Civil Service Commission the various agencies are encouraged to hire qualified persons who are handicapped. This includes those persons with physical impairment, a history of mental illness, mental retardation, and severe physical handicap.

The program has been marked by increased emphasis, innovation, and improving results for the past 25 years.

Jobs which can be filled by handicapped persons were identified, and administrative roadblocks were smoothed.

Special coordinators were appointed at major installations, and employment for those with a history of mental illness, and mental retardation was emphasized.

Interagency boards of civil service examiners are being set up in 65 principal cities. This will aid the placement of applicants who are handicapped.

Last year, 13,617 persons with measurable physical defects went to work for Uncle Sam. Between January 1964, and June 1966, mentally retarded workers placed in Federal jobs totaled 1,676.

We are proud that our Federal Government is leading the way in providing new opportunity for the handicapped. We are confident that it will continue to seek new and better methods for accomplishing this important task.

It is entirely appropriate, therefore, that the U.S. Civil Service Commission has been chosen as the 1966 "Employer of the Year."

It is an honor, on behalf of the Nation's Capital Chapter of the National Association of the Physically Handicapped to present this award. Here to receive it is the Honorable L. J. Andolsek, Commissioner.

Award Acceptance Remarks

(By L. J. Andolsek, Vice Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission)

My very sincere thanks to you, Senator Randolph, to President Beach, and to the membership of this fine organization.

As you know, Chairman John Macy is in San Francisco today or he would be delighted to accept this award on behalf of the Commission. In his place, I am honored indeed to receive this splendid expression of encouragement and appreciation to the Civil Service Commission.

The Commission is frequently conscious that we are a very small agency of Government, and when we see indications that we sometimes exercise an influence out of proportion to our small size, it is indeed most gratifying to us.

Because the Commission is the central personnel agency of the Federal Government—the "people" agency, as we are sometimes called—we are thrust into a leadership role when it comes to personnel policies. We have worked hard in this role to insure that physical and mental standards for all jobs in the Federal service are truly realistic. Medical officers, examining job standards, have persistently asked the question: "Why couldn't a handicapped worker do this or that job?" And they won't accept any lame answers:

I might add that when the medical officers and forward-thinking managers have had their way, and have helped the handicapped worker to obtain a job, everybody has been pleased with the results. In most cases, handicapper workers are excellent employees.

As a result, we like to believe that the Federal Government, the Nation's largest single employer, is playing the role of pacesetter among employers when it comes to extending job opportunities to the handicapped.

We have sought to remove every procedural difficulty—every bit of so-called "red tape"—that might stand in the way of hiring the handicapped, and since 1957 we have utilized Coordinators for employment of the handicapped at Federal installations. The Coordinator serves as a middleman between the manager who needs a worker, and the skilled handicapped applicant who needs a job. This system has proved to be remarkably successful, from both viewpoints.

Of course, much remains to be accomplished. This gracious act of appreciation on the part of your organization will help to renew and revitalize our efforts.

This symbol of recognition will have a place of honor, along with another which we keep in our hearts. The other symbol is intangible but none-the-less real: it is the new dignity, the new pride that comes to a person who has been told over and over, "You're not good enough," but who now finds that as an employed citizen he can look the whole world in the eye.

This award gives us the same kind of lift we get from watching the rebirth of human dignity. We of the Commission are deeply grateful.

Hon. Walter Rogers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure and to my personal benefit to have been closely associated with Congressman Walter Rogers, of Texas, in the work of Congress since he became a Member of the House of Representatives in the 82d Congress. He has been an effective and outstanding member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which I now have the honor to be chairman, since the 83d Congress. He was chairman of the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining in the 84th and 85th Congresses. He has been a faithful and capable chairman of the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee since January 1959. Congressman Rogers also has long and faithful service on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, chairing an important subcommittee of that committee during the last several Congresses.

It was with sincere regret that I learned of Congressman Rogers' retirement from the House of Representatives. His decision to retire came after he had been nominated by his party for the upcoming election. In the Interior Committee he has guided some of our most important legislation through the committee and through the Congress. When he was assigned as floor manager, he was most effective, securing the confidence of his colleagues as the legislation progressed. Legislation was always bettered by his having worked on it.

I have found Walter Rogers to be an astute legislator whose knowledge and ability will be greatly missed, not only by the district he represented but by the entire Nation.

As my respected and esteemed colleague goes on to other duties and responsibilities, the kind thoughts of his many friends will follow him—especially those of his chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to whom he gave unstintingly of his valuable talents and time. Mrs. Aspinall and I wish for Walter and his charming wife, Jean, the best of fortune's good gifts in the years ahead.

Industrial Bond Financing Is Being Used as an Anti-Labor Device

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 18, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have long advocated that this Congress remove the tax exemption from certain municipal bonds which in reality are not such at all. The intent of Congress in giving this tax exemption was that it be used for public purposes such as schools, highways, hospitals, etc. Increasingly State and local governments have abused the exemption and issued bonds to finance industrial sites to lure businesses to their area.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 1118, to remove this exemption and I hope that when it is reintroduced in January that we will be able to get some action on it.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the September 16, 1966, edition of the Seafarers Log, a publication of the Seafarers International Union, which points up the vicious use being made of this device by using tax exemption as a gimmick and not as a governmental tool.

The editorial follows:

INDUSTRIAL BOND FINANCING RAPPED AS ANTILABOR AID

Assistant Director Frank Fernbach of the AFL–CIO's Department of Research recently urged Congress to put an end to state and local industrial bond financing, charging that the practice has been used by unscrupulous public officials in certain states to lure "runaway shops" to their areas with promises of cheap non-union labor and other inducements.

Organized labor has long been concerned about the runaway shop. Now, with this idea of industrial piracy growing and spreading, the trade union movement is more concerned than ever before and is taking vigorous steps to combat this spreading menace.

The plot of industrial bond financing is one of the most vicious of all devices used to induce a plant to foresake its community and employees and become a runaway.

The intent of Congress in giving state and local governments authority to issue tax-free bonds was that it be used exclusively for public purposes such as schools, highways, hospitals and the like. However, the AFL-CIO pointed out to Congress, a growing number of communities are using tax-free bond revenues in building industrial sites to lure business from other areas.

When these community-financed plants and factories are leased to employers, no capital outlay is required and rentals can be charged off as production costs, giving such employers a special tax advantage. Worse yet, these prospective companies are often permitted to buy the bonds issued to finance their own plants, thereby realizing added income in the form of tax-free interest payments.

In inducing business to relocate in their areas, such state and local officials normally prey upon the fact that their citizenry suffers under the burden of unemployment, job insecurity and low wages. The fact is advertised that in such locations the prospective runaway employer will not be bothered by labor unions, stressing the fact that there is a vast supply of cheap non-union labor available to be unjustly exploited.

The problem of these runaway shops has been growing at an alarming rate in recent years. Hundreds of thousands of American workers have been victimized by plant piracy spurred by sweatshop wages, sub-standard state labor and welfare laws, and the inducement of governmentally subsidized industrial bond financing.

Even without government action there is something that can be done to help alleviate the problem. These runaway plants, taking unfair advantage of a cheap non-union labor supply and unfair tax exemption, cannot hope to sell all their products to the low-paid workers in the areas where they relocate. By looking for the Union Label before purchasing any product the American consumer can make it impossible for these runaways to exist. All the illegal and immoral advantages in the world won't help them if nobody buys their products.

Task Force on Emphysema and Chronic Bronchitis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, on October 16, it was my privilege to present the keynote address at a meeting of a group of this Nation's outstanding medical experts on the health problems associated with respiratory disease. The conference, sponsored jointly by the National Tuberculosis Association and the U.S. Public Health Service, it is my hope, will devise ways and means whereby we can take some corrective action in respect to these diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis which are increasing at such an alarming rate. As I stated to them, we in Congress must look to this kind of leadership and I, for one, look forward to the results of their deliberations.

I wish at this point to insert the text of my address:

TASK FORCE ON EMPHYSEMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

(Keynote address by Hon. John E. Fogarty, U.S. Representative from Rhode Island)

Thank you for inviting me to meet with you on the eve of a conference which, I am confident, will make significant contributions to the health of our nation.

I should like to congratulate the Chronic Respiratory Diseases Branch of the Public Health Service and the National Tuberculosis Association for establishing this Task Force on Emphysema and Chronic Bronchitis. Furthermore, your presence here reflects the careful thought that went into the selection of the Task Force members. Each of you has been chosen for the unique contribution that you can make to the formulation of a sound attack on a fast-growing health problem in this country.

I am told that in 1964 emphysema and chronic bronchitis took 20,000 American lives and were contributing factors in 41,000 additional deaths. I have made inquiries about the number of living people suffering from these conditions, and have been told that they "run into the millions." Perhaps you have more definite information than I, or you will be able to make a reasonable estimate from the facts and figures available to you.

Be that as it may, you know and I know that these conditions are a problem of increasing concern. On Capitol Hill, many of my colleagues are among those "millions," and I am confident that the results of your deliberations here in Princeton will arouse sympathetic interest in Washington.

I am reminded of another conference a few years ago that so successfully focussed attention on another health problem—tuberculosis. The Arden House Conference, in Harriman, New York, late in 1959, also co-sponsored by the Public Health Service and the National Tuberculosis Association, provided the impetus for renewed attack on this infectious pulmonary disease. The real break in the fight against tuberculosis had come a few years previously with the successful use of effective drugs in treatment. There was a dramatic decline in the tuberculosis death rate in the early 1950's, a 55 per cent decline, in fact, I am told, between 1950 and 1954, but the rate of decline slowed down considerably between 1955 and 1959, when the Arden House Conference was held. The conference spurred a renewal of effort that has continued to this day and will, it is hoped, lead to the final eradication of tuberculosis.

The work of this Task Force will, in some ways, be more difficult than that of the conferees at Arden House. There is today no known chemotherapy for the prevention or cure of emphysema, nor is there a specific causative agent in the same role that the tubercle bacillus plays in tuberculosis. Furthermore, while the dimensions of the emphysema-chronic bronchitis problem are only beginning to be defined, all the evidence so far accumulated is that the numbers of people affected, as I mentioned earlier, may well run into the millions.

It will be your responsibility to look at these conditions from all angles—epidemiology, clinical medicine, medical education, health education, social factors—and provide us in the health field and those in legislative halls—with guidelines for programs ranging from the prevention to the treatment and rehabilitation of the victims of these conditions; for programs for the training of professional people in both the specific and general aspects of the care of the victims. We look to you also for advice on how to get these programs into operation.

Some of you know that I am particularly concerned about the possibility of mass screening programs for the early detection of these chronic diseases, which to me includes the preventive aspects of respiratory diseases. I trust that you will give careful thought to the possibilities in this direction.

What is the cause—or should I say causes—of emphysema, the condition that begins innocently enough with a mild cough and proceeds to increasing shortness of breath until the normal activities of the day become increasingly burdensome?

Is cigarette smoking a factor? We are told in the report of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health that cigarette smoking is an important cause of chronic bronchitis and that a "relationship" exists between cigarette smoking and emphysema. Has that relationship as yet been defined? Despite the accumulating evidence that cigarette smoking and emphysema are intimately linked, our society is heedlessly smoking 6 percent more cigarettes a year than in 1964, when the report of the Surgeon General's committee was released.

What about air pollution? In all honesty, we do not need experts to tell us that air pollution is an insult to our respiratory tract, yet until now our national complacency has permitted the continued spewing of poisons into the air. Perhaps you can provide us with the specific evidence that will give the necessary momentum to the campaign against air pollution.

What can be done to enable the respiratory cripple to live with his handicap? We have been told tht 50 percent of our respiratory cripples can be restored to some degree of independence, yet there has been a definite lag in the establishment of rehabilitation facilities in our communities. What suggestions have you to make on how to overcome this difficulty?

Switching, for the moment, from the individual to the nation, what is the effect of these chronic respiratory diseases on our communities?

I am told that additional Social Security disability pensions for emphysema alone are being awarded at the rate of more than a thousand a month, that $80,000,000 will be paid out by the Social Security Administration this year to support Americans suffering from respiratory diseases, most of them being victims of chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Furthermore, it has been estimated that chronic bronchitis accounts for the loss of more than 81,000,000 productive hours each year. And each year other chronic respiratory disorders (including emphysema) reduce by some 170,000,000 hours the time Americans can spend at work, at school, and at play.

The picture is not a happy one. It is a picture of a society which is slowly choking itself to death, a society which hears but does not heed the warning voices.

The prevalence of these chronic conditions throughout the United States indicates to me that a requirement for any plan for the control of emphysema and chronic bronchitis must provide special training for those responsible for the reatment and rehabilitation of patients with these conditions. Perhaps it could be approached on a basis similar to that developed for those other major health problems—heart, cancer, and stroke.

Recently the Federal government has passed legislation, and has implemented it by appropriations, making available to the states grants for the establishment of regional medical centers where medical schools and research institutes can cooperate with private physicians, hospitals, health departments and voluntary agencies in order to bring to the patient the best type of care available in the fields of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and "related diseases."

I ask if it is not logical for the services of these centers to be extended to cover such respiratory diseases as chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Obviously, these diseases qualify under the law because of the close relationship between the respiratory and circulatory systems of the body.

These centers might be an ideal place for the training of physicians, nurses, therapists, rehabilitation specialists, and others in many localities on the care of patients with chronic respiratory disease in the early stages. This would be preventive medicine in the finest sense. Furthermore, it would be a means of bringing to the patient the fruits of research in a shorter time than is possible in the usual course of events.

This is but one of several programs Congress has supported which directly or indirectly can meet some of the problems of the severe chronic respiratory diseases.

And I am glad to see at this conference representatives of several governmental units in addition to the Chronic Respiratory Diseases Branch—the Air Pollution Division, the National Heart Institute, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the Division of Occupational Health, and the Clearing House on Smoking and Health. I know that all of these, as well as the voluntary agency, the National Tuberculosis Association, have been dealing with one or another aspect of the chronic respiratory disease problem, and it is good to know that they are represented in deliberations that will go beyond the scope of any one group.

The picture is not wholly dim. Your very presence here for this conference encourages us to hope that we shall have specific suggestions for immediate action and long-range planning.

As you deliberate, the question of research will, I am sure, come up time and time again. In the health field, the conquests of tomorrow are built on the research of today. Look at polio. It would still be exacting its dreadful toll had not research found its cause and means of prevention. Look at tuberculosis. Patients would still be crowding our hospitals were it not for the chemotherapeutic agents discovered through research. Look at smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid fever—such diseases would still be killing thousands were it not for the findings of research turned into practical application by the concerted efforts of scientists, physicians, nurses, educators, and leaders in all areas of public health.

You who are here today *are* leaders in all areas of this field and will, I trust, give us sound advice on how to overcome the indifference of people, whether in neglecting to seek medical advice when they have chronic cough and shortness of breath, or in failure to convince legislators of the necessity of improving our total health environment.

To attain our goals will require an all-out national effort.

It will require inquisitive scientists investigating every small detail of incriminating evidence.

It will require an ever-expanding program of intensive research until the cause is known and its control assured.

It will require greater emphasis by state and local communities in establishing diagnostic and treatment facilities.

It will require close cooperation between industry and local governments in the control of air pollution.

And it will require the whole-hearted support of voluntary health agencies, national and local medical societies, paramedical associations, and individuals from every walk of life who share a recognition of the problems and a deep concern for the future health of America.

While recognizing these needs, we in Congress look to you for the specific elements of a program that will provide the basis for legislative action.

Annual Report to the People of the 12th Congressional District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, it has been my policy to report to the people of the 12th Congressional District of New York on the progress achieved by each Congress—and on the record of my service as their representative in this body.

I believe that the people are entitled to have these facts.

The work of th 89th Congress is nearing completion. The bulk of major legislation has already cleared the House of Representatives, and is awaiting Senate agreement—conferee action—or the

President's signature. It is appropriate, therfore, that we look at the record and see what this Congress has accomplished.

In my previous reports, I discussed in detail the legislation considered during the first session and part of the second session of this Congress. I will not attempt to duplicate that information at this time, particularly since those earlier reports are available on request. I will, instead, concentrate on the legislative highlights of the past 2 years.

HARD-WORKING CONGRESS

The 89th Congress has been, without doubt, one of the hardest working Congresses in our history. Its legislative record of nearly 150 major legislative bills enacted overshadows the accomplishments of most of the previous Congresses. We have made more progress in taking care of the needs of our people—in advancing the cause of human rights—and in strengthening freedom here and abroad—than any other Congress on record. The "Fabulous 89th" truly met its responsibilities in this era of change and world crisis.

The cost of meeting these responsibilities is high. The Federal Government's expenditures for the year amounted to around $106.9 billion, while revenues neared the $104.6 billion mark. The national debt limit, which is affected by temporary fluctuations, was increased from $328 to $330 billion. The interest on this debt was $12 billion. In comparison, during my first year in Congress, that interest charge was about $6 billion.

FOR OUR DEFENSE

Our defense budget, necessary to insure our national security, amounted to $58 billion. The major items in this budget include the cost of administration, of services, and of military materiel such as aircraft, missiles, and ships.

In addition to providing for these priority expenditures, the 89th Congress raised the basic pay for officers and enlisted men of our Armed Forces; increased allowances under the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act; enacted the cold war bill of rights for veterans with a minimum of 180 days of active duty since January 31, 1965; exempted from taxation the amount of servicemen's retirement annuity set aside for the benefit of survivors; provided improved health benefits for retired members and members of the uniformed services and their dependents; and granted a cost-of-living increase to beneficiaries of non-service-connected pensions.

TO SUPPORT OUR FOREIGN POLICY

The Foreign Assistance Acts of 1965 and 1966 provided the President of our country with the tools required to advance our foreign policy. While accomplishing this, these acts also terminated assistance to any nation failing to take preventive action against the destruction of American property and prohibited the sale of surplus foods to the United Arab Republic. A similar provision in the Food-for-Peace Act bars the sale of our farm commodities to any country which aids, or ships to, North Vietnam. The same prohibition, with certain minor exceptions, applies to Cuba also.

Additional progress in fields of international affairs was achieved through the enactment of amendments to the Peace Corps and the Arms Control and Disarmament Acts; provision of emergency food assistance to India; extension of the International Monetary Fund's loan program to private enterprises in underdeveloped countries; extension of the President's authority to control the export of strategic or scarce materials; and authorization for the President to carry out United States obligations under the International Coffee Agreement.

Another major measure—the Immigration and Nationality Act amendments—abolished the national origins quota system; provided for the admission of immediate relatives of American citizens; and fixed an annual limit of 170,000 immigrants from all former quota countries and 120,000 from the Western Hemisphere, with preference awarded to persons possessing skills and professional abilities needed in our country.

AN ERA OF TRIAL AND CHANGE

The era in which we live has been marked by revolutions at home and abroad. The aspirations for freedom and self-determination have been encouraged by all of us who live in this land of freedom. Our own Nation was founded in the belief that all men have the right to be free. This includes the right to dissent from the views held by the majority—so long as the dissent does not aim at the overthrow of our Government through violence.

One of the most controversial bills approved by the House and awaiting Senate action centered on the right to dissent. This bill drew its inspiration from the many unfortunate acts of violence occurring on our domestic scene. Proposing to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950, this bill was misunderstood by many because, in its original form, it made it a crime to dissent or to encourage others to dissent. As finally approved, however, the bill makes it a crime to interfere with the security of the United States by undermining the war effort—for example, by sending blood and money to the Communist North Vietnamese and the Vietcong who are presently engaged in battle with our boys in Vietnam.

TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF ALL OUR PEOPLE

To safeguard the rights which have too long been denied to some of our citizens, the Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1963. To enforce and implement the provisions of that law, the Voting Rights Act was subsequently approved. The latter statute authorized the appointment of Federal voting registrars in areas where discrimination prevails, barred literacy and other unfair voting tests, directed U.S. court suits to invalidate poll taxes, and fixed penalties for threats, intimidation, and violence designed to prevent our citizens from exercising their privilege of ballot.

It is regrettable that the 1966 Civil Rights Act, which continued our great effort to safeguard the civil rights of all our citizens, and which was approved by the House of Representatives, was filibustered in the Senate and died there. This bill proposed to prohibit racial discrimination in Federal and State jury selection and in the sale and rental of some housing; to authorize the Attorney General to sue to prevent intimidation of persons desegregating schools and other State facilities; and to outlaw the threatening or injuring of persons seeking or urging others to seek various social benefits.

FOR OUR YOUTH

The 89th Congress enacted a record number of education bills to open new opportunities for our youth. Among them were the Elementary and Secondary Education Acts, which set a 90-day limit on Federal deferment of funds to schools suspected of practicing discrimination; extension of the Youth Corps and Headstart—preschool—programs; the Higher Education Facilities Act; aid to community colleges and universities; establishment of a National Teachers Corp; emergency financial aid for the construction and operation of schools in districts affected by major disasters and the closing of military bases; matching grants for the construction of teaching facilities for physicians, dentists, and professional health personnel, including a 3-year student loan program; expansion of the National School Lunch Act to include a trial child-nutrition program for pupils in poor economic areas and those who must travel long distances; the setting aside of Federal public lands for needed school sites; and the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act. The latter should be of particular interest to the residents of our district because, under this act, funds have already been earmarked for a library in East Flatbush.

TO HELP OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

The 89th Congress, in 1965, established a program of hospital care for the aged, commonly called medicare. Some 57,000 people in the 12th Congressional District are already enrolled under this program, and an estimated 62,000 will be eligible to receive benefits in the near future. This Congress also increased social security benefits by 7 percent and provided coverage for persons not otherwise eligible who will be 72 years of age by 1968 and who will receive no other pension or relief.

In addition, we have enacted a research program to combat heart disease and cancer; expanded vocational rehabilitation programs for disabled persons; authorized the establishment of community mental health centers; amended the Drug Control Act; created the Water Pollution Control Administration; and passed the Clean Air and Solid Waste Disposal Acts to combat problems of air pollution and waste disposal.

TO HELP THE CONSUMER

During this session, the Congress has been deeply concerned about the rise in the price of consumer goods. Concerted effort was made to curtail inflation and to prevent runaway prices from skyrocketing the cost of living. These problems have been of continuing concern to me since my election to Congress in 1948.

Years ago, I introduced legislation to create a select committee to study the farm price support program and other national policies which may hurt consumers. In the 83d Congress, I introduced a bill to create a Joint Committee on Consumers. I have continued to work for these measures over the years and I am delighted that we are finally beginning to make some progress.

A Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, to protect consumers, was passed this year.

A Special Assistant to the President on Consumer Problems has been working hard and the proposal to create a special Committee on Consumer Interests has been receiving active attention.

In addition, in order to dampen the fire of inflation, the Federal Government is now moving to curb investment incentives and to hold the line on Federal expenditures. The House recently suspended the 7 percent tax credit on business investment for 16 months. This followed the enactment of the Tax Adjustment Act which suspended until 1968 the scheduled reduction of taxes on automobiles and telephone service.

In addition, legislation designed to ease the taxation of foreign investments in this country was approved, with an amendment to increase the income tax deductions that doctors, lawyers and other professional people may make on contributions to private retirement funds.

We hope these measures will be sufficient to meet our current problem; otherwise, next year we may face the prospect of price controls which no one wants, or—even worse—a tax increase.

How different are these conditions today from those which existed a year or more ago, Remember?—in 1961 the Democratic Congress was cutting taxes—some $12 billion—and enacting programs to boost economic activity. And we succeeded in reducing unemployment from 7 to 3.9 percent. We must now try to hold the line without allowing employment and incomes to decline.

TO BETTER PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE

The Renegotiation Act, which enables the Government to recover excess profits on defense contracts, was extended; provision was made for the establishment of a special board—at the request of either labor or management—to adjudicate disagreements under collective bargaining contracts in the railroad industry; the ceiling on the Small Business Administration's lending operations was raised and a separate disaster loan revolving fund set up; a scale of personal income tax withholding on a graduated basis was established; the Federal National Mortgage Association's borrowing authority was increased to stimulate the mortgage market and homebuilding; the minimum wage was increased and extended to many persons not previously covered; more than 2 million more workers were brought under the unemployment compensation system; new and uniform standards for bank merger approvals were established; and the interstate transportation of dogs and cats and other animals to be used for scientific purposes was brought under Federal regulations requiring humane treatment.

TO IMPROVE OUR GOVERNMENT'S MACHINERY

The Administrative Procedure Act was amended to require every agency to make information available to the public as to its policies and procedures, with certain exceptions for security reasons and for the protection of privacy; 10 additional circuit and 35 new district court judgeships were created; the Department of Housing and Urban Development was established at the Cabinet level; a new Department of Transportation, also at the Cabinet level, was created to consolidate transportation and safety functions of the Department of Commerce, the Federal Aviation Agency, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission; a 2.9-percent pay increase was provided for Federal employees; differential pay rates for Government employees engaged in hazardous work, or work involving unusual physical hardship, were established; bail practices in U.S. courts were revised to assure that no person is unfairly detained; and an official residence was authorized for the Vice President of the United States.

The Demonstration Cities Act, establishing projects to rehabilitate slum-blighted metropolitan areas and to improve educational, economic, and social conditions in such neighborhods, was approved after considerable struggle.

Federal safety standards for new cars, buses, and trucks were provided for the first time in history, and a 3-year highway safety program was enacted. A river and harbor and flood control bill, to provide projects for navigation, beach erosion, and flood control in 24 States—including New York—was passed.

CONCLUSION

It should be of interest to the residents of the 12th Congressional District of New York that our district has over 600,000 persons and is the largest congressional district in the State of New York. The House this year passed a bill which would establish Federal standards for the 435 congressional districts of the 90th Congress and require these districts to be contiguous, compact, and not more than 15 percent above or below 435,000 in population.

It has been my pleasure to represent you in Congress, and I wish to assure you that I have served you to the best of my ability. If I can be of any assistance to you, or if you desire detailed information on matters pending before Congress, please feel free to write to me at my Washington office, which is at your service throughout the year.

Ira Hirschmann Delivers Address to La Guardia Memorial Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the La Guardia Memorial Association, of which I am a member, meets at least once each year to perpetuate the memory of the late great mayor of New York City, Fiorello H. La Guardia, who was also a valued Member of this House.

On Sunday, September 18, we met at Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, New York City at the La Guardia gravesite.

With Mrs. Marie La Guardia in attendance, a stirring memorial address was given by Ira Hirschmann. He was introduced by Paul Max Bernstein, Administrator of the New York City Board of Education.

Through Judge Eugene R. Canudo of the New York City Criminal Court, chairman of our association, who also served Mayor LaGuardia, I have obtained a copy of Mr. Hirschmann's talk, and I know that my colleagues will find it of great interest:

> Marie, may I have the privilege of adding a pendant to the necklace of love which surrounds us here today as friends of your immortal husband, Fiorello La Guardia.
>
> For almost two decades the bonds that held together the intimate association of LaGuardia and me through trials and campaigns and vicissitudes constituted indeed the truest possible test of friendship between any two men. What first forged this link was a mutual concern for the welfare of the many instead of the few. But what brought a closer harmony into our relationship was the discovery that he and I had a further common bond in our love of music.
>
> If the theme then, the leit motif of this address is harmony, then it is all the more timely and significant as I speak here today in this hushed and hallowed grove against the background of outside noise, the "sound and fury" which appears to have become the raucous keynote of our time.
>
> With all of the attrition, the pressures, the involvement in every facet of the city's custodianship, Fiorello LaGuardia always found time for his family and for music. As we view it here in the perspective of 19 years, LaGuardia, the true renaissance man, the man who fought and beat the Tammany tiger in its lair, had heard the secret of harmony—and never lost it.
>
> Our music together found expression on a number of levels. It started on Thursday nights in the top balcony of Carnegie Hall at the Philharmonic and moved downstairs at the concerts of the New Friends of Music, which he and Marie rarely missed.
>
> It was my privilege to suggest the idea of the High School of Music and Art to LaGuardia, and to bring him together with the Maestro Arturo Toscanini. When on those unforgettable evenings Maestro LaGuardia and Maestro Toscanini dined together at my home, the rafters of my roof were unsafe from the pressure generated with wine and song and exhilaration.
>
> The exuberance from the cup of this one man ran over and touched everyone around him. I like to think, with all the solemnity of this re-dedication, that some of that radiance still palpitates and vibrates through the very air today.
>
> We may ask ourselves—what is a man's immortality if it is not the unending ether that breathes from certain indestructible episodes in his life which, with time, take on added meaning and beauty?
>
> It was Ernest Gruening, now Senator from Alaska, who opened the door to my friendship with Fiorello in 1933. I had just returned from Germany where I had the frightening experience of hearing Adolph Hitler speak. Gruening heard me try to sound a warning on WOR of the hurricane ahead. We met with Morris Ernst, and the next day after a tennis game at Rip's, Gruening casually asked me to join him for dinner at a friend's home. It turned out to be the

LaGuardia apartment on Fifth Avenue and 109 Street—a modest affair whose walls, as we approached, seemed about to burst with good cheer, good talk and good food. That was the night when I had my first taste of Marie's famous pasta fagiola, along with the *impact* of the personality of Fiorello LaGuardia.

The effect of that impact has never left me. My recollection is that among those at this first Kitchen Cabient meeting of the campaign to elect LaGuardia Mayor were Newbold Morris, Sidney Hillman and Adolph Berle. During his first successful Mayoralty campaign, in which I soon became actively engaged, an understanding and friendship grew up between the two of us which remains one of the prized possessions of my life.

If rare episodes make up the living emanation of a man, then perhaps I will be forgiven if I share a secret here with his loyal friends, a secret in which our mutual love of music became the unwitting instrument by which he rescued me out of one of the tightest corners from my own crazy-quilt career. It involved Maestro Toscanini, Directors of the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Metropolitan Opera, among others.

You may recall that back in 1936, when Toscanini resigned (under pressure) from the Philharmonic, the Philharmonic Board secretly voted to replace him with Wilhelm Furtwaengler, "First State Conductor of the Berlin Opera." I was a member of the Board. My views in opposition were made known, and I immediately resigned with a strong public protest.

Furtwaengler and Toscanini represented philosophies which typified the basic conflict that was then dividing the world. Toscanini had earlier cut short his career in Italy by refusing to join the legions of Mussolini. Furtwaengler bowed and scraped before Hitler and his stooges.

In addition to the affront to the general public, I thought that to bring in such a German to conduct the major orchestra of the city with the largest Jewish community in the world demonstrated a callous disregard for the sensitivities of others that demanded an immediate and forceful protest.

But when I tried to organize a protest committee, I was joined only by the "regulars" who would come out for all liberal causes.

Fighting what seemed a losing battle, I was heartened on a Saturday morning when my secretary at Saks Fifth Avenue announced that two members of the Philharmonic Board were waiting to see me. My spirits rose as I hope that they had come to capitulate. Instead, they came to threaten me in robust language against my continuation of the public protest.

In the midst of the argument, my phone rang. There on the other end was the unmistakable falsetto of Fiorello La Guardia, filling the room. That was the time the elevator operators' unions was on strike and La Guardia had finally brought the parties together in his office. With evident delight, he squeaked: "I've locked these fellows in a room and I won't let them out until they come to an agreement." He added that he was sneaking out to the Metropolitan Opera during the conference to listen to a performance of Beethoven's Fidelio, and wanted me to come along.

In full voice, so as not to leave one syllable unheard by my guests, I answered: "Sorry, Fiorello, you know Fidelio is my favorite opera, but I have to stay here and finish off this Furtwaengler fight now that I have them on the run."

"To hell with them," yelled the Mayor, loud enough to be heard by my visitors. "I'll help you finish them. Besides, the music will be a shot in the arm for you. Meet me at 2 in the Bliss box, but we'll have to hide in the back of the box so as not to be seen." As he hung up, he chuckled: "We'll be listening to music while those guys in my office will have to listen to each other."

We met and sat like truants in the rear of the box, relishing Beethoven's heroic score. When the enchained prisoners struggling for a glimpse of the sun in the first act raised their voices in heart-breaking supplication for their rescue I actually joined the chorus (much to La Guardia's discomfiture). And finally when the sound of horns offstage heralded the liberation of Florestan from the grip of the tyrant, Pizzaro, the trumpet seemed to sound for me.

With the Mayor of the City and his powerful prestige on my side, the Philharmonic Board beat a hasty retreat and Furtwaengler never set foot in this country.

I'm sure others here have been beneficiaries of heroic roles by the indomitable Fiorello, but I'm sure you'll agree that this unintentional act of rescue deserves a place in the timeless annals of La Guardiana.

Seen in the perspective of the social revolution of our time, La Guardia, a man of small physical stature, rises today to supreme and lordly heights. The image of him, as viewed by the political enemies in his day, as having the brittleness of clay, has since been transformed into gold, gleaming in the light, taking on a new lustre as it turns to each new generation. Many a dark corner in many a man's heart and outlook have been illumined by this light.

For it was La Guardia who first pioneered the legislation in Washington with Senator Robert Wagner that provided the breakthrough for the revolutionary approach to today's acceptance of our government's enlightened interpretation, and obligation to its citizens as charges of society. And it was La Guardia to whom President Truman turned after World War II to become Directing Head of the first arm of the United Nations (UNRRA) when Herbert Lehman somehow failed and retired in the midst of crisis. Could any one man have been better prepared than La Guardia to feed and rehabilitate the lost men and women and children from the scars and embers of the war that still burned.

The day after his acceptance La Guardia phoned me from Washington, and in a typical staccato snapped: "Ira, will you go to China or Berlin for me tomorrow?" I packed and went to Washington instead where I found him swinging his feet under a big desk, coat flung behind his chair, suspenders over his shirt. He was holding his head.

When I asked him how he liked his new job—his answer was in the faithful La Guardia tradition: "Not bad," he snapped. "In New York as Mayor I used to get kicked in the pants from the Bronx to Staten Island. The only difference here is that I get kicked from Italy to Czechoslovakia."

As we talked seriously and unfolded plans to come to grips with the insuperable task of rescue and life-saving he had undertaken, the picture suddenly came to me of a man sitting at a desk with a sacred vessel into which poured an overflow of love and concern for his fellow-man.

Next day, I flew to the Middle East and then to Germany, where I was privileged to serve as his personal representative in that last and all-embracing service that La Guardia rendered the people of this earth. Many a citizen owes his life, a better life and opportunity, here and in Italy and in Yugoslavia, and France, and elsewhere to the passionate concern and unrelenting exertions of this one man. That last great service on the international scene was like a grand finale of a great drama that carried with it the very sum of sublime power and unique spirit, unparalleled by any citizen, here or elsewhere—in our time. It was as though the setting for his vision and life-time of labors had been now shifted by some directing hand to a world-stage on which a climactic last scene was lit with a passion and fervor, which eventually consumed the man.

From the moment that La Guardia appeared on any scene, in any area of the world, the lives of all those around him were affected; the troubles, the ethnic differences, the rigid fences of geography yielded to areas of understanding and harmony. For this man, carrying in his soul the color and genius of Italy, the mellowness from the sun of Arizona, the ripeness and firmness out of the crucible of New York's melting pot—this one man rose above all nations.

Today as we here are renewed by grateful memories, we are thankful for what he was—and still is—a voice of timelessness and harmony and enduring love for all who are better for having known him. How much for us to receive—for so little to have given!

"The Role of Air Cargo," Address by the Hon. G. Joseph Minetti

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 20, 1966

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant contributors to improvement of the world's living standards is the air freight industry. It is a major tool in world marketing, and is continuously opening up areas previously isolated by jungle or mountain barriers.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to insert in the RECORD an address delivered today by the Honorable G. Joseph Minetti, a distinguished member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, before the Regional Air Cargo Conference at New York City. I think Mr. Minetti clearly and succinctly sets forth the problems and the promise of this dynamic industry:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE G. JOSEPH MINETTI BEFORE THE THIRD REGIONAL AIR CARGO WORKSHOP, THE COMMODORE HOTEL, NEW YORK, N.Y., OCTOBER 20, 1966

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of every member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, I wish you a most productive air cargo workshop here in New York.

The city's patterns of freight transportation have been part of my life for many years—first when I was a boy in Brooklyn and watched the ocean freighters ply their trade and later during my association with the city's Department of Marine and Aviation and the Board of Transportation.

This is one of the reasons I asked to participate in the New York workshop. Other more important reasons stem from strong personal beliefs in the need for continued development of international airfreight as a tool in world marketing, in the need for greater use of airfreight in developing underdeveloped nations and the need for planning now by all of us—carriers, shippers and government officials—to insure that we will have the facilities required to handle efficiently the vastly increased freight loads to be delivered by tomorrow's jumbo jet freighters.

The airfreight community in the New York region—both shippers and carriers—has much to contribute in each of these areas. You comprise the largest group of airfreight shippers in the world and the most extensive complex of international freight-carrying flight operations.

By employing airfreight daily as a vehicle of trade with most of the world's nations you have accumulated a storehouse of experience which others should share. And what better way to get on with the sharing than through a workshop such as this.

As you know, the Civil Aeronautics Board is sponsoring five regional air cargo workshops nationwide in cooperation with the National Industrial Traffic League. We have directed our staff to give this activity top priority and at least one member of the Board is personnally participating in each session.

Congress has given the Board a mandate to promote the development of air transportation. Today, more than ever before, this involves airfreight transportation and the Board regards the Regional Air Cargo Workshops as one of its most important activities of 1966.

We concentrate so much on air freight's future—and quite rightly so—that we tend sometimes to overlook the degree of maturity the industry has already attained.

Airfreight in the United States now provides employment for about 300,000 people. More than 20,000 regular airfreight shippers now use the service of 48 certificated air carriers and 133 authorized airfreight forwarders to move by air goods ultimately reaching more than 190 million customers.

The spectacular growth of the airfreight industry has been widely publicized. Most of you are aware that domestic airfreight volumes have been doubling once every five years and that international airfreight volumes have been doubling once every three years.

It is not the function of the workshops to wax congratulatory over spectacular past growth. But it is the function of these workshops to insure that inevitable future growth be achieved with order, with a higher degree of efficiency in both air and ground handling phases and with an ever increasing quality of service.

From everything I and my colleagues on the Board have observed so far, the workshops are contributing significantly to the accomplishment of these goals. They are bringing together all parties of the airfreight system for the most effective dialogue that has ever taken place in the history of the airfreight industry.

Major points of the dialogue—as it developed in Seattle and Miami, as it is developing here in New York, and as it will develop later in Chicago and Los Angeles—will be published early next year as a new, basic and useful working tool for all of us.

To attempt a comprehensive summary here would be premature. But a few broad-brush strokes are in order to catch the flavor, the mood and the direction of what is proving to be an enlightening and practical exchange for all concerned.

The airlines have been selling airfreight for years on the basis of speed, on the basis of lower warehousing, packaging and insurance costs, and on the basis of lower total distribution costs. The airlines have received fresh evidence on the extent to which their message is getting through.

It was a bit like the customer selling the sales man as shippers listed their own reasons for using airfreight. Most of these reasons were market-oriented reasons, reflecting new marketing trends.

Shippers reported a growing tendency to use airfreight to meet competition in distant markets and to move products to the most favorable market at the most favorable time.

But shippers asked for some very important improvements. They called for the expansion of air/truck service to reach more off-line points. They called for the publication of more through rates, a simplification of rates and more advance notice of proposed changes in rates.

Shippers voiced strong approval of the air freight container program developed by the airlines but said more refinements are needed in containerization, particularly in the development of better temperature-controlled containers for the shipment of such items as frozen foods.

Many shippers and, I must add, many members of the Board's staff, received new perspective on the emerging importance of the airfreight forwarder, particularly in procurement and manufacturing situations involving the air transport of components assembled from many vendors.

The Board welcomes the opportunity afforded by the workshops of acquainting more shippers with the procedures under which they may comment on proposed changes in airfreight rates. We discovered something of a knowledge void in this area and in certain other areas, such as the Board's relationship with IATA (the International Air Transport Association) on such matters as international airfreight rates. We are already moving to fill this void through the establishment of new information procedures.

I mention these highlights of the dialogue as it has already progressed in the hope that you will build upon it.

At the outset I mentioned three areas in which the New York Region's airfreight transport community could contribute in a very particular way to our airfreight dialogue.

One area involves the expanded use of airfreight as a tool in international marketing. You are already at work on this in your international airfreight roundtable.

The second involves airfreight's role in helping develop the economies of underdeveloped regions.

As an outstanding example of what airfreight can do to speed economic development I would like to cite an experience in Vietnam as related by Air Force Chief of Staff General John P. McConnell in an address last month in Washington.

I will not focus here on airfreight's military role, although inside the Vietnam war zone airfreight is moving more than three-fourths of the tonnage required to support our ground forces, thus largely offsetting the obstacles to surface transportation that are presented by jungle terrain and enemy fire.

I would direct your attention, instead, to airfreight's impact on the Vietnam economy. General McConnell reported: (And I quote)

". . . the air facilities that we are enlarging in Southeast Asia are also proving to be a great asset in supporting the economic development of that area . . . with military airlift our Special Air Warfare Forces are now demonstrating ways of opening up areas that were previously isolated by jungle or mountain barriers. And we are providing many of the people in those areas with their first access to the markets of Saigon.

"The U.S. Vietnamese and Australian aircraft now operating in this civil action role are transporting increasing quantities of food and medical supplies and are bringing essential government services to remote locations. In the long run, these and many similar civic actions underway in South Vietnam may very well be one of our most significant contributions to a lasting peace in that area. It is certain that the people there have learned already many effective techniques of using aviation to speed the overall modernization of their society."

In many areas of Asia and Africa, in countries unable at present to divert precious resources to building highways and railroads made more expensive by difficult terrain, airfreight transport can be the instrument of more rapid economic growth.

This may seem far removed from your more immediate concerns of rates, freight lift capacity and schedules. But the combined knowledge of you airfreight shippers and carriers, if disseminated at the government level or at the level of trade and economic aid missions, can constitute one of airfreight's most significant contributions to a rapidly changing world.

The third point I urge you to focus upon in your workshop dialogue has a more direct and immediate impact upon your work-a-day lives. This point, as it relates to air cargo, was epitomized in a question shippers raised several times during earlier workshop sessions.

The question:

"Once we get a 747 unloading 214,000 pounds of freight are we going to have the terminal facilities to handle it?"

New cargo planes scheduled for delivery beginning in 1970 insure continued growth in the capacity to move freight in the air.

Even the most conservative projections on airfreight growth tell us we haven't much time left in which to commence the planning required for development of the ground transportation, processing and distribution phases of airfreight needed to keep pace with rapidly expanding airlift capacity, a downward trend in rates and a growing shipper awareness of airfreight as a marketing and distribution tool.

The new key to a continued boom in the airfreight business will be the ability to handle on the ground the tremendously increased freight volumes to be delivered by the jumbo cargo jets now only four years away from scheduled service.

Today a typical long-range jet freighter—the 707 freighter for example, is capable of producing 181,584 ton-miles of service per day.

The 747, in freighter configuration, will have the capability of producing 445,120 ton-miles of service a day.

The L–500 being designed as a civilian counterpart of the C–5A will have the capacity of producing 607,500 ton-miles of service a day.

The entire history of U.S. commercial aviation tells us these planes will be filled, or nearly filled. History also tells us that they will be used as productively as airline ingenuity can manage.

This will require expanded airfreight terminals, an increase in the number of industrial districts, located adjacent to airports to facilitate more rapid pick-up and delivery of such freight volumes.

Providing this new capability for processing airfreight on the ground will require the cooperation of many interests—the carriers, airport managements, highway builders, community planners and the Federal government.

At the Board, as part of our job to insure continued development of the air transport system, we are concerned that this country have all necessary facilities to insure an efficient handling of the explosive growth in both freight and passenger traffic.

We have the know how to handle increased freight volume.

For example, one of the most widely discussed subjects during these workshop sessions has been containerization. Buildup of container loads at shipper plants for direct delivery to planeside will enable the carriers to handle larger freight volumes more quickly and save valuable space at terminals. This plant buildup of container loads will become particularly significant with the advent of jet freighters handling containers of the 8′ by 8′ by 40′ dimensions.

More efficiency in airfreight handling can also result from plant locations adjacent to airports, provided adequate access roads and other facilities are available. As shippers and receivers of airfreight, you should explore this trend.

And finally, as influential members of your local communities, your support for continued airport development is vitally needed if this country is to have the facilities it needs in our rapidly advancing air age.

All of these subjects are most appropriate for the dialogue unfolding at these workshops. The Board is here not only to listen and to learn, but to assist you in any way we can.

Regulation of the Architect of the Capitol

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I herewith submit a letter and regulation of the Architect of the Capitol sent to our distinguished Speaker on October 17, 1966:

Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C., October 17, 1966.

Hon. John W. McCormack,
Speaker of the House of Represetntatives.

Dear Mr. Speaker: There are enclosed, herewith, for your information, two copies of Regulations of the Architect of the Capitol, covering "Grievance and adverse action appeal procedures for employees on the House Office Buildings payroll.

Also, there are enclosed two copies of regulation for election of hearing committee member and alternate by employees of the House Office Buildings.

These are the regulations developed as a result of your interest over a period of time and action taken at meeting of the House Office Building Commission, August 4, 1966.

Copies of this letter and enclosures are being sent to Congressmen Celler and Goodell for their information.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely yours,
J. George Stewart,
Architect of the Capitol.

Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C., October 14, 1966.

Regulation of the Architect of the Capitol

GRIEVANCE AND ADVERSE ACTION APPEAL PROCEDURES FOR EMPLOYEES ON THE "HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS" PAYROLL

Purpose

The purpose of this Regulation is to establish orderly procedures whereby an employee may (1) obtain a settlement of grievances in matters concerning working conditions, welfare and discrimination, and (2) seek administrative reconsideration of a decision to take adverse action against him.

Policy

The Architect of the Capitol expects supervisors at all levels to exercise good faith in dealing with employees in matters affecting working conditions and relationships outside the employees' control to transact business with them expeditiously, to promote equal employment practices, to exert every effort to arrive at equitable and mutually satisfactory settlements and to prevent discrimination of any kind. Aggrieved employees are expected to act in accorance with the same principles. If satisfactory settlements are not made, employees may present their grievances to the Executive Assistant to the Architect of the Capitol for a decision. Employees may appeal to the Architect of the Capitol for reconsideration of a grievance decision by the Executive Assistant, and they may appeal to the Architect of the Capitol for reconsideration of an administrative decision to take an adverse action.

Coverage

1. Employees. This Regulation shall apply to those employees of the Architect of the Capitol carried on the "House Office Buildings" payroll (a) who are compensated under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, (b) who are compensated on the basis of a prevailing rate system, and (c) who hold other positions not of a temporary or temporary indefinite nature. This provision limiting application to employees of the House Office Buildings shall not operate to prevent the Architect of the Capitol from designating members of his central office staff to serve on the hearing committee established herein.

2. Grievances. The term "grievance" as used in this Regulation applies to complaints concerning such matters as:

(a) Working conditions and environment.

(b) Equal employment opportunities and discrimination.

(c) Relationships with supervisors and with other employees and officials.

(d) Management decisions specifically covered by grievance procedures.

(e) Application of personnel policies. (Employee grievances do not include questions of personnel policy determinations. However, questions regarding the application of such policy determinations to an individual employee or to a group of employees are subject to this Regulation.)

3. Adverse Actions. The term "adverse actions" as used in this Regulation applies to (a) discharges, (b) suspensions, (c) furloughs without pay, and (d) reductions in rank or compensation. The term "adverse actions" shall also apply to resignations, optional retirement, or requested reduction in rank or compensation, if such actions were secured under duress, by intimidation or deception.

4. Personnel Actions Excluded. The following matters are *not* subject to this Regulation.

(a) Position classification actions. Appeals from these actions are covered by (1) Order of the Architect of the Capitol, dated July 10, 1963, establishing the Wage Administration Policy and Procedures for employees whose positions are graded under wage board procedures, or (2) the Order of the Architect of the Capitol, dated April 28, 1960, establishing the classification policy and procedures for employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) Actions properly directed by the Civil Service Commission with respect to classification of positions under the Classification Act.

(c) A separation action disqualifying an employee for reasons not known to the Architect of the Capitol at the time of his employment and which would have prevented his employment if known.

(d) A separation action based on an employee abandoning his position, provided reasonable efforts have been made to communicate with him.

(e) Actions taken against an employee pursuant to direction to the Architect of the Capitol by higher authority.

Grievances

1. Employees shall follow administrative channels in seeking settlement of their grievances. They should first discuss their problems informally with their immediate supervisor or with other supervisors in administrative channels including the head of their division or building. Supervisors have a responsibility to make themselves available to employees for the purpose of aiding in the informal settlement of grievances.

2. Employees who are not satisfied with the results of informal discussions within their organization and who wish to pursue the matter further, may request the Executive Assistant to the Architect of the Capitol to render a decision concerning their grievance. The request for a decision by the Executive Assistant must be in writing and must contain the following information:

(a) The employee's name, title, and organization location.

(b) A complete statement setting forth the basis for the grievance and the corrective action sought.

(c) A complete statement of the efforts pursued in reaching a settlement within the employee's organization.

(d) A specific request for an opportunity to make a personal presentation, if desired; and the name of the employee's representative, if he desires to use a representative.

The Executive Assistant, or his representative, shall utilize such measures, including consultation with operating officials, as he considers necessary to settle an employee's grievance. The employee will be notified at the earliest possible date of the decision concerning his grievance.

3. Employees may appeal to the Architect of the Capitol for reconsideration of a grievance decision rendered by the Executive Assistant. A properly filed grievance appeal will receive full, impartial, and expeditious consideration, on the basis of the facts submitted and developed. A grievance appeal must be submitted in writing within 10 calendar days after the employee has been advised of the decision of the Executive Assistant and must contain the following information:

(a) The employee's name, title, and organization location.

(b) A complete statement setting forth the basis for the grievance, the decision appealed and the corrective action sought.

(c) A specific request for an opportunity to make a personal presentation, if desired; and the name of the employee's representatives, if he desires to use a representative.

4. If the grievance alleges discrimination in providing equal employment opportunities, the Executive Assistant or the Architect of the Capitol may refer the complaint to the hearing committee (created herein) for investigation and an advisory opinion prior to making a decision thereon.

5. After considering the entire record of the grievance appeal, the Architect of the Capitol will make a decision and notify the employee of the disposition of the appeal.

Adverse Action Appeals

1. An employee may appeal to the Architect of the Capitol for reconsideration of a decision to take an adverse action against him. An adverse action appeal may include a request for a hearing or it may be limited to a request for reconsideration without a hearing. An adverse action appeal may be submitted at any time after an employee has received written notice of a decision to take adverse action against him, provided that it shall not be submitted later than 10 calendar days after the effective date of the action. The time limit may be extended if the employee proves that he was not notified of the time limit or that circumstances beyond his control prevented him from filing an appeal within the time limit or for other sufficient reasons. The employee, if he so requests, shall have an opportunity for a full and fair hearing before a hearing committee, before which he may appear personally, or through or accompanied by his representative.

2. An adverse action appeal must be submitted in writing and must contain the following information:

(a) The employee's name, title, and organization location.

(b) A complete statement which clearly sets forth the adverse action taken, the basis for the appeal and the corrective action sought.

(c) A specific request for a hearing, if desired.

(d) The name of the employee's representative, if he desires to use a representative.

3. The Architect of the Capitol, after considering the entire record of the adverse action appeal, including the findings and advisory opinions of the hearing committee, if a hearing was held, will decide whether to

sustain, reverse or modify the previous decision. The employee will be notified in writing of the decision of the Architect on appeal. The notice of decision will include a copy of the report of the hearing committee, if a hearing was held. A copy of the decision and of the report of the hearing committee will be furnished to the Personnel Officer for appropriate action, as well as to the employee's representative if any.

Designation of Hearing Committee

1. Under the provisions of this regulation, the hearing committee shall be composed of three members, all of whom shall be employees of the Architect of the Capitol.

2. One member of the Committee shall be elected by the employees by secret written ballot, to serve as a member of such committee for a period of one year from the date of election. Such member shall be known as the employee member.

3. One member of the Committee shall be appointed by the Architect of the Capitol. Such member shall be known as the management member.

4. The third member shall be chosen by the employee member and the management member acting jointly, and such third member shall act as Chairman of the Committee.

5. An alternate member for each regular member shall be selected at the same time and in the same manner as the regular member. The alternate members shall serve in the absence of their respective regular members.

6. No employee who is responsible for reviewing or acting on the proposal or the decision to take adverse action, or who is responsible for reviewing or acting on the report of the hearing committee shall serve on the committee.

7. The hearing committee shall afford employees the opportunity to receive a fair, impartial, and objective review of their case, and to provide the Architect with an impartial advisory opinion as to whether the adverse action was appropriate in relation to the offense and consistent with policies and practices of the Architect's Office.

Election of Regular and Alternate Members by House Office Building Employees

1. The election of a regular and alternate member of the hearing committee by employees of the House Office Buildings shall be conducted in accordance with procedures issued by the Architect of the Capitol as a separate document.

Term of Service for Hearing Committee Members

1. The regular and alternate member of the hearing committee appointed by the Architect of the Capitol shall serve at the pleasure of the Architect; the regular and alternate member elected by House Office Building employees shall be elected for one year terms. Following each new appointment of a regular member by the Architect or each election by House Office Building employees, the regular member appointed by the Architect and the regular member elected by House Office Building employees will select a third member to serve on the hearing committee.

2. Vacancies on the hearing committee shall be filled in the same manner as prescribed for the designation of hearing committee members.

Responsibilities of the Hearing Committee

1. The chairman of the hearing committee shall conduct hearings in an orderly and informal manner. He shall take such steps as deemed necessary to maintain order, including suspension or termination of hearings. The chairman shall decide all procedural matters arising during hearings and his decision thereon shall be final.

2. Committee members shall not discuss the case with others at any time outside the hearing room. It shall be the responsibility of the hearing committee to:

(a) Be fair, impartial, and objective in reviewing cases.

(b) Review the written statement of the appealing employee and any files the employee, his representative, and the office representative may present.

(c) Make certain that all testimony presented at hearings be under oath.

(d) Permit the appealing employee, his representative and the office representative to be present at all times during the hearings, but not during the deliberations of the committee.

(e) Permit the appealing employee or his representative and the office representative to call any witnesses they may desire, provided their testimony will be, in the opinion of the committee, relevant to the case being heard.

(f) Determine the relevancy of the testimony and evidence being presented, ruling out irrelevant testimony and evidence.

(g) Maintain records of its proceedings. The chairman of the hearing committee shall determine whether there shall be made a verbatim transcript, written summary, or other report of the hearing. Such transcript, summary, or report together with all pertinent documents submitted to and accepted by the committee for its consideration, duly authenticated, shall constitute the record of the proceedings.

(h) Submit a report containing (1) findings of fact and (2) an advisory opinion concerning the case on appeal. This report shall discuss the merits of the issue or issues presented, and the findings of fact shall be sufficiently detailed to report whether or not there has, in fact, been a dereliction of duty on the part of the appellant and, if so, the extent of such dereliction of duty. The opinion shall express whether or not the adverse action originally taken is appropriate, and, if not, whether it appears advisable to reverse or modify the previous decision.

(i) Communicate to the Architect of the Capitol in a separate memorandum any other information which may have been developed during the hearing which bears on the personnel administration of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and which the committee deems of sufficient importance to be brought to the attention of the Architect of the Capitol.

(j) When an unanimous opinion cannot be reached, submit a majority report of the Committee and a minority report of the dissenting member.

(k) Complete each hearing and submit its findings and advisory opinion to the Architect of the Capitol within ten (10) workdays after completion of the hearings, unless an extension of time is granted by the Architect of the Capitol.

Employee Representative

In presenting his grievance appeal or adverse action appeal, the employee shall be entitled to be accompanied, represented, and advised by a representative of his own choosing. The name of the employee's representative must be submitted with the grievance or adverse action appeal.

Office Representative

Upon request for a hearing on an adverse action appeal the Executive Assistant shall designate an office representative, after consulting with the head of the organization or office immediately concerned. The office representative shall be responsible to see that all testimony and evidence pertinent to the adverse action are presented at the hearing on an adverse action appeal.

Witnesses

Insofar as is administratively practicable, and when requested by the chairman of the hearing committee, employees of the Architect of the Capitol will be made available to the committee as witnesses. If the request of the chairman cannot be complied with, the reasons shall be included in the record of the hearings. Employees who serve as witnesses during their regular tour of duty are authorized to appear at the hearing as part of their official duty, without charge to leave or loss of pay.

Termination of Grievance Appeals and Adverse Action Appeals

1. An employee's grievance appeal or adverse action appeal may be terminated:

(a) At the employee's request.

(b) For undue delay or failure of the employee in prosecuting the grievance appeal or adverse action appeal without sufficient reason.

2. The Architect of the Capitol will notify the employee within ten days of the termination of an appeal and the reason(s) therefor. A copy of this notice shall be included in the appeal file, and, where applicable, a copy shall be furnished to the employee's representative.

3. An appeal terminated for failure to prosecute will not be reopened except at the discretion of the Architect of the Capitol upon showing that circumstances beyond the control of the appellant prevented him from prosecuting his appeal.

Employee Grievance Appeal or Adverse Action Appeal File

For each grievance appeal or adverse action appeal submitted to the Architect of the Capitol under this regulation, there shall be established an appropriate file containing all pertinent documents relating to the matter. The file for grievance appeals shall include a copy of the employee's grievance submitted to the Executive Assistant; the Executive Assistant's reply; the employee's appeal; and the notice of the Architect of the Capitol's decision on the appeal, as applicable. The file on an adverse action appeal shall include a copy of the notice of proposed adverse action and the employee's reply; the notice of the adverse decision; the employee's appeal; the summary or transcript of the hearing; the report of the hearing committee; and the notice of the Architect of the Capitol's decision on the appeal, all as applicable.

Employee Safeguards

Employees exercising their rights under this regulation shall be unimpeded and free from restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, and reprisal. These safeguards shall apply also to regular and alternate members of the hearing committee, the employee's representative, the office representative, supervisors, and employees or persons who provide information either by request or otherwise, to assist in settling a grievance, grievance appeal, or adverse action appeal of an employee. These provisions, however, shall not be deemed to grant immunity from disciplinary or separation action to employees who make false or malicious statements with intent to deceive or injure anybody during any proceedings under this regulation.

Administration of Procedures

The Executive Assistant shall be responsible to the Architect of the Capitol for supervising the administration of the employee grievance and adverse action appeal procedures for the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. The Executive Assistant or his representative shall notify the employees selected as members of the hearing committee, and all other parties involved of the time and place of hearings.

Improvements in Grievance and Appeals Procedures

Comments and suggestions looking toward the improvement of the grievance and appeals procedures provided for under this regulation may be submitted to the Executive Assistant, in writing, at any time.

Effective Date

This Regulation shall become effective for adverse action appeals begun by notice of proposed adverse action issued on or after October 17, 1966, and for grievances submitted to the Executive Assistant on or after October 17, 1966.

A copy of this Regulation shall be furnished to each employee subject thereto.

J. George Stewart,
Architect of the Capitol.

Poverty Fighters Cited

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. James M. Shea, of the Catholic Telegraph, has written a series of articles showing how secular and church groups are working in effective harmony to win Cincinnati's war on poverty.

On October 7, I placed one of the articles of the series in the Congressional Record as I thought his observations are well worth sharing. Mr. Shea's article which appeared in the Catholic Telegraph on August 26, 1966, follows:

Community Units Fight Poverty

(By James M. Shea)

Being poor doesn't just mean not having money. This is a fact of life which the leaders of Cincinnati's Community Action Commission frequently emphasize.

As a CAC spokesman said recently, poverty is more serious when it means lack of dignity, lack of opportunity, lack of a voice in the affairs of citizenship.

For this reason, one of the major thrusts of the CAC, which is a locally-sponsored agency for channeling anti-poverty funds to meet needs of the local community, is to promote "human development" programs.

These programs are carried on in the area's neighborhoods and communities with leadership provided by professionals and by local volunteers.

Thus a calendar of events posted in CAC headquarters at 820 Linn Mall in Cincinnati's West End last week included notices of meetings of the following organizations:

West End Community Council, Winton Terrace Residents, Over-the-Rhine Citizens association, Uptown Basin Council, Republic Street Clean-up association, Evanston Community Council, Avondale Welfare Committee, Logan Street Improvement Association, and North Cincinnati Neighbors.

It is through organizations like these that the CAC is able to "mobilize local resources to combat poverty" and at the same time to "involve the poor at every level in this effort."

As soon as a person who fulfills the definition of "poor" becomes actively involved, either as a paid or as a volunteer worker, he begins to emerge from the poverty bracket, having gained stature, a voice, a measure of "human development," and possibly a better income.

Some of the community organizations through which the anti-poverty effort is waged were formed by CAC developers. Others were in existence and provided a natural framework for the anti-poverty program.

One that was ready-made was the West College Hill Civic association, of which the Rev. Edward Jones, a Protestant minister of the area, is coordinator.

The association as established in 1949 to organize and promote activities in the community, an unincorporated territory between Cincinnati and North College Hill.

Mr. Jones is the first to point out that a new spirit is abroad in the Steele area now that Office of Economic Opportunity (anti-poverty) funds are being channeled into the community's development program.

Through the local CAC, more than $55,000 was appropriated for the year ending last June 30 for salaries, play equipment, books, cooking utensils, building materials, and so on.

Ten per cent of the appropriation is required to be contributed by the community. In West College Hill this was achieved through "dollar credits" given for the time donated by Sisters of Mercy from McAuley high school, and by teachers from St. Richards' parochial school and St. Xavier high school, and for the use of a local school building.

In the past year, according to Mr. Jones, about 20 residents of the area—there are 265 families residing there—who were out of work have received training for new jobs, improvements have been made in the streets and sidewalks, 20 buildings have been torn down, nine new homes have been built, and efforts at a comprehensive renewal program are under way.

The local organization is working on a program with the Hamilton County commissioners to establish a workable building code, and it has applied to the Federal government for rehabilitation loans at low interest.

To carry on the effort, OEO funds totaling more than $98,000 have been asked for the year that began in July. Local CAC officials are confident that the appropriation will materialize.

A center of activity in the West College Hill program is the old elementary school which was ordered closed when the Ohio Board of Education ruled that it had been operated as a segregated institution. Now it is a neighborhood center, with sewing classes, facilities for youth and adult recreation, preschool enrichment programs, and, if the organization's hopes are realized, a branch library in the future.

"It's one swinging place, where something is always going on," a CAC official said. And, with the help of the Federal anti-poverty program, "they're doing it themselves," he added.

Congressman D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, one of the unpleasant features about the closing of a Congress is the knowledge that certain of our warm personal friends will not be Members in the next Congress. This particularly applies to Congressman D. R. "Billy" Matthews, of Florida, one of my very warm personal friends with whom I have enjoyed a close relationship ever since I became a Member of the Congress.

I know of no Member who has been more devoted to his duties as a Congressman than "Billy" and his pleasant smile and cheerful greeting will be missed by all of the Members who return for the 90th Congress. In my mind he will always be classed as a fine devoted and gentlemanly Congressman who has been helpful to me on many occasions.

Fitting Honor for Russ Blandford

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record I include therein a recent article from the New York Times entitled, "Five Unsung Heroes Honored for Outstanding Service to United States."

This article contains an account of the 1966 Rockefeller Public Service Awards for outstanding long-term service to the Federal Government. Included among those honored is our valued friend, the able and distinguished chief counsel of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. John R. "Russ" Blandford, for his outstanding service to the Congress and the country.

This vigorous, able, young man has rendered conspicuous and outstanding service to the House Armed Services Committee, the Congress, and the country for many years. Personally, I was gratified to learn of Mr. Blandford's selection because, like other members of our great committee, I know firsthand of his great contribution to our work and the constancy, fidelity, and effectiveness he has always demonstrated in the performance of his very taxing, difficult responsibilities.

In a real sense, Russ Blandford is a very fine, capable, industrious, and gracious young man who has served us far beyond the call of duty, and I take pleasure in lauding and heartily congratulating him and his family upon the richly merited recognition and award he has received from the well-known Rockefeller program. I also congratulate the other outstanding young men who have received awards under this program.

I wish for Russ and his devoted family every measure of good health, success, and happiness for many years to come, and I share with them the joy and pride they feel for the highly meritorious award which Russ has so deservedly received.

The article follows:

Five Unsung Heroes Honored for Outstanding Service to United States

Princeton, N.J., October 16—Five "unsung heroes" of public life were named recipients today of the 1966 Rockefeller Public Service Awards for outstanding long-term service to the Federal Government. Each will receive $10,000.

The program, supported by John D. Rockefeller 3d, is administered by Princeton University. The awards, bringing to 37 the number honored since they were set up in their present form in 1960, will be presented at a luncheon at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington on Dec. 7.

Mr. Rockefeller set up the award program to focus national attention on the distinguished work often performed by little-known Federal officials.

This year's recipients, announced by Dr. Robert F. Goheen, president of Princeton University, and their categories of service are:

Millard Cass, 49 years old, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor, for administration.

John M. Leddy, 52, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, for foreign affairs.

David D. Thomas, 53, Deputy Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, for general welfare.

John R. Blandford, 48, chief counsel, House Committee on Armed Services, for law and legislation.

Dr. Edward F. Knipling, 57, director of entomology of the research division of the Department of Agriculture, for science, technology or engineering.

INSPIRATION TO YOUNG

Dr. Goheen called the winners "an inspiration to the young who have leanings in the direction of public service and to those who already have joined the ranks of careerists in the Federal Government."

"It is our hope, and that of Mr. Rockefeller, that promising men and women already in the public services, as well as new recruits to the career services, will realize that these honors to officials at high level reflect a growing appreciation of the value of the Federal career service as a whole," Dr. Goheen said.

The five recipients were among several hundred nominated for the awards by past and present Federal employes, chosen by a 12-member selection committee headed by Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, president of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest, in Dallas.

Mr. Cass, who joined the Department of Labor in 1946, after six years in private legal practice, has been chief assistant to seven of the eight Under Secretaries of Labor, and has served as adviser and assistant to six Secretaries of Labor.

CAREER IN CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. Leddy is one of the few officers to achieve high rank in the Department of State after a career in the Civil Service rather than the Foreign Service. A specialist in economics, he has been in the department for more than 20 years, and assumed his present position last year.

Mr. Thomas, an administrator in the Federal Aviation Agency, has also been a pilot for more than 30 years. He has worked in aviation planning and, since 1958, has been head of the F.A.A.'s Air Traffic Service.

Mr. Blandford has been with the House committee nearly 20 years, starting a few months after his graduation from Yale Law School. He is a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Dr. Kniping started with the Agriculture Department in 1930 as a field research aide in Mexico. He is best known for his work in sterile insect control, and it was on the island of Curaçao in 1953 that he demonstrated eradication by sterilization of the screwworm.

Contracts Approved by Committee on Un-American Activities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a list of persons who have been under contract with the Committee on Un-American Activities during the past 5 years and the amounts of the contracts. The list follows:

Committee on Un-American activities contracts approved

Name	Date approved	Amount
87TH CONG.		
Lillian E. Howard	May 3, 1961	$1,800.00
Maurice Malkin	June 8, 1961	400.00
Ruth Taylor Hunter	Feb. 1, 1962	1,800.00
Total		4,000.00
88TH CONG.		
1ST SESS.		
John Santo	Mar. 14, 1963	$2,500.00
George H. Lynch	July 17, 1963	1,000.00
Margaret Ann Kerr	do	1,800.00
John Lautner	Dec. 11, 1963	1,000.00
Herbert Romerstein	do	1,000.00
Total		7,300.00
2D SESS.		
Margaret Ann Kerr	Aug. 24, 1964	$800.00
Andrew J. Berecz	Oct. 2, 1964	200.00
Charles S. Weatherholt	do	378.59
George H. Lynch	Jan. 2, 1965	4,500.00
Total		5,878.59
89TH CONG.		
1ST SESS.		
John Sullivan	June 25, 1965	$3,600.00
William Hendrix	July 2, 1965	250.00
George H. Lynch	Aug. 20, 1965	3,000.00
John D. Sullivan	Sept. 2, 1965	3,600.00
Do	Dec. 28, 1965	3,600.00
Total		14,050.00
2D SESS.		
Phillip Abbott Luce	Aug. 22, 1966	1,000.00
George H. Lynch	Oct. 11, 1966	3,000.00
Total		4,000.00

The 14th Report From Washington to the Residents of Los Angeles' 30th Congressional District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I am firmly convinced that one of the most important duties of a Representative in Congress is to make regular reports on his activities in Washington to his constituents at home.

For that reason, and because of the vital necessity of an active and fully informed citizenry, I would like to include in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of the 14th in a series of regular reports to the residents of my 30th California Congressional District.

The report follows:

CONGRESSMAN ED ROYBAL REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON

THE 14TH REPORT FROM WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 1966

This is the 14th in a series of regular "Reports from Washington" made to the residents of the 30th District on my activities as your Representative in the Nation's Capital.

While I realize that I cannot please all my constituents, I wish to assure you that I am constantly trying to represent the best interest of our District, our State and our Nation.

In addition to my Reports from Washington, I have also sent you nine special reports designed to cover all major items of legislation considered by Congress, events of national and international significance, and particularly, those matters of immediate concern to Metropolitan Los Angeles and Southern California.

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS—RECAP

In its 2 years' work, the 89th Congress has compiled one of the most productive records of legislative achievement in our nation's history.

Congress has supported measures to assure prudent conduct of the government's fiscal business, while adopting progressive programs to meet the essential needs of a rapidly growing modern society of nearly 200 million citizens.

Great strides were made toward reaching the goals of a more prosperous economy, equal opportunity for all Americans, a strong defense posture, and lasting world peace with freedom.

I am proud to have had a part in building this constructive record, and I have attempted to outline for you some of the highlights of the historic 89th Congress in this "Report from Washington".

NEW LOS ANGELES FEDERAL BUILDING

Just this month Congress approved my request for a new $6.5 million, 800,000 sq. ft., multi-level federal auto parking building to help alleviate the extremely critical shortage of parking space in Los Angeles' crowded Civic Center.

I've been working on this urgently-needed car parking facility since 1963 when I first came to Congress, so I'm naturally delighted at our success in securing authorization to proceed with this essential project.

PEACETIME GI BILL

I was proud to have been co-author of the new G.I. Bill of Rights, a permanent program of comprehensive readjustment benefits to help some 5 million post-Korea and Vietnam veterans return to civilian life, go to college, train for a job, and have a chance to buy a home for their families.

MINIMUM WAGE

America's working men and women scored a resounding, landmark victory with recent Congressional enactment of the most comprehensive improvements in the national minimum wage law since 1938, when that historic legislation was first adopted.

By extending coverage to nearly 8 million new workers, and raising the present $1.25 minimum wage for the 30 million employees already covered, by stages, to $1.60, we will be protecting the vital interests of Golden State workers and employers alike—by helping reduce the unfair, low-wage competition from our neighboring states whose average pay scales do not come up to California's higher rate.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL AMERICANS

The 89th Congress gave its strong bi-partisan support to measures to assure first-class citizenship to every American, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. The two chief legislative accomplishments were passage of the Voting Rights Act to guarantee the basic right to register and vote to all citizens, and establishment of the U.S. Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity to help eliminate, once and for all, unfair discrimination in the vital area of job opportunities.

NEW HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENTS

Secretary Robert Weaver of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, established in 1965, discusses how his agency's programs, plus those of the new Cabinet-level Department of Transportation just created by Congress this month, can assist Los Angeles and other major metropolitan centers meet the challenge of continuing rapid growth.

With Southern California's population due to triple from 10 million to over 30 million before the year 2000, when some 80 percent of our people will be living in cities, these forward-looking programs are of vital importance to every children.

The new Departments will serve as focal points of federal concern for such pressing urban problems as sharply rising local tax rates, efficient mass transportation, adequate housing, expanded educational and job opportunities, effective air and water pollution control, recreation, and related necessities of modern life in 20th Century America.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

This historic measure, the first major revision of our immigration laws in over 40 years, eliminated the highly discriminatory national origins quota system, and set up a more equitable first-come-first-served selection procedure based on a greatly improved preference system.

PEACE IN VIETNAM

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I was one of the sponsors of an urgent petition to the President asking him to expand his worldwide peace offensive and vigorously pursue his search for meaningful negotiations aimed at achieving equitable terms for a just settlement of the war in Vietnam.

We also urged the President on several occasions to enlist the aid of the United Nations in arranging an effective cease-fire that could help move the conflict away from the battle-field and to the conference table.

In response, the President assured us of his firm determination "to make every possible use of the United Nations in moving toward peace . . . I can give you categorical assurance that there will be no abandonment of our peace efforts."

As your Representative in Congress, I pledge myself to continue to speak out strongly for the cause of peace in Vietnam.

AID TO EDUCATION

Congress acted to assume leadership in the vital effort to provide full educational opportunity for all Americans by adopting the landmark Elementary, Secondary, and Higher Education Acts—the nation's first comprehensive program of investment in the education of our youth, in recognition that nothing is more important to America's future well-being than the fullest possible development of our human educational resources.

CLEAN AIR AND PURE WATER

California's outstanding pioneer work was recognized when Congress took decisive action to organize a truly national effort to eliminate the dangerous impurities in the air we breathe and the water we drink.

Using California standards as a guideline for effective air and water pollution control, the new rules encourage a cooperative local, state, federal, and private industry approach to creating a healthy living environment in America's crowded metropolitan areas like Los Angeles, where our own Pollution Control District will be eligible for several million dollars in federal funds to help in the fight against smog.

AUTO SAFETY

The 89th Congress has responded to an aroused public demand for strong, affirmative action to help reduce the tragic toll of needless injury and death on the Nation's highways by adopting federal standards of highway traffic, motor vehicle, and tire safety—and by offering important financial aid to strengthen state and local auto safety programs ranging from driver training and licensing to highway construction and vehicle inspection.

NARCOTIC REHABILITATION

Congress has followed California's leadership in attempting to develop a fresh approach to deal more effectively with the serious problems of narcotic addiction—stressing modern medical treatment, rehabilitation programs, and intensive aftercare for narcotic victims.

MEDICARE—SOCIAL SECURITY

Senator Robert Kennedy outlines his plan for a substantial cost-of-living increase in benefits and expansion of coverage under medicare and social security.

As one of the original Congressional sponsors of the historic medicare program to provide comprehensive health benefits for some 19 million older Americans, including California's 1½ million elderly, I am deeply gratified that never again in this country should our senior citizens find their life savings suddenly wiped out by huge hospital and medical bills.

In my opinion, medicare will take its place along with the social security program of 30 years ago as among the most progressive and forward-looking pieces of legislation ever enacted by Congress.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

With growing national concern over the rising cost-of-living, and the increased threat of inflation, I am happy to report success in obtaining passage this month of my Truth-in-Packaging Consumer Protection Bill to outlaw deceptive and unfair practices in labeling and packaging retail goods—and to provide American consumers and housewives with accurate, complete, and honest information on the foods and drugs they buy.

THE 1967 SERVICE ACADEMY EXAM

Congratulating Pvt. Ruben Garcia of Los Angeles, one of my West Point nominees, on his excellent record at the Military Academy's Ft. Belvoir Prep School near Washington.

Because I am anxious to appoint qualified young men from the 30th District to the Military, Naval, Air Force, and Merchant Marine Academies, I am asking interested students to take the special Civil Service Academy Designation Exam to be given in Los Angeles on November 5th (a make-up exam will be held December 1st). For more information call our District Office on 688-4870.

WAR ON POVERTY

Though less than two years old, and experiencing the usual administrative growing pains, the Nation's War on Poverty holds promise of developing a series of new approaches to solving the tragic paradox of extreme poverty for more than 30 million disadvantaged citizens, in the midst of an all-time-record-high prosperity for most Americans.

AT YOUR SERVICE

The members of my Congressional office staff in Washington, as well as those in our Los Angeles District Office, are anxious to help you in any way they can. Please continue to make full use of the many services available through our offices by contacting us whenever you feel we can be of personal assistance.

Congressman Donald Rumsfeld Reports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, it has been my policy to report to the people of the 13th District of Illinois at the end of each session of Congress.

The report on the 89th Congress, 2d session, follows:

Congressman Donald Rumsfeld Reports—Annual Legislative Report, 1966, 89th Congress, 2d Session

Washington, D.C.—Adjournment of the 89th Congress came amidst speculation that the Administration may be waiting until early next year to ask for tax increases and for funds to further accelerate the war in Vietnam. Whatever the case may be, it is clear that additional funds will be requested if the war continues to escalate and if, at the same time, the Administration continues the present level of domestic spending.

During the 89th Congress, more than 26,000 bills and resolutions were introduced and over 950 were enacted into law. The results of more than 350 roll calls are on record in detail over 50,000 pages of the Congressional Record.

This annual Legislative Report highlights Congressional activity in 1966. As always, your comments and views on matters relating to Congress are welcomed. Full details on any measure before Congress may be obtained by writing our office, 241 House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

INFLATION, FEDERAL SPENDING, AND PRIORITIES

Little meaningful action has been taken to control inflation or otherwise halt the rising cost of living. The President has blamed Congress for adding to his already sizable budget, thus leaving the impression that Congress, rather than the Administration, will be responsible if either wage or price controls or increased taxes are requested.

However, the swollen budget submitted in January contained false-front cuts on items the Administration knew the 2-1 Democrat-controlled Congress would increase, such as milk for school children, and, further, his budget did not accurately reflect the anticipated costs involved in fighting the war in Vietnam. Despite periodic statements on economy, there is no indication that the President communicates his economy desires to the leaders of his party in Congress. Also, the President has the power, under the Constitution, to veto any spending bill he does not like. He has not exercised this power to any major extent. Further, the Administration need not spend funds appropriated by Congress. Spending can be deferred.

Inflationary pressures are due in part to excessive Federal spending at a time when Vietnam is draining billions of dollars from the Federal treasury. Priorities in Federal spending must be established. Government cannot provide funds for every worthwhile project and at the same time curb inflation.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF 13TH DISTRICT

The 1965 Court reapportionment of the 13th Congressional District unfortunately removes from our District the 50th Ward of Chicago and the townships of Barrington and Hanover, effective in January 1967. It has been a privilege to represent the people of these areas in Congress for the past four years, and it is with a real sadness that I see them leave the 13th District.

Despite reapportionment, the 13th District's population will remain well above the 435,000 average. The estimated 1965 population of the eight townships of Elk Grove, Evanston, New Trier, Niles, Northfield, Palatine, Schaumburg, and Wheeling, which will comprise our new District, is 523,319. This figure is expected to jump to 605,000 by 1970. Our District is one of the fastest growing districts in the nation.

A BUSY YEAR

The heavy legislative schedule in Congress and the long session have required me to "commute" back and forth from Washington to the 13th District on weekends, but the rest of the Rumsfeld family have been in our home in Glenview since August. I look forward to seeing many of you during the brief adjournment of Congress.

During 1966, I took on a number of new responsibilities, becoming a member of the House Republican Policy Committee and serving as co-chairman of the House GOP Task Force on Latin America. I continue my membership on the Science and Astronautics (Space) Committee and on its Manned Space Flight Subcommittee. I also serve on the Government Operations Committee and on its subcommittees on Foreign Operations and Government Information and Legal and Monetary Affairs, on the latter as ranking minority member.

A highlight of 1966 came on July 4th, the day the President signed into law the "Freedom of Information" bill which I have supported strongly for two years. In April, our Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information went to South Vietnam to conduct an investigation of waste and mismanagement in the AID program there. The Subcommittee report may be obtained by writing to our office.

LEGISLATION SPONSORED

Part of a Congressman's responsibility is to identify problem areas and to initiate action to resolve them. This year, I have introduced and co-sponsored various bills and resolutions, including proposals for:

Air and water pollution: To authorize an incentive tax credit for facilities and equipment installed by industry for the control of air and water pollution.

Reform of Federal criminal laws: To create a 12-man Commission to undertake a study of needed improvements in the Federal system of criminal justice.

Opportunity for underprivileged: To combine private efforts with those of Government to provide jobs, training, and education for the disadvantaged.

Miscellaneous: I also introduced measures to: permit teachers to deduct from gross income their expenses for continuing education; remove postmasters from politics; establish a World Food Commission; and permit individual tax credits for parents financing students in college.

EXCELLENCE OF 13TH DISTRICT'S YOUTH

The 13th District will be especially well represented at U.S. Service Academies in the graduating class of 1970. Eight outstanding men from our District began their military careers this summer: Air Force Academy—Malcolm Dean Whitfield II of Glenview and Robert J. Drabant of Palatine; Military Academy—Jeffrey A. Schmidt of Niles; Naval Academy—John S. Hiallas of Chicago, Dennis F. Breen of Mount Prospect, Howard Dawson, Jr. of Mount Prospect, Edward Graves of Rolling Meadows, and Richard Thomas of Skokie. Stephen Svanda, Wilmette, was accepted for appointment by the Merchant Marine Academy. The letter notifying him of his appointment never reached him. On May 2, he was lost attempting to save a companion in a boating accident.

Applications are now being accepted from young men interested in attending U.S. Service Academies in June 1967. Applicants must be U.S. citizens, between 17 and 22 years old, unmarried, and residents of the 13th District. Selection is based entirely on merit.

A CITIZEN'S PRIDE

A 13th District resident who just became an American citizen wrote me a wonderful letter. I felt you would be interested in her comments. She wrote:

"It is indeed a great moment, more than any of you can imagine; it is a long wait, hopes, and sometimes fears. . . . I saw a lot of people becoming Americans the same day I did. Probably all of us had different reasons, but there was a wonderful thing in common—we are Americans by choice. . . . In my case the reason was a need for justice, freedom, honesty and love . . . (Here) there is a great deal of family life, self-respect and sincerity. I love this country. Please try to keep this country as I have dreamed. Above all freedom, challenge, sincerity and honesty, with justice."

POSTMASTERS AND POLITICS

My bill to remove postmasters from politics has gained important support. As reported in the Washington press, the President may ask Congress next year to approve a measure providing that postmasters and rural letter carriers be appointed the same way as other Federal civil servants—on the basis of qualifications and merit. Earlier, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress recommended that Congress adopt this proposal. It is backed also by the Secretary of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, who wrote that politics in the appointment of postal supervisors and managers is "one of the major reasons for inadequate mail service."

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

No meaningful Congressional reforms were made in 1966. However, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress has issued its final report and prepared the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1966. It is unfortunate that the Democratic leadership in Congress failed to schedule consideration of the Act in the 89th Congress. The Joint Committee adopted more than 15 of the recommendations which I made in 1965. Among them were: Creation in the House of a Committee on Standards and Conduct (Ethics); Congressional Committee hearings to be open to the public to the maximum extent possible, including televising and broadcasting; and Recording of "yea" and "nay" votes on appropriations bills.

Many other necessary reforms were not recommended. Some trouble areas were totally avoided. For example, study of the role of Congress in foreign policy was ignored. Hopefully, both the House and Senate will be ready to implement the Joint Committee's recommendations in 1967.

CHECKS AND BALANCE

One significant proposal which was not acted upon by the 89th Congress is a provision that when both the Executive and the Legislative Branches of the Federal Government are controlled by the same political party, the Committees on Government Operations in the House and Senate, the chief investigating Committees, would be under the control of the minority party. It is my hope that this measure will be considered in the 90th Congress, for such a revision would assure vigorous probing, challenging, and questioning of the conduct of government.

The idea of giving the minority party control of the Government Operations Committees is not unique. In 1923, the "Teapot Dome" investigation was conducted by a Democratic senator at a time when the Congress and the White House were both controlled by the Republican Party. Even today, the British House of Commons has a Committee of Public Accounts whose chairman is always a leading member of "the loyal opposition," and this committee has legislative oversight of the spending of public monies.

The need for such a "watchdog" committee in Congress is obvious. The political party which controls the investigative machinery of government is generally not eager to investigate its own appointees or personnel.

THE PEOPLE

The close of the Second Session of the 89th Congress prompts me to look back at progress made and to conclude that there is a great deal of work ahead. World peace continues to elude us, and many domestic problems remain unsolved.

To be sure, Government has an important role, but each individual citizen also shares a portion of the responsibility. Government cannot solve all of the complex problems facing us. To achieve the best solutions will require the interest and the dedication of millions of individual citizens who recognize that our form of Government, the best ever devised by man, is based on the involvement of the people. In the final analysis, it is the people who must guide and direct the efforts of Government, determine the quality of its leadership, and shape its course.

Cleaner Air Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, Cleaner Air Week will be observed October 23 to 29. While emphasizing the tremendous tasks that confront the Nation in the effort to keep our atmosphere as free from pollution as is possible, it also points up industry's outstanding contributions in this field during recent years.

One of the most notable accomplishments in the drive for cleaner air has been the development of equipment to capture fly ask rather than to permit it to be released into the atmosphere. Instead of unceremoniously spewing cinders into the air to the discomfiture of neighbors for miles around, new power plants are equipped with expensive electrostatic precipitators to stop the pollution as it comes from the boilers.

At the giant minemouth power plants under construction and in planning in Pennsylvania's 22d Congressional District, air pollution control equipment will arrest almost 100 percent of the cinders resulting from coal combustion. Such progress not only removes a common menace from the community; it also, through application of engineering technique, provides a byproduct of the combustion process that has considerable utility value.

For many years cinders have been used as a safety measure on ice- and snow-covered highways. More recently, they have been used as a reinforcement agent in cement roads, dams, and building blocks. Now there is another use in the making, and from it may come new industrial enterprises in areas where fly ash supply is available.

Last year I met with George Fumich, Jr., director of the Office of Coal Research, to inspect the end results of laboratory experimentations with bricks containing fly ash. I was impressed with the extraordinary strength, durability, and attractiveness, and I am encouraged by OCR's progress in making ready a pilot plant for the production of this material.

Cleaner Air Week is also a reminder that science and research have other important chores in the quest of controlling atmospheric pollutants. One objective is to provide for the recovery of sulphur from stack gases. As in the case of fly ash, extracting sulphur before it leaves the stacks would not only eliminate an unpopular pollutant, but would also tend to conserve an important natural resource.

A highly useful purpose is served by Cleaner Air Week. Charles N. Howison, of Cincinnati, who introduced the annual event through the Air Pollution Control Association a decade and a half ago, is to be commended for this contribution to the cause of improvement in the national environment and in the interest of new uses for natural resources.

My Individual Freedom Under the Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as I have mentioned in the RECORD, the Frances Broward Chapter, Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, have selected their Constitution Week essay contest winners for the current year. It is my pleasure to include the following essay by Michael Miciak, of Annunciation Elementary School.

MY INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

When I was nine years of age I traveled to Europe, Communist Poland, Communist Czechoslovakia and the Near East with my family. I found that many of the rights we enjoy here in the United States are partially granted or not granted at all in some foreign countries.

For example here in the United States I can travel freely from city to city and State to State without fear of being arrested because I don't have my identification papers with me.

In Communist Poland, I found out that the Poles, now under Communist domination, cannot go freely from place to place unless they have Communist I.D. cards. If stopped by the Communist police and questioned they must prove who they are, where they are going and why.

Here in the United States I also have the right of privacy. Neither police nor soldiers can break into my house, search me and my house and arrest me without a legal warrant and a good cause. In Communist countries police will break into your house, accuse you falsely and unjustly, arrest you, search you and can sentence you to prison or some type of cruel punishment. A perfect example of the Communist violations of an individual's right of privacy and free travel was the house arrest of Poland's Primate Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski and Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary who even today is living in the United States Embassy in Budapest because of the Communists in his country.

One of my individual rights under U.S. Constitution is my freedom of religion. I may be a Protestant, Catholic or a Jew and if I want to I can be an atheist.

In Communist Poland although 90% or more of the people are Christians the Communist Regime is against religion and is atheistic.

In 1966 Poland is celebrating her millennium, the 1,000th anniversary of her conversion to Christianity. The Poles wish to commemorate the millennium by having great religious ceremonies in honor of God and Our Lady of Czestochowa, the Patroness of Poland. The Poles have been taking the painting of the so called Black Madonna through the streets of many towns and cities but the Communist police have now confiscated the painting and have prohibited the Poles to have public demonstrations of their faith.

I am so proud that I am a citizen of these United States. I thank God that I was born here in the United States because it is the best country in the world and grants its citizens freedom of speech, religion, press and free travel among many other rights. These rights make up just a small fraction of my individual freedom under the Constitution.

Our Teen-Agers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is rare today when we read in a newspaper of the good things done by the youth of our country. Most often publicity is given to the lunatic fringe who despoil the good name that the vast majority of our teenagers have. It was with great pleasure therefore that I read the Cleveland Plain-Dealer's October 8, 1966 editorial, "Hero, First Class" about the heroism of Joseph Jones of Springfield, Ohio. Because this type of heroism and editorial commentary should not go unnoticed, I ask unanimous consent to print the aforementioned editorial of the Plain-Dealer:

HERO, FIRST CLASS

"If I told them I couldn't swim I don't think they would have let me try it."

This comment by Joseph Jones of Springfield, O., shows the stuff from which heroes are made. It also is a refreshing reminder that among the populace are some people who are not afraid to become involved in extending a helping hand to others.

Jones, 19-year-old father of three, dashed from his nearby home when he heard the sound of a crash on a bridge in downtown Springfield. He found earlier arrivals at the scene "standing around," watching the blinking turn signals of an automobile overturned and submerged in the waters of Buck Creek.

To a policeman he lied: "I'm a skin diver." Then he went to work, dog-paddling to a spot 20 feet from shore and diving five times to bring to the surface five occupants of the car.

The fact that none of the five victims survived the terrible accident does not diminish by one bit the brightness of Joseph Jones' act of heroism.

Moreover, the Plain-Dealer in its October 6, 1966, issue highlighted the outstanding efforts of two teenage boys from Brooklyn, Ohio. I certainly am proud of James Molzan and David Weinbrandt, both residents of my district. I therefore ask for unanimous consent to include the Plain-Dealer news article "Two Brooklyn Boys Hope To Clean Up."

TWO BROOKLYN BOYS HOPE TO CLEAN UP

It's not too often a bargain offer comes the way of an economy-minded city hall in Cleveland's suburbs.

And when it comes from two teen-agers—"Well, that gives you something to think about," Brooklyn's Mayor John M. Coyne said yesterday.

The two Brooklyn boys made this business offer which took the suburb's City Council by surprise:

"We'll wash your police cars for only $1.50 each instead of the $2 you pay now."

"We want to save the city some money," 14-year-old James Molzan, 6700 Gifford Drive, told The Plain Dealer.

"And we wanted to make some money for ourselves," added his pal, 15-year-old David Weinbrandt, 6327 E. Bucyrus Drive.

So rare are public-spirited offers, especially from teenagers, that the mayor asked the city's law director, Walter A. Savage, to check whether the boys' offer was legal.

"They may be too young," Coyne said.

Meantime Coyne figured that the boys would save him $150 a year if they washed his six police cars.

"It's nice to have young fellows interested in government, saving us money and making some themselves," he said.

Jim goes to Brooklyn Junior High and Dave to Brooklyn High School.

"We've never done anything like this before," Jim said. "Of course, I've worked on my dad's and the neighbors' cars."

Dave thought they could do the job after school.

Council has yet to accept their offer.

Memphis Auto Wash cleans the cars at present once a week.

The Negro Lawyer in the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Edward B. Toles, chairman NBA Judiciary Committee presented this report "The Negro Lawyer in the United States" at a conference with President Johnson on Friday, October 14, in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

It was the first conference of a Negro Bar Group with a President of the United States in history.

The President, the Solicitor General,

Thurgood Marshall, the President's associate counsel, Clifford Alexander, Louis Martin, Deputy National Democratic Committeeman and eight members of the Negro National Bar Association, including Mr. Edward B. Toles, Chairman of the association's Judiciary Committee, conferred for 1½ hours on the Negro lawyers, judges, law schools and law students.

I am extending my remarks to present Chairman Toles report:

THE NEGRO LAWYER IN THE UNITED STATES, A 1966 REPORT

(By Edward B. Toles, Chairman, NBA Judiciary Committee)

In the legal profession in the United States, "there are now more than 296,000 lawyers," wrote Harvard Law School Dean Erwin N. Griswold, in *Law and Lawyers in the United States* (1964). Of these, he stated, a few more than 200,000 are engaged in the private practice of law. The rest are in government service (29,314), employed by business corporations (26,492), in full time law teaching (2,100), or retired (12,024). These figures were taken from the sixth triennial census of the legal profession, a statistical survey prepared for the American Bar Foundation by Martindale-Hubbel Inc., from data in their 1964 Law Directory which also listed the number of women lawyers as 7,143. The number of American judges in their 1961 survey was listed as 8,180.

There were no figures given on the number of Negro lawyers and judges in the United States by the survey. Of the Nation's 18,800,000 Negro population according to the 1960 United States Census Bureau, there were only 2,004 Negro lawyers accounted for in the legal profession wrote Ben J. Wattenberg and Richard M. Scammon, the latter, a former Director of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1961–1965, in their book *This U. S. A.* (1965). Using official census figures the authors show more Negroes are moving into more professions, 4,216 Negro physicians in 1960 compared to 3,395 in 1940 and 2,004 Negro lawyers and judges in 1960 compared to 1,013 in 1940. The authors make the startling statement that there may have been 4,216 Negro physicians and surgeons in 1960 but there are over 200,000 whites in a similar category and assuming that Negroes comprise 1/10 of the population, 18,000 Negro doctors are missing and by a similar calculation 20,000 Negro lawyers are absent. Some 375,000 Negroes are absent in all professional fields who might well have been there as professionals today had their forebears been given an equal break a century or two ago, the authors declared.

Dean Horace Mann Bond of Atlanta University's School of Education writing in the *American Negro Reference Book* (1966) on the "Status of the Negro Lawyer," stated: "According to the 1960 United States Census there were employed as lawyers and judges in that year 2,004 Negro males and 176 Negro females, for a total of 2,180. The nature of the profession is such that a considerable number of persons may be qualified to practice, but be employed and classified in other occupational categories. The disfranchisement of Negroes that followed upon ending of the Reconstruction period, in the 1880's and 1890's, almost completely extinguished the prospects for a Negro lawyer in the South. In the North, there were occasional examples of highly successful Negro lawyers. The field for Negro lawyers has been extended by the migration of Negroes to the North, by the growing participation in politics of Southern Negroes, and by the spectacular broadening of Civil Rights litigation in Southern states in recent years."

The National Bar Association, an organization of the nation's Negro lawyers since 1925, has estimated the number of Negro lawyers at more than 4,000, but not all actively engaged in law practice and more than 100 Negro Judges in the Federal, State and Municipal Courts. Of the 459 Federal Judges appointed by Presidents of the U.S. there are nine Negro Federal lifetime Judges and one Negro Federal Judge appointed for an eight year term in the U.S. District Court for the Virgin Islands. New York City with 25 Negro Judges (including 3 Federal Judges), Chicago with 21 Negro Judges (including one Federal Judge) and the state of California with 14 Negro Judges account for more than half of the Negro Judges in the U.S. The remaining Negro Judges are divided among the District of Columbia and the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Missouri and Maryland with more than one Negro Judge and the states of Nebraska, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, Tennessee and Kentucky with one Negro Judge each. Appointment by President Johnson of the first Negro Solicitor General in the Nation, a Negro member to the Export-Import Bank, Federal Reserve Board, U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Marshals, one U.S. Commissioner and other regulatory Board members will stimulate interest in the study of law by Negroes. Already the recent appointment of a Negro Federal Judge to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals which embraces two southern states Kentucky and Tennessee may become a precedent for other appointments in the South from the 45 new judgeships created.

Texas Southern Law School Dean Kenneth S. Tollet speaking on "The Alarming Shortage of Negro Law Students," said: "The highest estimate of Negro lawyers, percentagewise, mirrors law school enrollment. Professor Jerome Schuman, Director of Howard University's Study Project of the Economic Status of American Negro Lawyers, has determined that no more than 1.3 per cent of American lawyers are Negro. This is indeed an alarming statistic.

If we look at the statistics in the South, they become even more alarming. Take for example Texas. Of the 3,776 students attending our seven law schools, only one percent are attending Texas Southern University's Law School. Furthermore, Texas Negro lawyers barely constitute one half of one percent of Texas lawyers.

There are no more than five Negro lawyers in Mississippi. There are forty-odd Negro lawyers in Virginia. And if a recent Time Magazine Essay (April 15, 1966) is correct, North Carolina has the largest number of Negro lawyers in the South with 125, which is one Negro lawyer for every 12,000 Negroes. (A 1965 American Bar Foundation report says that there is roughly one lawyer for every 650 persons in the general population).

Louisiana has thirty or forty Negro lawyers with practically all of them graduating from Southern University. Florida has about the same number with most of them graduating from Florida A. and M. In short, there is an alarmingly small number of Negro lawyers in the South.

Unquestionably, we have established the small number of Negro law students and lawyers. Why do we say it is alarming? There are at least three reasons.

One, our society is based upon law and order, and lawyers symbolize and promote law and order. Two, as Greenberg said in *Race Relations and American Law* (1959), 'The Negro lawyer handles 99 percent of the Southern antidiscrimination litigation, and most of it in the North.' And three, Negro lawyers play important roles in legislative enactment campaigns and they provide community leadership.

The three reasons why it is alarming that there are so few Negro law students, and thus Negro lawyers, are closely interrelated.

The Time Essay already referred to was entitled 'Breaching the White Wall of Southern Justice.' After citing the enormous strides the Southern Negro has made in schooling, public accommodations, and above all voting, it continued, 'Ironically, it is in the field of law and administration of justice that he is most frequently foiled. To the Southern Negro, it still seems that the whole system of law winks at nearly every lawless scheme to cow him and keep him from his rights . . . From bottom to top, Southern justice is white.' This lamentable situation can only be corrected by breaking the wall of discrimination in Southern justice, especially the appointment of Negro lawyers as judges and other public officials, and by providing a sufficient number of capable Negro lawyers to accept the appointments. What is so alarming is that even if the wall of discrimination crumbled today, we would find some difficulty in massing enough troops to man the legal forts in representtaive numbers.

The discriminatory administration of justice referred to in the Time Essay makes it even more important that we have a larger number of Negro lawyers who can create and reenforce respect for law and order within the Negro population. In many communities in the South, Negroes have good reasons to distrust the administration of justice.

Most of the legal battles have been won in terms of constitutional rights and protective Federal Civil Rights legislation. The implementation and enforcement of those rights will still require, for some years to come, attorneys, committed to human dignity and the equal protection of the law, to litigate rights in the courts. There have been a few brave white attorneys who have handled these cases, but for the most part Negro attorneys will continue to bear the major responsibility for handling them."

The New York Times, Saturday, September 10, 1966, quotes Associate Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., of the United States Supreme Court as calling upon law schools today to meet "the great challenge of preparing the legal profession for serving the poor as well as the rich." Justice Brennan noted that "law schools had almost no success in attracting Negro college students to law as a career." Citing an estimate that there were only 700 Negroes among 65,000 students in American law schools today he concluded: "Plainly there is a problem here of stimulating a fair proportion of our Negro youth to choose law as a career."

The Nation's 4,000 Negro lawyers need the assistance of the President in obtaining more Judges and legal positions in the South as well as the North and also Federal Agency aid in obtaining legal positions in Corporations, Banks and in the Nation's large law firms which at present employ few Negro lawyers.

At the Association of American Law Schools Convention on December 29, 1963, in Los Angeles, the Association's outgoing President, Columbia Law Professor Walter Gellhorn expressed concern about the profession's failure to encourage young Negroes to study law. "Many law schools are eagerly prepared to welcome Negro entrants, but applicants for admission are rare," he said.

Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz replied: "Your concern, from that report, about the fact that you cannot get enough good young lawyers to come to the law schools, I'll give you two answers to it. One is in the recent issue of the Harvard Law Record in which you listed the things that employer firms are interested in, positively and negatively. Negro has a minus 3.5 which is surpassed only by those who are in the lower one half of the class, those who are female, and those who are badly groomed. And we made a study recently, or a survey, to find out how many integrated law firms there are in the country. We were able to find 35 in the whole country. Well you are kidding yourselves if you think you are going to get good Negro boys to come to law school when they are going to be ruled out because their race is next to their being badly groomed as far as employers are concerned and they can not go into integrated law firms. And if you are saying I'm getting the cart before the horse, I'm not, because it was three years ago I tried to find employment for an outstanding graduate of our law school in Chicago and I could not find a single one because he wanted to work in an integrated law firm. This isn't in protest against this group. I think this group has done the most magnificent job of any group I know as far as breaking down the racial barriers are concerned, but I thing the legal profession has got a lot to answer for on this particular score—that today it is the worst segregated group in the whole economy or society. And we had better stop taking our signals from those whom we are serving as far as some of these things are concerned."

If the young Negro lawyer today and in the future is to succeed there must be more positions obtainable in Government, private industry and in integrated law firms and the aid of the President will greatly enhance his opportunity to attain these goals.

The most sweeping recommendations for action to wipe out the ghetto way of life ever developed by any Government-related body came out of the recent White House Conference on Civil Rights, which brought together 2,600 people representing all segments of American society and at least some 150 Negro judges and lawyers.

Titled "To Fulfill These Rights," the purpose of the meeting had been stated by President Johnson in his historic Howard University address on June 4, 1965, when he announced plans for calling the conference. The objective, the President said, would be to chart a course of action to make it possible for Negro Americans "to move beyond opportunity to achievement."

A 30 member Council, prepared and submitted to the delegates a report and recommendation for action in four major program areas: housing, education, econmic security and welfare, and administration of justice. The latter topic was most important to Negro lawyers. A summary of the Conference's discussion published in an official Report of the White House Conference stated on page 154 that "with respect to Federal Courts there were repeated and emphatic demands that the President nominate Negroes as Judges, United States Attorneys, Marshals and Clerks." In one section there was adopted a resolution that the Conference recommend that "the President be urged to appoint Negro judges and court officials in Southern Courts" (page 171 of the Report).

Two recently published studies made by the Southern Regional Council, an interracial research and information agency with its head office in Atlanta, Ga., criticized the whole Federal Judicial system in the South. An October 1965 study entitled "Southern Justice: An Indictment," severely criticizes the double standard of justice for whites and Negroes and stated: "When it exists, it provokes desperation among Negroes, shakes their faith in democracy, causes them to shun the policemen and the courts as enemies. More than any other factor it is responsible for what the white South views as increasing 'radicalism' and 'anarchy' in the Civil Rights movement." An April 1965 study entitled, "Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts" covered 11 Southern states including Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas. The statistical table showing "Racial distribution of officers and personnel in Southern Federal Courts" is reproduced below:

	Total	White	Negro
Circuit court judges	[1] 12	12	0
District court judges	65	65	0
Referees in bankruptcy	55	55	0
U.S. commissioners	253	253	0
U.S. clerks	28	28	0
Deputy U.S. clerks	321	321	0
U.S. attorneys	29	29	0
Assistant U.S. attorneys	158	153	5
Jury commissioners	109	109	0
U.S. marshals	29	29	0
Deputy U.S. marshals	165	156	9
Secretarial and clerical	364	(2)	(2)

[1] This is the number of judges of southern residence now serving on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th circuits. The numbers respectively are 3, 7, 1, and 1.

[2] Exact number of Negroes not ascertainable. The number, from observation, is quite small.

The Report continues with the following significant statement with which the National Bar Association is in complete agreement and sincerely believes that with more appointments of Negro lawyers as Federal Judges and Federal Court officials the number of Negro lawers will increase.

"The broad findings of the study (Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts) show that a Negro involved in federal court action in the South could go from the beginning of the case to the end without seeing any black faces unless they are in the court audience, or he happens to notice the man sweeping the floor.

"The problem of the personnel of the courts seems easily and obviously remediable. More Negro appointments and hiring are needed. There are reports of political and other opposition when conscientious efforts are made to accomplish this. There are also reports of instances where Negroes turned down appointments or jobs. Negro attorneys are in short supply in the South, but the survey does not indicate by any means that their number or that of other qualified persons has been fully called upon.

"The courts seem out of line with the fair employment hiring practices of federal agencies, not to mention the spirit and philosophy of the civil rights statute."

Legislative News Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, regardless of one's position on the issue of gun legislation, I feel certain that every Member of Congress will find the editorial appearing in the first edition of Gun Week to be highly stimulating.

Entitled, "Legislative News Needed," the article suggests several new approaches to the subject of gun laws. The contribution of Editor Knox has merit if it does nothing more than persuade more of our citizenry to become better acquainted with the various proposals for gun licensing and control.

Gun Week, described as the first weekly newspaper serving shooters and collectors, is published at Sidney, Ohio.

The editorial follows:

LEGISLATIVE NEWS NEEDED

Never has there been a more pressing need for shooters, hunters and gun collectors to know and understand what is happening in the critical field of gun legislation—for never has there been a stronger, better-organized drive for tighter controls on the ownership and use of guns.

During recent weeks those who lead the anti-gun attack have had numerous tragic incidents to cite in stirring the emotions of the people. Those incidents would not have been avoided by any gun legislation, particularly since the slayings of the eight Chicago nurses were with a knife—and, as some of our friends in Congress have pointed out, might have been avoided had one of those girls owned a gun and had the skill and courage to use it.

But the unanimous feeling in Washington is that some federal gun control legislation will be passed in the near future. Had this not been an election year, it is quite likely that restrictive legislation would already have become law. If a post-election "lame duck" session is called, the gun fraternity may face its toughest fight in years. Sen. Thomas Dodd has openly stated his intention to substitute S. 1592 for the Hruska bill if it reaches the Senate floor. Sen. Roman Hruska's proposal, S. 3767, (See Page 1) is not a perfect bill, but it is one which we can support for, without being unduly restrictive, it would eliminate much circumvention of state handgun laws and it would eliminate most of the frenzied, emotional cries for harsh, unworkable gun controls.

Passage of the Hruska measure would undoubtedly delay the plans of certain highly influential Congressmen who propose to introduce bills in January which informed sources call "tougher than anything Sen. Dodd ever thought about." These Congressmen have called the Administration bill, Sen. Dodd's S. 1592, a weak proposal. They want nothing less than total and complete control of all guns—rifles, pistols and shotguns. And if you don't think they're after your guns, you can just continue to blissfully ignore what's going on in Washington until they come to take them off your rack!

But while we have been concentrating our attentions and energies upon Washington, we have neglected to closely watch the state capitals—with devastating results. New Jersey this year passed a law more restrictive in some ways than the infamous Sullivan Law of New York. For the first time every sportsman in New Jersey must have a permit to buy even a shotgun or rifle! Do you still think they aren't after your guns? How long will it be before your state follows suit?

The gun fraternity cannot continue to use the same old methods of fighting bad gun legislation—for we are losing ground. We cannot continue to refuse to admit problems exist. We cannot continue to flatly oppose any and all regulation. We cannot continue to cite the Second Amendment as our protection, for the Second Amendment means only what the Supreme Court says it means.

If we are going to preserve our rights to own and bear arms we must be aware of what is happening in gun legislation in every state, in every city, as well as in the federal government. We must know who our friends are and how to support their attempts for workable laws. We must know what a bill says, not what some half-informed acquaintance says it says. We must become knowledgeable, take a positive stand, work for the good and against only the bad. If we do not, we are lost, for legislation is going to pass.

In the coming months Gun Week will keep you informed of what is happening and what is going to happen in all levels of government. News stories will give you the up-to-date facts, good or bad—our opinion will be found only on this editorial page and under bylines of noted legislative authorities.

Post-Riot Study in Dayton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, the people of Dayton, Ohio, were recently shocked by the fact that a riot could and did happen in our city.

Immediately following the disturbance, one of Dayton's leading citizens, C. J. McLin, Jr., a Negro who has worked quietly but effectively in helping his people, proposed the establishment of a study committee to investigate causes of the violent outbreak and to suggest remedial programs. The mayor of Dayton accepted Mr. McLin's proposal and the following account of his work may he helpful to other cities faced with similar problems. I compliment Mr. McLin for his dedication and initiative.

The study committee consists of 40 percent representatives from areas of the city other than the troubled zone, 40 percent representatives of the people in the troubled area, and 20 percent representatives of agencies active in the troubled area.

To select his committee, Mr. McLin abandoned orthodox procedures and called an evening meeting of any interested persons at a tavern in the heart of the troubled area. Approximately 90 people attended the meeting and, in this informal atmosphere, expressed their views, in their own words, regarding causes of the disturbance. At the close of the meeting those in attendance were asked to elect three of the people among those present to serve on the study committee. Six similar meetings were held at different locations within the troubled area. Three new study committee members were elected at each of these. Also, the members of the study committee which had been elected at previous meetings attended each of the subsequent meetings to broaden their concepts of just exactly what had happened in Dayton.

Key agencies, both within the troubled area and in the other section of the city, were asked to appoint representatives to provide their percentage of the study committee.

The study committee members interviewed each of the businessmen located in the troubled area to determine his views regarding the causes of the disturbance and suggested corrective programs.

The study committee members met in small groups with all of the high school seniors in the troubled area.

A final meeting similar to the neighborhood meetings and meetings with the high school seniors was held in the area of the disturbance specifically for dropouts and parolees.

All of the above meetings were recorded and later transcribed so that none of the comments would be forgotten.

Regarding the philosophy behind his methods, Mr. McLin said the entire scheme was designed to afford the man-on-the-street an opportunity to participate directly in shaping public policies. There is an implied hope that participation will breed responsibility. Through the representatives of the agencies located throughout the city, the problems of the troubled area, as expressed by the people from that area, were communicated to the people in all parts of the city. Through the representatives of the man-on-the-street, the people in the troubled area were made aware of the problems regarding financing and assignment of properties to programs attacking community problems.

Peaceful Engagement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, as President Johnson journeys to the Pacific and Asia to explore the paths to peace in South Vietnam, he has assured the world that the United States is no less concerned than ever with European peace and security.

The press has taken especially favorable note of the President's recent speech to the national conference of editorial writers on our hopes for the future of United States-European relations.

I have for the RECORD representative editorials from two important newspapers, the Milwaukee Journal and Cleveland Plain Dealer.

They commend the President for pointing the way to a mutually beneficial settlement in Europe and opening the door to an atmosphere suitable for stabilizing the peace of Europe.

Both editorials follows:

[From the Milwaukee Journal, Oct. 10, 1966]

JOHNSON TALKS OF EUROPE

Putting aside for the moment his necessary preoccupation with the war in Vietnam, President Johnson has now dealt in detail with what, in the final analysis, must be this nation's major concern: Peace and security in Europe. As he put it to the National Conference of Editorial Writers in New York, our greatest task is "making Europe whole."

Since World War II the United States and its European allies have kept peace in Europe through mutual preparedness and firmness. It has been made clear to the Communist world that aggression will not be tolerated and conquest is impossible. From it all has come a day when it is possible to think of a final settlement between east and west that will guarantee peace and promote progress in all of Europe.

This was a major policy speech for two reasons: The president assured our allies that "our first concern is to keep NATO strong, modernized and abreast of the times" and he assured the Soviet Union and eastern Europe that we are ready for meaningful agreements of mutual interest if they are. Europe must be made a continent in which the peoples of east and west "work together for the common good." It must be a continent "in which alliances do not confront each other in bitter hostility, but provide a framework in which west and east can act together to assure the security of all."

Given this concept, the president said, tensions might be reduced by a mutual cut of military forces in Europe, a bilateral withdrawal of American and Russian might. He followed that proposal with a number of other meaningful steps that might be taken toward reconciliation. "Hundreds of nonstrategic items" might be removed from the list of things barred for shipment to Communist nations. It was announced in Washington almost as the president spoke that textiles, chemical products and some types of machinery and metal goods will henceforth be shipped to the east without license. A further list is being prepared by the commerce department. Thus the president gave an indication that his proposals are earnest.

The president said that we might allow the Export-Import bank to handle eastern European credits. We also could use accumulated Polish currency to ease the Polish debt burden, renew dormant air agreements, liberalize travel regulations.

All of this, the president said, would help relieve tensions. But it would require at the same time the co-operation of the Soviet Union. There have been signs lately that the Russians are ready to co-operate—as eastern Europe has shown eagerness to do. The Vietnam war seems the major obstacle to better relations.

If relations improved, a final settlement of World War II would have to bring an end to the German problem—wiping out "the unnatural line that runs through the heart of a great nation," as the president put it.

This was a very important speech and one that particularly needed to be given on the eve of the president's trip to Asia. It should hearten our European allies while pointing the way to a final, peaceful and mutually beneficial settlement in Europe. Given that, the world itself might have peace and faster development elsewhere.

[From The Plain Dealer, Oct. 8, 1966]

TOWARD "PEACEFUL ENGAGEMENT"

President Johnson has followed up his appeal to the Russian man in the street for a new era of understanding with specific suggestions to the Kremlin for improving East-West relations.

The most significant of the suggestions made in his speech to the National Conference of Editorial Writers is a reduction of armed forces in Central Europe as a step toward "a shift from the narrow concept of coexistence to the broader vision of peaceful engagement."

The idea of the troop reduction is not new. It has been discussed by both sides for more than a decade. It can be argued that such an agreement in reality would be making a virtue out of a necessity.

The Russians have 375,000 men in Eastern Europe. The United States has six divisions, or about 218,000 men, in Germany. This is an overemphasis on manpower when the real military balance is established by nuclear weapons.

Nevertheless, the troop withdrawal could help to shape a new political environment, as the President sees it.

The Russians have shown heartening signs of moving toward the "vision of peaceful engagement." In recent days, they have released without argument a Peace Corps member who strayed across the Russian border. They are engaged with American representatives in negotiating a civil air agreement. They have modified their position on a space treaty.

President Johnson has helped to improve the atmosphere by appointing as America's ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn E. Thompson, a trusted diplomat highly respected by the Kremlin.

In his speech, the President warned that peace in Europe cannot be secure while "an unnatural line runs through the heart of a great and proud nation."

Only agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union can erase the line. The President has opened a little wider the door to an atmosphere suitable for steadying the peace of Europe.

My Individual Freedom Under the Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as I have mentioned in the Record, the Frances Broward Chapter, Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, have selected their Constitution Week essay contest winners for the current year. It is my pleasure to request that the following essay by Doreen Poirier of Madenna Academy be printed at this point in the Record:

My Individual Freedom Under the Constitution

For seventeen years I have been an American. There was no choice. When I became old enough to understand, I was told that I was a citizen of the United States of America. I was not quite sure what was meant by that but I did not question it. Now I am older and I question the views and principles held by my elders.

The Constitution was first drafted in 1787 and now, 179 years later, we still follow basically the same document. It is old, true, but it has given to American many invaluable things. Most of these do affect my life.

After I complete my high school education, I will decide what I am going to do with the rest of my life. This is my decision. I can ask for advice or write for any information that I may desire, but the final decision is still mine.

The letter I send will be cared for and delivered promptly. The information that it holds will be for the eyes of the person to whom I address it. It is a law that no one may tamper with anyone else's mail.

If marriage is in my future, I know that I can marry the man that I choose. He can come from any walk of life and he can choose the career that suits him best. If he must begin at the bottom, there is still hope that, with ambition, he may improve his position.

The size of my family is a private matter to be determined by my husband and myself. The population explosion is of great concern to people the world over, but birth control devices will never be forced upon me.

This morning I freely walked into my parish church and knelt down to pray. It is comforting to know that in America I may be Quaker, Luthern, Jewish, Methodist, or I can choose to believe nothing at all. Many men must come to terms with God before they can come to terms with themselves. This choice is theirs, though. Religion is forced on no one here.

The world is certainly in a dilemma. Men are confused, hate lies behind kind faces and hope in the human race is dwindling. Wise and good leaders can help to remedy this situation and I can help to choose them by voting in every election.

At present two parties control the political situation; the Democrats and the Republicans. It is up to me which party I join or I can start a party of my own if there are others who believe as I do. One vote does not seem to matter much but all of those votes together can make a big difference in the final tabulations. There is an old Chinese prayer that goes like this, "I am only one but I am one. I cannot do everything but I can do something. What I can do, I ought to do and by the grace of God, I will do."

This is what I receive from the Constitution. It is not perfect but it is adequate because it allows me to live as a free man just as God wished.

Inflation Much Like Poverty—It Puts Cart Before Horse

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, the following article on inflation which appeared in the Herald and News, Klamath Falls, Oreg., is indeed thought provoking:

Economic Inequities—Inflation Much Like Poverty: It Puts Cart Before Horse

(By William D. Pardridge)

This inflation mess is like poverty.

Getting the cart before the horse is a contagious disease among professional economists. They say that inflation is caused by too much money chasing too few goods. This is true, but it is far more truthful to say that inflation is caused by too few goods being chased by too much money.

At this point, crucial analytical surgery may be performed to say that inflation is caused by too few goods being chased by too many would-be buyers.

The wrong emphasis gets a person off the track.

And poverty when accepted as a personal way of life is strictly a problem for sociologists and social psychologists, not economists.

TREAT SYMPTOMS INSTEAD OF CAUSES

Government economists are severely damaging the national economy by advising our public administration leaders to treat symptoms instead of causes.

A symptom of medical disorder, like high temperature, is not countered conclusively by administering aspirin or swathing a feverish body in cold towels. But this is all we do with symptoms of economic disorders.

The gross national product (GNP) is another pitfall of ignorance or of rascality.

The increase in GNP of one year over another year is meaningless unless three corrections are made in it: (1) adjustment for population increase, (2) adjustment for rising prices that reduce real value, and (3) subtraction of production for non-civilian uses.

Any nation can increase its overall GNP by increasing its military production. The increased total dollar value of a GNP swelled by defense contracts does not make the citizenry any better off economically.

GET LULLED INTO SECURITY

GNP figures increased by bookkeeping methods, and then advertised by Government economists and political dogooders, lull the public into a feeling of economic security. This is intellectually dishonest, and it is very dangerous.

Families do not try to stay within their budgets simply because they are families. They do it because they know they must in order to remain solvent. Once a family goes way beyond its means to buy additional goods and services, using customer credit and personal notes to do it, that family is headed for bankruptcy.

How come the Federal Government thinks it can break the economic law governing family budgets without itself going broke? And we all know it does think this way.

It's easy. Financially, the Federal Government is the public. Financially, the two are the same.

If the mother of a family of five contracts a lot of clothing bills, buys an unneeded new auto, and plays the ponies on the side, then the father and the three children must reduce their expenditures for lunches, school books, and other things needed by the ambitious fathers and by healthy, playful kids.

Likewise, if the Big Daddy of the National Government goes on a spree beyond Federal incomes, then the rest of the family must do without some of their needs and wants in the way of consumer goods and services.

The millions of housewives who do not buy excessive clothes or cars, who do not bet on the races, must now buy less at the supermarket. Their hard-working husbands reduce extensions of business activity—or get laid off at the plants—and their kids suffer a penny-pinching clothing budget.

The argument that a government is unlike a family in the matter of fiscal responsibility is plain hogwash. Intent is the rule. When families borrow money, they intend to repay it. When the Federal Government borrows money for deficit spending, it never intends to repay it.

TWO ALTERNATIVES LEFT TO NATION

What the foregoing examples of economic discrepancies willful and unwillful, mean to the nation as a whole is that we have two alternatives:

(1) Adopt forthwith economic policies for both domestic and foreign affairs that start with the basic premise that economic wealth—as distinguished from manufactured money wealth—is finite in amount and thus cannot be donated freely around the globe or washed down the drain here at home.

More food is not placed on the table by putting water in the soup. All diners get a full soupbowl, yes, but each diner gets less food.

Along with this starting premise must be the realization that concrete economic wealth is either found in the ground or it is produced by an industrial association of labor and management for a demand that itself originates substantially in the same labor's wages and the same management's salaries.

No meddling by fiscal magicians can change this economic relationship.

Needed services are different in origin, but they also are part of a nation's real economic wealth.

SOME HARD CORE FACTS ON ISSUE

Here is a hard core of fatal economic ignorance on the parts of the people and the professors, namely, that money only represents goods and services. It is not, as financiers and "New Economists" claim, a commodity that is produced and traded.

Money is a claim on real wealth that is rented for a fee. It is not bought and sold.

(2) Continue as we are in economic ignorance until another 1929 collapse occurring at a time of foreign crises, either real or engineered, orders us to suffer economic regimentation at home for a "duration" that will never, never end.

This would mean complete disintegration of the free enterprise economy as well as the end to free, organized labor.

Nine Million Dollars for Schools Is a Good Return

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, New Hampshire's State Sweepstakes has been running now for 3 years and the State has realized almost $9 million profit to invest in its public school system.

Every other State in the Union must envy this simple method of raising money for education and I hope that during the 90th Congress we will enact legislation to permit the sending of lottery information and tickets by government of authorities through the mails. I believe that if we did enact such legislation it would be a great boost to the New Hampshire sweepstakes and to those in other States seeking to establish State lotteries or similar fund raising activities under governmental authorities.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 1106, to permit the mailing of such matter. It was referred to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee but no action was taken. I expect to reintroduce my bill in January 1967.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article concerning the New Hampshire sweepstakes which appeared in the New York World Journal Tribune on October 9, 1966:

A VIEW AFTER 3 YEARS—NEW HAMPSHIRE SWEEPS: RETURNS ARE DISAPPOINTING

(By Alfred Friendly)

CONCORD, N.H., October 9.—In the three years it has operated its sweepstakes program, New Hampshire has touched the philanthropic heartstrings of the nation.

Several hundred thousand Americans, 80 to 90 percent of them non-residents of the state, seem to have been so moved by the plight of New Hampshire's public school system that they have contributed close to $13.5 million to help it out.

Only cynics, weak in their faith in the American way of life, would assert that the donations were not wholly motivated by charity but were stimulated in part by the hope of getting some of the money rebated, in the form of prizes ranging from a few hundred to $50,000.

The New Hampshire lottery has paid out only $4,615,000 in prizes in three years, or about 35 cents per dollar of tickets sold.

Feeling that its encouragement of benevolence is unfairly limited, New Hampsire will ask the Supreme Court next week to relieve contributors of a certain psychological deterrent, a small worry that the feds may be eying them when they carry acknowledgments of ticket purchases across the state line for a few score of their friends back home.

REALIZED LESS

The New Hampshire lottery got off to a flying start in 1964, when unofficial guesses that it would net $4 million a year seemed on the way to realization. The net went down to about $1.8 million for each of the next two years and although officials put a brave face on the matter, they are clearly disappointed.

In all, during the three years, the sweeps have produced about $6.5 million for the state's public school system, after payment of prizes and expenses. It is not enough to make do for the future.

In one highly important respect, however, the sweeps have been an unqualified success: Unlike every other major lottery in the history of the United States—there have been about 1,300 of them since colonial days—it is free from scandal, corruption and outside swindlers, and is likely to remain so.

The exception in the Granite State is largely owed to the ingenuity and skill of a highly esteemed Manchester lawyer, Joe Millimet. He set up what seems to be a foolproof system, neatly blocking out the traditional corruptions—counterfeiting of tickets, crooked drawings and, principally, loopholes into which the racketeers slide in order to put their own policy game on top of the legal lottery.

HOW IT'S DONE

The operation is simple enough. The purchaser buys a ticket from a machine at any state liquor store or at the two licensed racetracks. He writes his name and address—or any name, that of a friend or someone who has commissioned him to lay the bet—and pays $3. The ticket, with its information, is retained in the machine. The buyer receives an acknowledgement—which he can tear up with no loss if he is worried about carrying it out of state.

A few days before each of the two races, the tickets, which have been carefully conserved in bank vaults, are mixed in a drum, and a number are drawn to match the names of all horses nominated for the race, as many as 425. There are also several draws for consolation prizes.

The sweepstakes commission telegraphs the winners, using the names and address on the tickets. The initial prizes are modest, $125 or a bit more.

Larger prizes, $2,800 or so, go to holders of tickets matched with the names of the horses that actually go to the post. Then the big prizes, $50,000, $25,000 and $12,500 go to ticketholders of the first, second and third-place winners.

No mail purchases are permitted, being in violation of federal law. Anyone in the state, resident or tourist, can buy tickets in behalf of his friends, however.

Next week's Supreme Court case will explore, in essence, the next step: May the tourist purchaser carry his acknowledgments back home, and in what amount and for what purposes, without falling afoul of the anti-racketeering, anti-gambling laws?

The case at issue, set for argument Oct. 19 or 20, concerns an Elmira, N. Y., newspaper printer who bought 75 tickets for himself and others. He was arrested when he returned home and indicted for interstate transportation of lottery paraphernalia.

A federal court dismissed the indictment, holding that the statute was aimed against professional gamblers, bookmakers and racketeers, and that there was no sign that the printer was any of those. The Justice Department appealed and attorney Millimet, representing New Hampshire, is submitting a brief as friend of the court.

Needless to say, New Hampshire hopes for a future in which many tourists will not only take modest fliers for themselves, but will run wagering errands for many, many friends who want many, many tickets.

Representative Ralph W. Cartwright, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to a very close and warm personal friend, Representative Ralph W. Cartwright, Jr., who was honored at a testimonial dinner given Saturday evening at the Stoughton National Guard Armory, Stoughton, Mass.

Representative Cartwright served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives with distinction for 14 years. It was my privilege to serve with him during his freshman term in the Massachusetts Legislature and, Buddy Cartwright, as he is affectionately known, earned my deepest respect and esteem because of his hard work, his dedicated and devoted service to his people and the entire Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

My presence in Washington caused by my congressional duties prevented my attendance at this event. I wanted so much to be there in order to express my high regard and admiration for this fine public official. My administrative assistant, Mr. Edward Moore represented me at the dinner.

Representative Cartwright is a true American who follows the great ideals of family life.

A faithful husband and father, his family represents all that is wholesome and good in our Nation.

His devoted wife, Grace, has stood loyally by his side during the many years of arduous political life. They have a lovely daughter, Patricia, and a son, Michael, who is now serving in Vietnam with the famous 1st Cavalry Division.

I wish to direct the attention of Members of Congress to a letter from his fine son, Michael, to his dad, written in Vietnam which expresses more eloquently than I can the wonderful endearing qualities of this inspiring man.

The letter can be read in the program which follows:

Representative Cartwright announced his retirement from elective office early this year. The expression on the part of all the citizens of his district was one of regret.

However, it is my fervent wish that Representative Cartwright may continue in the public service. Massachusetts can use men of his high caliber. My best wishes go out to him and his family for the years to come. He and they deserve the best.

I include for the RECORD an article that appeared in the Brocton Enterprise and also the program for the testimonial dinner:

[From the Brockton (Mass.) Daily Enterprise, Oct. 17, 1966]

REP. RALPH CARTWRIGHT IS HONORED

RANDOLPH.—Nearly 600 persons attended the testimonial dinner Saturday night at the Stoughton Armory honoring Rep. Ralph W. Cartwright, Jr., who is retiring as representative to the General Court from the Fifth Norfolk District.

In commenting on the seven consecutive terms in which Cartwright, a Republican serving a predominantly Democratic area in which he "topped" the ballot each time, Gov. John A. Volpe said he hoped that the citizens recognized that the job of representing the people was not an easy life. Gov. Volpe said that Ralph had been away from his family many hours on a job which took seven days per week in the 14 years that he has served the towns of Randolph, Holbrook, Avon and Milton. The governor told how Cartwright had always been mindful of the needs of the people, regardless of party affiliation, and concluded with the statement: "There will be a place in government for you . . . we will use you."

Rev. D. Vincent McCarthy, a former curate of St. Mary's Church in Randolph and now of St. Ann's Church in Monponsett and a long-time friend of Cartwright's, said that the representative had "summed up the ideals which all good followers of Almighty God should have."

Seated at the head table with Rep. Cartwright and his family were Gov. Volpe, Toastmaster and General Chairman John R. O'Riley and Mrs. O'Riley, Aubrey E. Clark, chairman of the Holbrook Board of Selectmen; Chairman of the Avon Selectmen Robert C. O'Donnell and Mrs. O'Donnell and the Chairman of the Milton Selectmen William H. White and Mrs. White. Also, Rev. Arthur W. Bowler of the First Congregational Church and Mrs. Bowler, Rabbi H. Joseph Simckes of Temple Beth Am and Father McCarthy.

LIFELONG RESIDENT

Cartwright, 46, a lifelong resident of Randolph, is married to the former Grace A. Giguere of Connecticut, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Cartwright, Sr. He graduated from Randolph schools and saw service in the U.S. Army during World War II. The Cartwrights have two children, Patricia and Michael, who is now a PFC in the 1st Cavalry Division serving in Viet Nam. Rep. Cartwright is in partnership with his father and brother as a funeral director.

Representing Congressman JAMES BURKE was Edward Moore, administrative assistant to the Congressman who was unable to leave the Capital for the testimonial. Moore brought best wishes from Congressman BURKE and said that Representative CARTWRIGHT had truly earned the honor bestowed on him for the service he has rendered the people.

In accepting a plaque from John R. O'Riley, chairman of the Randolph Selectmen, Representative CARTWRIGHT thanked those present and said he had found that people are above their party affiliations, and that he had always tried to care for the people without regard to party. He paid tribute to his wife for her patience and understanding during his terms of office.

The Rev. Arthur Bowler said grace at the banquet, and the blessing was given by Rabbi J. Joseph Simckes. Among those present were the present candidates for the two seats of representative open in the coming election: Joseph J. Semensi of Randolph, Joseph Manning, James Cunningham and John Wright, all friends of Representative CARTWRIGHT.

TESTIMONIAL AND DINNER TO RALPH W. CARTWRIGHT, JR.: REPRESENTATIVE TO THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS 5TH NORFOLK DISTRICT

PROGRAM

Toastmaster: John R. O'Riley, Chairman, Randolph Board of Selectmen.

Remarks: Robert C. O'Donnell, Chairman, Avon Board of Selectmen; Aubrey E. Clark, Chairman, Holbrook Board of Selectmen; William H. White, Chairman, Milton Board of Selectmen.

Address: Hon. JAMES A. BURKE, Member of Congress, 11th District, Massachusetts.

Address: Hon. John A. Volpe, Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE HONORABLE BOARDS OF SELECTMEN—1966

Whereas: On Saturday evening, October 15, 1966, the Towns of Avon, Holbrook, Milton and Randolph will join Representative Ralph W. Cartwright, Jr. of Randolph in the celegration of his completing nearly fifteen years of serving them in the Great and General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and

Whereas: On Saturday evening, October 15, 1966, the said Towns will, by all suitable ceremony, honor Representative Ralph W. Cartwright, Jr. for his dedication to public service and complete cooperation with local officials in protecting their interests, and

Whereas: He has been a true Representative of the people serving with his heart as well as his mind,

Now, Therefore, The Selectmen of Avon, Holbrook, Milton and Randolph do proclaim October 15, 1966 as "Representative Ralph W. Cartwright, Jr. Day" on which day a Testimonial Dinner and Dance will be held.

Given at the Selectmens' Office this tenth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and eighty-ninth.

By Order of the Selectmen of, Avon, Holbrook, Milton, Randolph.

P.F.C. ROBERT M. CARTWRIGHT,
A.P.O. San Francisco, September 28.

BOARD OF SELECTMEN,
Randolph, Mass.

DEAR SIRS: Recently my mother sent me a newspaper clipping announcing the testimonial for my father. I certainly wish that I could be there to congratulate him in person. Would you please give this to him for me.

Congratulations Dad for a job well done. Always thought that you could do it better than anyone else. There is no possible way for me to express how proud I am to be "your" son. You have always stood beside me and I can never recall your turning down anyone that has asked for a favor or needed help.

Only a special kind of man could continually inconvenience himself so often for both his family and the people who depend on him. You sure have given me a lot to look up to and I only hope that eventually I will be as well liked and respected as you are. As the Vietnamese say: "You number one," especially with me. I wish everyone knew how much you and Ma have worked and sacrificed for Patricia and me. I hope that someday I can repay you both for all that you've done and been. Again I wish I could be there with you now as it would be the proudest moment of my life.

Your son,

MIKE.

Praise for House Publications Distribution Service Chief

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 1966

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, one of the chief functions of a Congressman is to communicate with his constituents. Especially does the Congressman have a duty to make a regular report to the district giving points of special interest to the people he represents. The physical distribution of this material is done through the House Publications Distribution Service. At the helm of this enormous operation is Eli Bjellos. Mr. Speaker, few men approach a job with more determination and dedication than this hard-working, most cooperative gentleman from Minnesota.

I am sure every Member at some time or another transacts business with the House Publications Distribution Service and somehow through the rush of it all Mr. Bjellos and his team get the job done. I think it is time that we in the House give public notice and due credit to this exceptional operation which already has sent out nearly 90 million pieces of mail this year. There is no doubt that this is a necessary service to the Members and on their behalf I want to salute the great job that is being done in our Publications Distribution Service.

This work somehow gets done, even though some of our machinery is antiquated and the repair of other machines has taken what seems like ages to repair, especially in face of the rush jobs and deadlines that have to be met.

Clerics To Study Urban Life With Aid of Federal Funds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the urbanization of America has created a series of complex changes in the legal, economic, social, and political relationships affecting the citizenry of the United States. A need is apparent for our country to have individuals specially trained to deal with the problems and effects these changes have had upon us as individuals. It is with great pride therefore that I take this occasion to inform this House and the citizens of the United States that the Cleveland branch of Western Reserve University is pioneering a program which studies the effect urban life has on people's physical and mental health.

Through the imagination of Dean Allan F. Pfleger of the university, the school has received a $415,000 grant from the Institute of Mental Health. Dean Pfleger and Western Reserve University are to be commended. I have unanimous consent to reprint the news report of this historic event which appeared in the *New York Times* of September 25, 1966:

CLERICS TO STUDY URBAN LIFE WITH AID OF FEDERAL FUNDS

CLEVELAND.—Two Roman Catholic and eight Protestant clergymen from five denominations will go back to school for courses on urban society in a five-year program financed by the United States Government.

The 32-week, full-time "internships" will start on the campus of Western Reserve University here. Tuition and $3,000 stipends to each clergyman accepted come from a $415,000 urban life has on people's physstitute of Mental Health, which wants to find out what effects urban life has on people's physical and mental health.

The first grant of its kind was the idea of Allan F. Pfleger, now dean of the University's Cleveland College, which caters to adults. The program now is directed by Dr. Robert H. Bonthius, who left a Presbyterian pastorate in Portland, Ore., to come here to the $18,000-a-year post.

Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 3708) to assist comprehensive city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in those areas, to assist and encourage planned metropolitan development, and for other purposes.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Chairman, traditionally the building blocks of American society have been communities. In colonial times, the first settlers banded together for mutual protection, for commerce and trade, for culture, and for the conduct of government. The expansion of the young United States was accented by the rapid growth of new towns in fertile lands and along the paths of trade. With the advent of the first industrial revolution, Americans were drawn into larger and much denser communities until by 1890, when the Census Bureau announced that our frontiers had officially disappeared, the vitality and opportunity of urban life had already created most of the large cities which have become the metropolitan giants of today.

Despite the great changes which the 20th century has wrought in American life, communities—whether they be the teeming cities of millions of people, or the relatively quiet towns of 20,000 or 50,000—still occupy the central place in our national life. Within the physical embrace of these communities we still find our marketplaces and our courthouses, our commercial crossroads and the intersections of many ways of life which have given this Nation its dynamism and creativity. Yet today our communities, large and small, to varying degrees are afflicted with physical age, social strains, and financial exhaustion, and the whole vitality of American life is suffering.

In communities of every size, buildings are growing older. Transportation problems are growing worse. Public services are becoming more expensive. Land for necessary open space is becoming more scarce. Education is suffering as the total demand on local tax revenues becomes almost unbearable. The people with the most mobility are moving out; the people with the least mobility must stay. Demands for social services increase, just as tax revenues are becoming more strained. We have seen all these difficulties and their tragic results in many major cities, including Baltimore and Washington; we have seen some of these problems, and can anticipate others, in smaller cities where taxes have risen sharply and local resources are increasingly inadequate.

The problem is not whether the cities need rejuvenation. Rather, the question before us today is how to do the job.

We have tried physical renewal, often on a massive scale. It has not worked. In the 17 years since passage of the Housing Act of 1949, urban renewal has had some constructive results, but has also torn up too many neighborhoods, scattered too many families and businesses, and in too many cases simply disrupted local life and substituted new problems for the old.

We have tried human renewal, through manpower training, adult education, improved health facilities, better recreation and community action, and have seen individual programs, no matter how constructive, become tangled in administrative redtape and bureaucratic contradictions.

We have tried many avenues, and have found that no single answer, no matter how enlightened and compassionate, can resolve the interlocking problems which our cities face.

Title I of this bill, the "demonstration cities" title, would bring together for the first time all available and appropriate programs in a comprehensive effort to lessen the particular difficulties of each participating city and town. The title authorizes $12 million in fiscal 1966 and an additional $12 million in fiscal 1967 to cover 80 percent of the cost of surveying local needs in detail and planning a comprehensive demonstration program. This preliminary work should be focused on one or more of the areas within a city which require the most intensive rehabilitation. It must be carried out by a new or existing local agency which has sufficient supervisory authority and is responsive to the elected local government.

As reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee, this title and the planning procedure it establishes are grounded on three important premises:

First, that we should not break faith with our traditional concept of local control over public programs at the local level;

Second, that each community has unique needs and strengths, and thus requires a program carefully tailored to fit;

Third, that an intensive assault on the worst woes of a city or town can build a better foundation for the whole community.

It is anticipated that the plans developed in individual cities will vary tremendously. For example, the officials of one city may decide that a particular neighborhood needs expanded public health services, a new manpower training program, rehabilitation of existing housing, daycare facilities for young children, a year-round Headstart program, and improved community facilities. A second city may develop a combination of supplementary grade-school and secondary education, vocational training, small business development programs, and a small urban renewal project. A third may shape still another combination of programs. Every city will be completely free to choose, from among the more than 50 federally assisted programs now authorized, those which are most responsive to its own unique and pressing needs.

While most of the individual ingredients in this comprehensive effort will be programs which receive Federal support, virtually all of them will require some outlay of local funds. Title I recognizes that, given the tremendous financial burdens which are already straining city treasuries, most communities will not be able to afford the prescribed non-Federal share of all the programs which it wishes to use. Thus the title provides that, where a program is employed as part of an overall demonstration plan, the Federal Government will contribute up to 80 percent of the share which the city would normally have to pay. This supplemental aid will be given only where demonstration programs supplement, and do not replace, ongoing federally aided endeavors.

This title has the full support of men who are among the most conscientious, creative and perceptive chief executives of American cities today. The Honorable Theodore R. McKeldin is one of the most experienced administrators in America, twice Governor of Maryland and twice mayor of Baltimore, and a national leader of the Republican Party. He wrote to me recently that the demonstration cities program "represents the first major piece of legislation to combine an attack on the physical problems of blight and slums with social welfare programs aimed at problems of health, welfare, education, and economic opportunity."

The dynamic mayor of the city of New York, the Honorable John V. Lindsay, wrote me to repeat what he has told me in several recent conversations:

> I want you to know that based on my experience here in New York and what I have heard from mayors all over the country, this bill is vital.

Both of these prominent public servants recognize that this program is an experiment, but an experiment soundly based on faith in the durability of our cities and the perception of their elected officials. I believe that the Congress should give men like Mayor McKeldin and Mayor Lindsay the opportunity to prove that this experiment can work.

Mr. Chairman, some American cities have been spared, so far, the severe problems which have so distressed others. Most have not been so fortunate. The Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the House and Senate Committees, recognize that this program, since its is a demonstration and a start, cannot and should not be large enough to meet the needs even of all the communities which might benefit from it. Eligibility for participation will depend on the energy and initiative of local officials, and on their ability to make realistic and reasonable plans. In this regard, I am pleased that the House Committee, in its report on the bill, expressly recognized that smaller cities, because of their size and circumstances, may not suffer from all of the problems which larger cities face, and may not have the specialized planning staffs enabling them to move quickly in implementing the types of more limited demonstration programs which they do need. Every assurance has been given that interested and energetic smaller cities will receive full consideration as planning funds for the program are allotted.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to authorizing $24 million during fiscal 1966–67 for planning, title I as reported to the House also authorized $400 million in fiscal 1967 and $500 million for fiscal 1968 for the supplemental Federal grants to be given to participating cities. Year-by-year appropriations, of course, would be made later.

In my judgment, even the authorization of operating funds at this time is premature. Until the cities have submitted their plans, we do not know precisely how much their individual programs will cost. Until we know what the national economic picture will be next year, we cannot know how much we should invest in this particular effort. Thus I would far prefer not to authorize any specific amount at this time, but rather to wait until next year, with the understandnig that I would then support operation of this program at whatever level then appears to be feasible and wise. For this reason I supported the Brock amendment to defer a portion of the funding for this session which is nearly over. Since the operating funds could not be spent until after July 1, 1967, in any case, this brief delaw would not have retarded the program, and would have given us the benefit of reviewing local officials' recommendations and requests.

I might add that one aspect of the program which can have great benefits for all American communities is its promise of greater coordination of Federal programs at the Federal level. I have spoken many times of the bureaucratic confusion, contradictions and delays which have snarled individual programs too many times, and which have made applying for Federal assistance a long, tedious and complicated task. Throughout his testimony on the bill, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development has pledged to implement provisions of the bill which authorize him to take the lead in coordinating not just the programs within his own department, but all programs which relate to urban needs. I, for one, intend to hold the Secretary to that pledge.

Mr. Chairman, S. 3708 would be a valuable and constructive bill if it contained only its title I. It is, however, far more, for it includes several other titles of great significance. Prominent among these is title II, which establishes a modest but important stimulus to metropolitan areawide planning, and encourages attempts by local governments to resolve regional problems, such as transportation, water supply and open space, on a regionwide basis. Title VI is also worthy of note, for it creates a new effort to preserve and restore structures and sites of real historical significance.

In summary, I feel that this omnibus bill offers programs which are creative and flexible. It challenges our imagination and invites us to new efforts to improve the health of our communities, thus bringing additional vigor and strength to the entire Nation. I am confident that we can meet that challenge and accept that invitation.

St. Anthony's Maronite Parish

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVID E. SATTERFIELD III

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it was my great privilege recently to take part in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of St. Anthony's Church in Richmond, Va., in my congressional district. The anniversary banquet held October 9 in Richmond was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Most Reverend John J. Russell, bishop of Richmond, and His Excellency the Most Reverend Francis M. Zayek, Maronite apostolic exarch of the United States. Since October 18, 1916, St. Anthony's has been serving new citizens of Richmond who were strangers to the customary Latin ritual but familiar with the Maronite rite. As a measure of respect for the fine work of the parish, I would like to include, at this point in the RECORD, a brief history of the church:

ST. ANTHONY'S MARONITE PARISH

(By Thomas G. Saady)

The arrival in Richmond of the first immigrants from the far away and little known Near Eastern country of Lebanon was of so little importance and so completely ignored in the busy, bustling life of our fair city that the exact year has been lost in the misty depths of obscurity. But, it is known that from the very first, these people brought with them an abiding and devout adherence to the Roman Catholic Faith, attending Mass regularly at one of the most convenient parish churches.

However, the strangeness of the Latin Ritual, as compared to their own familiar Maronite Rite, left in them a feeling of incompleteness to their religious obligation, and so at various times Maronite priests were brought over to minister to their spiritual needs for a while before traveling on to another community. A room on East Franklin Street in the home of one of the parishioners served as a chapel on these occasions. But, the yearning and nostalgia for the old-time ways grew stronger and stronger, and on June 24, 1914, encouraged and assisted by the Rt. Rev. Dennis J. O'Connell, then Bishop of Richmond, a small building located at 810 N. 24th Street was purchased for the sum of $2500.00 and the late Father Abdalla Terby was sent over by the Patriarch to become the first Pastor. In less than two years this building was sold and the small frame church, conveniently located at 505 N. 33rd Street was bought and reconditioned. On October 8, 1916, the group heretofore known as "The Maronite Church", selected a name and St. Anthony's was born. In 1936 Father Terby returned to Lebanon and was succeeded by Father Yesbeck.

In 1938 Father Anthony Korkemaz (later invested a Monsignor) became the new pastor. Within a few years, many of the parishioners moved away from the general area of the church and it became more and more evident that a relocation of the facilities would be advisable. Therefore, the Church Committee obtained the house at 2100 Hanover Avenue, with an adjoining lot, intending to build thereon a new church building. Before this plan could be carried out, the present structure on the corner of Davis and Park Avenues and the house next door at 2503 Park Avenue became available. After extensive remodeling, both buildings were formally occupied in 1950. The total cost of $135,000.00 for buildings and improvements was completely paid for by members and friends in the short space of two years. Shortly thereafter, the entire edifice, including the Parish Hall, located under the main church, was air-conditioned, making St. Anthony's the first Catholic church to have this innovation.

At the end of 1960, Rev. Bechara Salwan became pastor of St. Anthony's. With admirable zeal and enthusiasm, the new pastor took over his duties infusing new life into our community, reactivating the older societies and initiating new ones for the younger people.

We have been singularly fortunate down through the years by having as pastors zealous and energetic priests, of great vision, who have fanned the flame of enthusiasm and built up in us a unity of purpose leading us ever forward on the path of faith and progress.

With a continuation of such leadership, and ever mindful of our duties as Catholics and Americans, we pledge our enduring cooperation in whatever tasks that may come before us, praying only that we may be given the grace to remain steadfast in our obligations to our God, our country, and our noble heritage.

Further Support for H.R. 591

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I am the sponsor of H.R. 591, which is designed to prevent the Small Business Administration from continuing to refuse loan applications submitted by newspapers, broadcasting stations, and those in various segments of the alcoholic beverages industry.

The National Federal of Independent Business recently conducted a poll of its more than 200,000 members on my bill, and their response from all over the country was favorable.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following press items referring to my bill and that poll:

[From the Nampa (Idaho) Free Press, Aug. 30, 1963]

BUSINESSMEN SUPPORT AMENDMENT TO LOAN LAW

Newspapers are lawful, and probably morally sound. Broadcasting stations also possess these same attributes.

This is the majority opinion of the nation's independent business proprietors, despite seemingly apparent reservations held by government.

Rep. ABRAHAM MULTER, New York, has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the Small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to those engaged in the liquor industry.

The measure, in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federal of Independent Business shows 56 percent of the independent business proprietors in favor of such an amendment, 36 percent opposed, with 8 percent undecided.

In Idaho the vote was 60 percent in favor, 33 percent opposed, with 7 percent undecided.

Congressman MULTER's bill provides that SBA loan assistance shall not be denied to any lawful business. When the act setting up SBA was passed, it was specifically provided that no loans should be given newspapers, broadcasting stations, firms primarily engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry, or businesses where there is some moral value raised, even though a legal undertaking.

As with many types of independent interprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspapers, as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations, or to expand their service.

In some instances, SBA officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers, but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job printing business in addition to the publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to this type of operation.—National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.

[From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Aug. 31, 1966]

Congress To Study Change in Loans To Small Business

Washington.—Rep. Abraham Multer, New York, has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the Small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to those engaged in the liquor industry.

The measure, in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federation of Independent Business shows 56 per cent of the independent business proprietors in favor of such an amendment, 36 per cent opposed, with 8 per cent undecided.

In Wisconsin the vote was 56 per cent in favor, 34 per cent opposed, with 10 per cent undecided.

Congressman Multer's bill provides that SBA loan assistance shall not be denied to any lawful business. When the act setting up SBA was passed, it was specifically provided that no loans should be given newspapers, broadcasting stations, firms primarily engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry, or businesses where there is some moral value raised, even though a legal undertaking.

As with many types of independent enterprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspapers, as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations, or to expand their service.

In some instances, SBA officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers, but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job printing business in addition to the publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to this type of operation.

[From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat, Aug. 20, 1966]

Would Change Law for SBA Loaning

Washington, D.C.—Newspapers are lawful, and probably morally sound. Broadcasting stations also possess these same attributes. This is the majority opinion of the nation's independent business proprietors, despite seemingly apparent reservations held by government.

Rep. Abraham Multer, New York, has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the Small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to those engaged in the liquor industry.

The measure in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federation of Independent Business shows 56 percent of the independent business proprietors are in favor of such an amendment, 36 percent opposed, with 8 per cent undecided.

In Mississippi the vote was 54 per cent in favor, 39 per cent opposed, with seven per cent undecided.

Congressman Multer's bill provides that SBA loan assistance shall not be denied to any lawful business. When the act setting up SBA was passed, it was pecifically provided that no loans should be given newspapers broadcasting stations, firms primarily engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry, or businesses where there is some moral value raised, even though a legal undertaking.

As with many types of independent enterprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspaper as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations, or to expand their service.

In some instances, SBA officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job printing business in addition to the publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to the type of operation.

Vernotzy Tells Proposed Change

Newspapers are lawful, and probably morally sound. Broadcasting stations also possess these same attributes. This is the majority opinion of the nation's independent business proprietors, despite seemingly apparent reservations held by government.

Frank Vernotzy, President of the Natchez-Adams County Chamber of Commerce reports that Rep. Abraham Multer, New York, has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the Small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to those engaged in the liquor industry.

The measure, in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federation of Independent Business shows 56 per cent of the independent business proprietors in favor of such an amendment, 36 per cent opposing, with 8 per cent undecided. In Mississippi the vote was 54 per cent in favor, 39 per cent opposed, with 7 per cent undecided.

Congressman Multer's bill provides that SBA loan assistance shall not be denied to any lawful business. When the act setting SBA was passed, it was specifically provided that no loans should be given newspapers, broadcasting stations, firms primarily engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry, or businesses which there is some moral value raised, even though a legal undertaking.

As with many types of independent enterprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspapers, as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations, or to expand their service.

In some instances, SBA officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers, but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job printing business in addition to the publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to this type of operation.

[From the Corry (Pa.) Journal, Aug. 25, 1966]

We're Just Liable To Be Vindicated!

There is some doubt, at least in certain quarters, that newspapers are morally sound and whether they are discreet. As a matter of fact, one segment of our society which entertains these doubts is the Small Business Administration, a wing of the federal government.

Under existing law, the SBA is forbidden to make loans to newspapers, publishers, broadcasting stations, firms engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry and certain other specified industries where there is a question of discretion or moral judgment.

But a sympathetic fellow named Abraham Multer, a congressman from New York, is trying to amend the law so that it will not be illegal to lend money to these industries.

Hurrah for Mr. Multer!

And now an organization called the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., opines by a majority vote of its members that newspapers and all those other industries are lawful and probably morally sound. The organization polled its members, who said, well, 56 per cent of them, said newspapers are, indeed, moral and should be able to borrow some of Uncle Sam's gold if they fall upon evil ways financially speaking.

Hurrah for the National Federation of Independence Business, Inc.!

It's nice to be almost vindicated at last and at last we can breathe a sigh of relief, because this business of being legally immoral is a heartbreaker, particularly when the label is applied by the federal government, which, at times, isn't quite honest and therefore immoral itself to a degree.

We hope Rep. Multer's bill goes through so that all us immoral fellows can have the benefit of a little whitewash.

[From the Caldwell (Idaho) News-Tribune, Aug. 30, 1966]

Businessmen Support Amendment to Loan Law

Newspapers are lawful, and probably morally sound. Broadcasting stations also possess these same attributes.

This is the majority opinion of the nation's independent business proprietors, despite seemingly apparent reservations held by government.

Rep. Abraham Multer, New York, has before the Congress a bill which would change the law that forbids the small Business Administration from making loans to newspapers, broadcasting stations, as well as to those engaged in liquor industry.

The measure, in a nationwide poll just completed by the National Federation of Independent Business shows 56 per cent of the independent business proprietors in favor of such an amendment, 36 per cent opposed, with 8 per cent undecided.

In Idaho the vote was 60 per cent in favor, 33 per cent opposed, with 7 per cent undecided.

Congressman Multer's bill provides that SBA loan assistance shall not be denied to any lawful business. When the act setting up SBA was passed, it was sepcifically provided that no loans should be given newspapers, broadcasting stations, firms primarily engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry, or businesses where there is some moral value raised, even though a legal undertaking.

As with many types of independent enterprises, the smaller daily and weekly newspapers, as well as broadcasting facilities, often need financing to maintain operations, or to expand their service.

In some instances, SBA officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible in making loans to smaller newspapers, but it has had to be done on the basis of the extent of the plant's operations devoted to a commercial job printing business in addition to the publishing activity.

On the other hand, advertising agencies are apparently considered both lawful and highly moral as loans have been made to this type of operation—National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.

Second Inter-American Partners of the Alliance Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, at a plenary session of the Second Inter-American Conference of the Partners of the Alliance held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on September 20, Ambassador Neftali Ponce Miranda of CIAP delivered an outstanding address in which he discussed in realistic terms the steps which have been taken and which still must be taken if Latin America is to continue to show progress.

I would urge my colleagues to study carefully the words of Ambassador Ponce Miranda, particularly as they outline the feeling of frustration among many of the people in Latin America over the slowness of reforms and the footdragging of some governments in this matter.

The Ambassador and the chairman of CIAP, Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, are to be congratulated for their honest, realistic approach and their frank discussion of what must be done if our common goals within the Western Hemisphere are to be reached.

The address follows:

SECOND INTER-AMERICAN PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE CONFERENCE

(By Ambassador Neftali Ponce Miranda)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, reasons beyond his control, related to his duties as Chairman of the Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress, have made it impossible for Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaria to come to Rio de Janeiro for this meeting of the II Inter-American Partners of the Alliance Conference and tell you in his own words how interested the CIAP is in this fruitful venture of yours and assure you of the willingness of that organization to collaborate with you to any extent and in any way you may find useful. The honor therefore devolves on me, speaking on behalf of the Chairman of the CIAP, to convey to the Conference the keen interest with which that Institution follows your initiative an its whole-hearted support of a policy which, within the framework of continental solidarity encourages and stimulates private enterprise in the right direction.

Accepting the welcome invitation to speak about the CIAP and its activities, I should like to dwell briefly on that way it was set up and the work it is doing. Considering that it is a comparatively new organization, it may be as well to recall its characteristics and define its functions, stressing the fact that it is an essential part of the international machinery, with the major role of making the Alliance a multilateral effort.

The Alliance for Progress, set up by the Declaration of the Peoples of America, subscribed by the American Republics at Punta del Este in August 1961, adopting and advancing the ideas of the Pan-American Operation and those expressed by President Kennedy at the beginning of that year, is a far-reaching endeavor to secure a better life for all the inhabitants of the Continent, who aspire to have a job, a home and a piece of land, health and education. It might be said that the Alliance is battling for economic development so that the man of the Americas, on a Continent where freedom and rights should be sacred, can enjoy a way of living governed by social justice. The Chairman of the CIAP, addressing the II Extraordinary American Conference held in this very city of Rio de Janeiro in November 1965, was fully justified in affirming that the CIAP is the latest consequence of a process that has shifted emphasis of the action of the Inter-American System to the solution of economic and social problems, guided in its work by the need for the center and the objective of this movement to be the man of the Americas and for the Alliance, above all, to have an eminently social content. The Alliance is intended to accelerate economic growth and social progress within a true framework of liberty.

The CIAP was created, in 1963, in accordance with a Resolution of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) designed to redraw the guidelines of the Alliance, so that in obedience to the spirit of its Charter, it should develop a multilateral effort, in which Latin America should play a substantial part. The Committee is composed of eight members, seven of them Latin Americans and one from the United States. It was set up as a central coordinating mechanism to analyse national development plans, recommend foreign financing and advocate political decisions calculated to speed up domestic and regional development. It meets the existing need of a multilateral organ to supply guidance and stimulus to the Latin American countries in development and reform, and cooperate in obtaining the multilateral resources required to carry out plans and programs.

It is also the business of CIAP to recommend the countries of the community to adopt measures designed to hasten the economic integration process in Latin America.

In order to give an effective multilateral character to the Alliance, CIAP proceeds every year at its Washington headquarters to a study of international and inter-American financial institutions, and those of countries outside the Inter-American System, by countries, together with representatives of each as it comes up for revision. These study meetings by countries are attended by the Chariman and other members of CIAP, members of the Council of the Nine, officers of the Executive Secretariat, as well as delegates from the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United States Agency for International Development, besides representatives from Europe and other continents. When these annual studies are completed, country after country, which involves several months of hard work, CIAP is in a position to appreciate the economic progress of Latin America and the possibilities of concerted action.

CIAP also has the extremely important job of detecting the problems that stand in the way of the advancement of peoples, and formulating recommendations as to how to deal with them. It has been pointed out that its task is to take part in the efforts to tackle the problems still awaiting solution if the Punta de Este Charter is to be fulfilled. It has been stressed that energies must be redoubled in the economic and social fields to arrest the spread of a feeling of frustration that seems to exist in certain parts of Latin America and is due, amongst other things, to the disinclination of some countries to put through the reforms devised for the mobilization of their internal resources and for kindling a spirit of participation in the general effort and a sense of social justice and real domestic progress, and to the insufficient advantage taken of foreign aid, on account of ill-designed plans and projects and the troublesome procedure that hampers the granting of foreign aid. The marked decline in the prospects of foreign trade is another of the aspects noted by CIAP which slows down the common effort.

This does not mean that we should give way to a feeling of pessimism, for the Alliance is unquestionably forging ahead and bids fair to succeed in its historic labor of redeeming the man of the Americas through a bloodless revolution brought about by the faithful fulfillment of the engagements assumed in the Act of Bogotá and the Charters of Punta del Este and Rio de Janeiro. On the credit side of the balance, the Alliance can claim: 300,000 houses built or a-building; 14,000 miles of roads; 2,000 rural artesian wells; 28,000 classrooms; 160,000 teachers trained or given additional training; 14 million textbooks in circulation; 1,200 hospitals, health centers and medical units in operation. Agricultural and industrial development has also received substantial aid in all the countries of Latin America that belong to the Alliance.

CIAP has cooperated with Brazil reshaping its international financial policy, analysing its economic action programs, and recommending sources of foreign credit for purposes of financing. Brazil's Program of Economic Action this year amounts to more than 4 trillion cruzeiros, or about 1,800 million dollars, to be allocated to the development of electric power, oil, highways, industry and mining, agriculture and education; funds obtained with foreign cooperation amount to about 400 million dollars, mostly financed from Alliance sources. The Federal Budget for 1967 will be around 3 billion dollars, larger sums being earmarked for social services and economic development. It should be emphasized that measures have been taken and are being carried out in the fields of agrarian, fiscal and housing reform, and administrative reform will shortly be approved. These data I have laid before you clearly show that Brazil has been earnestly engaged in the vital task of self-development, primarily through self-help. Foreign aid has been relegated to its proper place, aiding and abetting a strong national effort.

The countries of the Americas have made it clear that they are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of strengthening their institutions for the future benefit of the community; for this reason it was agreed at the II Extraordinary Conference, in the Act of Rio de Janeiro, that the structural reform envisaged in the Charter of the OAS should provide for the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, depending directly on the Inter-American Conference, to have a permanent executive committee with a similar structure to that of CIAP, which would act as a permanent executive committee of IA-ECOSOC so long as the Alliance for Progress remains in force. The Alliance, initially intended to last for 10 years, will have to be prolonged indefinitely until the targets mentioned are attained. In Rio de Janeiro towards the end of 1965, the Chancellors of the Americas resolved to extend the life of the Alliance until the achievement of steady, efficient growth and social progress in accordance with the goals of the Act of Bogotá and the Charter of Punta del Este.

On the other hand, it is timely to bear in mind that, only a few days ago, the Congress of the United States of America passed a new bill in which it was provided that foreign aid would only be forthcoming subject to the recommendations formulated by the Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress. It was further stated that United States loans to member countries of the Alliance for purposes of economic development would be granted for the implementation of projects and programs in line with the agreements and recommendations of CIAP. This will undoubtedly help to strengthen the multilateral character of the Alliance.

CIAP looks upon foreign private investment as a basic tool for technological progress and development, and has been pursuing studies with a view to elaborating formulas for encouraging private investment in accordance with the economic and social aims of each country. Cooperation between governments is not enough; there is also a need for private investment, both domestic and foreign, the latter to be made preferably in undertakings that also attract local capital. Nevertheless, there is much to be said for the use to which unofficial relations from people to people and individual to individual can be put. Therefore, the program of the Partners of the Alliance is worthy of the utmost appreciation and applause. It is a venture uniting the efforts of privae concerns and mere individuals, in spontaneous furtherance of the aims of human solidarity. The very fact of forging personal links in the texture of the Alliance for the purpose of supplying advice and assistance in the varied fields of education, social welfare, health, agriculture, industry and trade, will make it easy to develop a valuable medium for spreading the plans and ambitions for continental union in favor of development and progress, so as to make the peoples aware of the existence of this great movement which really needs the resolute support and enthusiasm of everyone.

A well-known American citizen and former Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Lincoln Gordon, wondered why the United States were interested in the Alliance for Progress, and why the U.S. Congress, representing the taxpayer, should be expected to earmark substantial funds for supporting this venture. The answer, he decided, lay in a conviction that a prosperous, free and self-trained Latin America was essential to the kind of world in which Americans themselves could also fulfill their urge for a free and dignified way of living. The diplomat added that the United States could not survive as a lonely island of prosperity in a shrinking world where great masses of human beings lacked what was indispensable to leading a decent life, and affirmed that the future of the United States was indissolubly bound up with the success and failure of this common endeavor.

Never let us forget that the Alliance is pursuing our common goal of continental welfare, in a future that brooks no disunion.

Recognition of Center of Science and Industry in Columbus, Ohio

SPEECH

OF

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, residents throughout the State of Ohio are proud of the achievements of the center of science and industry operating under the Franklin County Historical Society which has distinguished itself as one of the world's most progressive cultural institutions.

Hundreds of thousands of citizens have used facilities of the center, attended special classes, participated in lectures related to careers, medicine, travel, and virtually every phase of American life in the space age. But, the prehistoric growth to modern civilization has not been neglected.

The center of science and industry is a positive influence for education, entertainment, and enlightenment operated on a nonprofit basis. It is a memorial to the free enterprise system and the fact that local citizens can devise, on their own, presentations honoring our heritage and offering inspiration for the future.

The quality offerings of diverse topics have evoked commendation, seldom given, by the Smithsonian Institute, greatest of American Museums, recognizing the fantastic progress of the center of science and industry in less than 3 years. The commendation follows:

> The exhibit "Triumph of Man" will be a significant cultural and educational presentation to the people of Central Ohio. The excellent program presented by the Center of Science and Industry in the short period since its establishment gives promise of great things for the future.

Water in the Space Age

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. FALLON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, the problems of water resources for the future of our Nation have demanded much of our time. The Congress is moving with dispatch to meet these problems.

Just this week we have concluded action on the clean rivers bill, which will trigger vast improvements in the water pollution problem, and on an omnibus rivers and harbors bill, which provides for development of our water resources and protection from flood damages.

My distinguished colleague and chairman of the Flood Control Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee, the gentleman from Alabama, Representative ROBERT E. JONES, one of the most knowledgeable Members of either body on the problem of water and one of the foremost advocates for adequate development of our Nation's water resources, outlined the basic ingredients of our drive to achieve clean water for the space age in a recent address to the Alabama-Mississippi section of the American Water Works Association meeting in Huntsville, Ala.

So that my colleagues may have the opportunity to examine the very pertinent remarks of Representative JONES, I include them at this point:

SPEECH OF HONORABLE ROBERT E. JONES AT 1966 ANNUAL CONFERENCE ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI SECTION, AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION, OCTOBER 11, 1966

I am delighted to be here to day to express my appreciation, and that of my colleagues in the Congress, for your effective and steadfast support of our local and national clean water programs.

The support of the American Water Works Association, and your personal efforts, have made, and are making, a significant contribution to the drive to preserve our most precious natural resource—clean water.

The country has been aroused, and Congress has been aroused, to take action, and none too soon. We are on the move at last to clean up our rivers and lakes and estuaries.

The present decade of the 20th century will provide historians with much to write about. But no chapter will relate more to the future of our nation than the one which recounts how America awoke in the 1960's to the grim and inescapable danger of water pollution and then proceeded to do something about it.

The road to effective water pollution control and abatement will be a long one. And the journey will be exceedingly costly. But most Americans, I believe, agree today that any other route would lead inevitably to national disaster. For the simple arithmetic of water has told us that by 1980, we, as a nation, will be using and polluting more water each day than we will have at our disposal.

Consider this fact. No less than 20 billion gallons of water every day are being spoiled and wasted in the United States because of pollution. And these 20 billion gallons, my friends, represent fully one-fourth of our total pure water needs. It has been estimated that the loss of this water affects the lives, the economy, the health and the pleasure of far more than half of our population.

Millions of words have been written and spoken in recent years about the degradation of our national water resources and about the critical threat thus posed to our national existence in the years ahead. These words have not been in vain. They have identified the problem. They have alluminated the issues. They have educated and marshalled public opinion. They have sparked the action which we are taking today to save our water resources from certain destruction.

The action program on which this nation has now embarked is comprised of these basic ingredients:

1. Establishment of water quality standards throughout the country;
2. Creation of regional plans to anticipate and meet the future water needs of vast metropolitan growth;
3. Sharp increases in Federal aid to municipalities for construction of waste treatment plants;
4. A new awareness of the vital importance of accelerating research in the water pollution field and strong Federal support thereof;
5. A tougher attitude toward the industrial pollutor.
6. Increased emphasis on the concept of Federal, State and local partnership in the task to get clean water.

You are aware, I know, of the landmark legislation approved by Congress last year—the Water Quality Act of 1965. This Act, I firmly believe, has given us the fundamental tool with which to begin to conquer water pollution.

The Act places upon the states the initiative for setting water quality standards for the portions of interstate rivers within their boundaries. The states have until July 1, 1967 to set these standards. If they fail to do so, the Federal Government will do it for them.

Establishment of water quality standards puts us a step ahead of the game we've been playing heretofore. The standards will provide the guidelines for preventive, not simply remedial action.

Under the law and procedures in force before passage of the Water Quality Act, no action was taken until pollution had reached the point where it endangered the health or welfare of a community. Then abatement action was taken and efforts were made to correct a situation which could have been prevented if standards of water quality had been established.

Further, once the standards are set, municipalities and industries may develop realistic plans for new or expanded treatment facilities without uncertainties about waste disposal requirements.

But the great, overriding purpose of establishing the standards is to enhance the quality and productivity of our water resources by means of an orderly programmed approach. What this boils down to is that this country has discarded the piecemeal approach to water pollution control. A deliberate, planned, nationwide program is now under way to upgrade the condition of our lakes, rivers and streams.

Now, a positive nationwide action program to control and improve water quality, it seems to me, must include a series of regional or river basin plans.

Our major water pollution problems, for the most part, stem from a combination of urban and industrial complexes. These complexes tend to dominate river basins or other water courses.

It seems to me that it is utterly fruitless—and certainly uneconomical—to attempt to clean up the waters of one section of a river basin or interdependent region when the causes and results of water pollution exists on the entire river.

Under this program, I believe we may anticipate a vigorous and coordinated drive to achieve effective water quality control in those vital areas of the nation where the blight of water pollution is the most critical.

This year's legislation also provides very substantial increases in Federal grants to municipalities for sewage treatment plants. It recognizes that we cannot fight water pollution without money. It recognizes that the longer we put off coming to grips with water pollution problems the greater the final cost will be.

Today, I recall with some pride how hard I worked ten years ago with my colleague JOHN BLATNIK of Minnesota to persuade the House to approve the idea of construction grants. Our approach was finally accepted but only, at first, on an experimental basis.

As of August 31, 1966, my friends, 7,051 Federal grants have been awarded for construction of sewage treatment facilities costing $3.8 billion, of which the Federal share totaled $803.4 million.

The construction grant program has already proved itself. With additional funds assured in the years ahead it will become the most powerful single weapon we have to combat water contamination.

A huge backlog of treatment facility needs was created during the long period of neglect that preceded Federal legislation in this field. As you know, municipal wastes, discharged untreated or inadequately treated, comprise one of the two major sources of water pollution. In the last decade, we have whittled away at the backlog with limited funds.

Now, there is new hope. We are going after the backlog with a power saw instead of a pocketknife.

As would be expected, the Federal dollar earmarked for anti-pollution efforts must be cut into many sections. Over the years, in my opinion, one section has been too small. I refer to Federal assistance for research and development in pollution abatement.

Fortunately, in the last two years there has been a growing recognition that we are fighting a new war with old weapons. The Congress has responded by expanding Federal support for research and devlopment programs.

We are moving in the right direction, but are we moving rapidly enough? Certainly, there is need and justification for at least tripling our research and development to contain the pollution problems at hand. We may have to increase our present efforts tenfold if we are to make significant advances toward a final solution.

Millions of dollars are being spent to construct conventional treatment plants using conventional waste treatment processes. It is well known that these plants do not do the whole job. They fail to eliminate at least 10 percent or more of the suspended solid wastes and other organic matter. Also, they fail to remove metallic salts and certain other chemical pollutants.

New treatment processes, then, must be evolved through accelerated research and development programs.

What is the point of removing organic materials from sewage and leaving minerals and other nutrients (such as phosphates, nitrates, etc.) in the effluent to nourish growth of algae and other offensive organisms in the receiving waters?

Then there is the problem of combined sewers, which exists in about 1,940 cities in the United States. These sewers commingle sewage and storm waters. They permit untreated sewage to bypass treatment plants and discharge directly into watercourses. They flush some 65 billion gallons of raw sewage annually into receiving waters. It would cost over $30 billion to separate all the combined sewers now used in the United States.

Fortunately, the seriousness of the combined sewer problem was recognized in the Water Quality Act of 1965. The Act established a four-year program of research and development grants to demonstrate new or improved methods to eradicate the combined sewer problem. For this purpose, Congress voted an annual appropriation of $20 million for fiscal years 1966 through 1969.

The combined sewer evil must be a prime target of the national action program. To eliminate it we must have new ideas, new approaches, new devices. Therefore, I hope that the Congress will soon provide more funds for research and development in this field.

The Government Operations Committee recently issued a report entitled "Separating Storm and Sanitary Sewers in Urban Renewal." The report was based on a study by the Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Power of which I am chairman.

Recommendation number two of the report stated:

"The combined sewers demonstration grants program should be expanded and accelerated, and increased emphasis should be given, through both laboratory and field research and engineering studies, to develop improved methods of controlling pollution resulting from existing combined sewer systems."

There is another area which today demands more intensive research. I refer to the problem created by industrial wastes. Many of these wastes contain toxic materials dangerous to aquatic life and even to men. Other industrial wastes contain mineral substances which complicate the sewage treatment process when discharged into municipal sewage systems. Others contain large quantities of organic substances that deplete oxygen in receiving waters. Industry discharges huge volumes of heated water which raise the temperature of the receiving waters and thereby frequently destroy all but the hardiest of organisms.

It is my firm belief that industry should play a major role in an accelerated research program. And this is why I proposed an amendment, which the House approved, to authorize Federal grants to industry for research to help the Nation find the right answers to the very complex industrial waste problems. Under the amendment, the Federal Government would bear up to $1 million or 70 percent of the cost of this research for any single research project which would have industry-wide application.

Large key industries already have on their staffs researchers and technicians with specialized training and knowledge in the field of industrial waste. These experts have the know-how and the experience. It is my hope that their program of investigation can be expanded substantially with Federal support.

This Federal support, in effect, would help industry to put its own house in order. For today, industry is a major pollulter of the Nation's waterways.

And, today, the American public no longer accepts the fiction that water pollution is a price we have to pay for progress.

Unfortunately this fiction had wide acceptance at an earlier stage of our development when the belching smokestack and the outpouring of wastes from our factories were considered symbols of surging productivity and prosperity.

Today, water is everybody's business. The American people realize that what one town or industry does to the water on which others depend is not for that town or that industry alone to decide.

The day is over, my friends, when an industry (or a town for that matter) can say, in effect, that it is not responsible for the condition of the water that it returns to a lake or river.

I am not here today to belabor industry for its growing contribution to water pollution. In fact, during the last 3 years as Chairman of the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee I have heard testimony from dozens and dozens of industrial leaders on the subject of water pollution and for the most part they have been cooperative and forward-looking.

But I would like to say this. All segments of industry should vigorously cooperate with the national drive to control and abate water pollution in their own best interest. Industry requires clean water to continue to produce and prosper.

Further, in light of the present temper of American public opinion, those segments of industry which fail to cooperate with the national program will not go unchallenged. They will, without doubt, be exposed to the pitiless glare of unfavorable publicity and increasingly rigorous enforcement action.

Of course, it costs an industry money to clean up its effluent. This fact was taken into consideration in this year's water pollution legislation. Moreover, when the House recently passed the bill to suspend the 7% tax credit for construction of capital facilities, it specifically permitted the continued use of the tax credit for the construction of industrial facilities to control air and water pollution.

The new water pollution bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a full investigation and study on methods for providing financial incentives to assist industry to construct facilities to reduce or abate water pollution. Personally, I believe this is a step in the right direction.

The upsurge of public interest in clean water has moved communities and state governments to take action and, I might add, has also stimulated the Congress of the United States.

The happy result has been that Federal, State and local governments are now in harness together working toward the same end—clean water. Local communities, today, comprise the nerve center of our national program to control and abate water pollution. From them radiate the impulses, the calls for action, which go to the state houses and to the Congress.

All three units of government are now entwined in a partnership with a common mission. This is, indeed, a healthy development.

Communities and State governments have rightfully assumed important responsibilities in the national drive against water pollution. But in many instances they lack trained personnel to carry out these responsibilities.

This year's water pollution legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make a complete investigation and study to determine the need for additional trained State and local personnel to carry out the water pollution program.

I have discussed with you some of the

basic ingredients of our national drive to achieve clean water. In combination, these ingredients, strengthened from time to time, should provide us with the energy and direction necessary to arrive at our goal of effective water pollution control and abatement.

The message I wish to leave with you above all is that at last we are on the move. We are making more effective and widespread use of the knowledge we already have and at the same time we are pressing for new and better ways to get the job done. To my mind this makes up an active program.

In conclusion let me say this:

I don't know how good the years 1965 and 1966 have been for wine but they certainly have been great years for water.

A Tribute to Some Wonderful People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, lest we forget, I take this opportunity in the closing days of the 89th Congress to pay my respects and express my admiration to a group of highly respected and hard-working Americans. I refer to the many thousands of railroad workers who are members of the various railroad brotherhoods. They man and make possible the very backbone of our economic system; namely, transportation.

I would be remiss if I did not also express my great admiration and deep appreciation to the leadership of the various railroad brotherhoods with whom I have worked on various legislative matters during my 10 years as a Member of the House of Representatives. As a member of the Transportation Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I have had particularly close relationships with the leaders and legislative representatives of the various railroad brotherhoods, and I consider them to be men of integrity, trustworthiness, and devotion to the betterment of the rank and file of railroad workers.

I have devoted a great deal of my time as a Member of the House of Representatives working for the best interests of transportation in general, particularly the many problems that have beset the railroad industry and its employees. I hope that we have made some progress, and I believe we have. But there are many difficult problems yet awaiting solution before this great industry and its loyal employees will be able to fully enjoy the rights and privileges belonging to them.

I was pleased to have made the motion to report out the bill, H.R. 706, which was enacted into law and with which all employees are familiar. This was an important piece of legislation, long overdue, and I was also pleased to support other legislation which will be of benefit to the employees and to management as well.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thought it would be only proper at this time to pay this tribute to this fine group of men and their Washington representatives, and I am sure other Members of the Congress feel as I do.

The Texas Partners of the Alliance: "People-to-People Diplomacy"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, from Lima, Peru, comes the latest example of the effective people-to-people diplomacy being carried on by Texas Partners of the Alliance.

As a group whose work gives a personal touch to our Alliance for Progress, the Texas Partners of the Alliance extends a helping hand to deserving communities in Latin America. In this latest example, $280 was contributed by Texans to help the people in a Lima slum area complete the construction of a desperately needed sewer line.

In order that my colleagues may share my pride in the work of the Texas Partners of the Alliance and their achievements, I place the following article from the Daily Texan, the student newspaper of the University of Texas, in the Record:

PERUVIANS ATTEMPT COMMUNITY PROJECTS WITH AID FROM TEXAS

(By Glenda Daniel)

Lima, Peru.—Anticuchos (Skewered meat) roasted on open fires next to piles of garbage while ragged, unkempt children played in narrow, dusty streets. Women trudged past with heavy pails of water to homes that were made of straw or loosely fitted boards. But a sharp turn in the winding road revealed a surprise.

Both the Calle San Martin, a single street deep in a "bárriada" or slum area of Lima, Peru, and the people who live on that street are unlike those around them. The street is wide and clean, the children have a soap-scrubbed appearance, and the homes, though small, are made of brick and stone. The people owe a part of this difference to some "gringo" friends who call themselves the Texas Partners of the Alliance.

In May of last year, the residents of Calle San Martin, concerned about their children's health, decided to install a sewer line.

They paid $150 to hook their line to the city sewer system and began spending their Sundays digging ditches and laying pipe. Each of them was already contributing about 38 cents a week to a central community fund from which various improvement projects were financed. To earn additional money, they began holding dances and bingo games, netting between $2 and $4 on each event.

"When we had finished laying a little more than half of the 1,400 feet of pipe we needed, though," said primary school teacher Walabonso Rodriguez, chairman of the community's work committee, "things began to look pretty hopeless. We didn't know where the rest of the money was coming from. That's when we heard about the work of the Texas Partners through a Peace Corps volunteer who was working in our barriada. We asked them to help, and they gave us $280—enough to buy the 625 feet of eight-inch concrete pipe we needed to finish our project."

The Texas Partners of the Alliance with Peru have been doing a lot of similar "people-to-people" diplomacy since the organization was founded in San Antonio in March, 1964. And they have proved that it doesn't take a lavish budget. Since 1964, they have spent $14,346 on impact projects like that in Calle San Martin. The United States government has given over $300 million in aid to Peru.

The Partners organization was formed at the request of the US State Department to give a personal touch to the Alliance for Progress program. Thirty-one states are engaged in similar programs in other Latin American countries.

Participating in the program are Texas civic clubs, high school organizations, a labor union, women's clubs, and business and professional groups. Chairman of the organization is Edward Marcus of Dallas.

The $280 for the project in Calle San Martin was contributed by members of the Pan American Student Forum in Richardson (Texas) High School, Spanish Club members of the Ernest Parker Junior High School in Fort Worth, and the Fort Worth Federal Business Association.

"We wanted to help these people because they cared about helping themselves, and weren't afraid to work for what they wanted," said Reid Bogert, Peace Corps volunteer who works with the Texas Partners in Lima. "One woman even cut her house in half so the sewer line could go through.

"For the past three years," he continued, "they've organized their community through a 'Comite de Trabajo' (work committee) to clean up Calle San Martin. They elected a slate of officers to serve for three years, collect monthly dues from each family and meet every two weeks to discuss projects and problems. Each family has one vote when decisions are made.

"Their first accomplishment was the installation of a water system so that each family could have adequate, safe drinking water. The members of the community raised the entire $400 for this project themselves, but it takes much less precious time when they have help, of course.

"The gift from the Texas Partners has given the people new confidence," said Rodriguez, committee chairman. "When we first decided to organize the Work Committee, there was a lot of skepticism. Similar projects had been started before, but after the money was collected, the projects were forgotten. So it was sometimes hard to get people to pay dues.

"When we installed the water system," he recalled, "we enclosed the five water taps in a small, locked building. Each family which had paid its monthly quota was allowed a key.

"Now there is much enthusiasm, though," he said. "When we have work days, everyone comes. Sometimes there is not enough work for everyone, so the people take turns."

The community's biggest problem is still lack of money, however. Many of the people work in the market or have manual labor jobs, and a number are unemployed.

"Our community, which has about 100 families, has just grown up in the past eight years," said Rodriguez. "And new people come down from the hills in search of jobs all the time. Sometimes the jobs are not easy to find, and it's also hard to adjust from a rural to an urban life."

There are more than 40,000 families now in El Agustino, the barriada of which Calle San Martin is a part, and its population has doubled in the past four years.

"The average salary here is about $4 a week," said Rodriguez. "So you can see why the Texas Partners' gift has meant so much to us."

Things are looking better for the people of Calle San Martin, but there is still much to be done. Members of the committee are planning to extend and pave the street itself (it has already been widened from 10 to 15 feet), obtain clear titles to the land on which they live, begin an electrification project, and construct schools for the children.

"We already have a television school for first graders in the morning and for adult literacy classes at night," said Rodriguez. "There are more than 100 children in the community between the ages of five and 16.

"It's for these children that we're building the sewer system," he said, as he pointed to the trench bisecting the last block of Calle San Martin. "We hope to be through with it in a few weeks.

"Sometimes we in the barriadas feel like strangers in this big, impersonal city," he commented. "But we know now that we have some very good friends in a place called Texas."

"Refugees Need Aid," an Editorial From the Plymouth (Ind.) Pilot-News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the text of a most thoughtful editorial from the September 29, 1966, Plymouth (Ind.) Pilot-News entitled "Refugees Need Aid."

The editorial follows:

[From the Plymouth (Ind.) Pilot-News, Sept. 29, 1966]

REFUGEES NEED AID

More than 20 years after World War II, 40,000 refugees from Iron Curtain countries annually seek political haven in Western Europe.

There were more new refugees in 1965 than in 1964, and there will be more in 1966 than in 1965. Nor is this solely a European problem; it is a worldwide phenomenon.

The United States is currently flying 4,000 refugees a month from Cuba, adding to the 300,000 already in this country.

Last year, 30,000 escapees from Red China entered Hong Kong, to bring the total there to over 1.5 million.

There are at least a million refugees in Africa, the human flotsam tossed up both by colonialism and the authoritarian regimes of some of the successors of colonialism, driven out by tribal enmities as well as the rivalries between new sovereign states.

And, in South Viet Nam over the past two years, some one million villagers have fled their homes in the war areas for the coastal districts under government control. Included among them are 110,000 war orphans.

By early 1966, war-displaced persons in South Viet Nam comprised 6 per cent of the total population—more than has been uprooted by the partition of the country 10 years before.

The figures are reported by the International Rescue Committee, a non-profit, non-sectarian, private organization that was formed 33 years ago in response to the refugee movement spawned by the advent of nazism in Germany.

The Free World's facilities to cope with this avalanche of human misery are grossly inadequate, says the committee, which last year was able to give direct aid to about 50,000 refugees on five continents.

The institutional framework which was developed for yesterday's needs no longer corresponds to the changing refugee problem, charges William J. vanden Heuvel, president of the IRC. What is needed is a whole new approach.

"The many organizations, programs and measures devised to alleviate the suffering of people displaced by military and political events will have to be updated, made flexible and endowed with imaginative leadership in order to cope with the task at hand."

Paradoxically, says the IRC, in a world that prides itself on a growing internationlism, the only true citizen may be the refugee.

But he is a citizen without a home in this brave new world.

Postal Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, an announcement by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien that he has rescinded a Post Office Department ban on door-to-door mail delivery in new residential areas comes at a time when the postal system needs all the help it can get.

In making his announcement on October 17, 1966, Mr. O'Brien said he has found the ban on door-to-door mail service to be "inequitable and a contributing factor to mail service problems." This is precisely what I have been saying for more than a year now, and I commend the Postmaster General for his decision.

Post Office Department problems in the Nation's growing suburban areas, such as the 13th Congressional District in Illinois, have been multiplying rapidly in recent years. So, too, have mail delivery problems mounted in the Nation's big cities, particularly in Chicago, where a backlog of 9 million pieces of mail was recently discovered.

I submit for the RECORD an article by Mr. Jerry DeMuth which was published in the Chicago Sun-Times of October 18, 1966. The article, discussing postal problems in the suburbs, follows:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Oct. 18, 1966]

GROWING SUBURBS ADD WEIGHT TO POSTAL PROBLEMS

(By Jerry DeMuth)

Postal problems in the Chicago area aren't confined to the recent mail backlog at the main Chicago post office.

Many suburban post offices have had to keep up with an increase that sometimes doubles the amount of mail handled within the last five years.

The skyrocketing increase in population, plus the sudden industrial growth are the main causes of the problem. Combined with this is lack of space and, most important, lack of employes.

A STUDY IS MADE

Last June the Chicago Assn. of Commerce and Industry made a study of delivery of third-class mail to Chicago and suburban businesses. Norbert Hudoda, an assistant director, reported that over half of the mail was received within five days, but that it took 10 to 16 days for mail to reach some of the western and northwestern suburbs.

"Our mail volume is up 26 per cent over a year ago," explained William P. Hoss, Skokie postmaster. "We've been short employes since August. One time we were short 22 employes."

"Our volume of mail has been increasing at least 15 per cent each year for the last 10 years," commented William Skibbe, Des Plaines assistant postmaster. "And we've been running 12 to 15 carriers short. That, coupled with sick calls, vacations and normal days off has caused a lot of headaches. We've had to work employes overtime and there's still late delivery.

"We've had a sign in our window asking for employes, we've run newspaper ads for help, we've delivered notices asking for help and we've talked to the unemployment office. The response has been very poor."

Postmaster John Larry, Sr. of Melrose Park explained that he has gone to local junior colleges seeking part-time help.

A PERSONNEL PROBLEM

Robert Preobstle, assistant postmaster of Arlington Heights, said the biggest problem is getting personnel.

The employment problem is at its worst in the more affluent suburbs, especially those in the North Shore area where there is little public transportation into communities.

"The lack of ability to get employes has always been a problem on the North Shore," said Evanston Postmaster Fred Lindstrom. "When you're in a high-cost-of-living area, it's hard to get a large portion of your employes from the area. But our transportation situation does help us."

CITES THE LOW PAY

"Close to half our employes don't live here in Arlington Heights," remarked postmistress Mrs. Virginia Dodge.

"The cost of living on the North Shore is extremely high and post office pay is not attractive," explained Fred Spanier, Highland Park postmaster.

"The mail volume for the North Shore is much higher than for anywhere else in the country," Spanier said. "The national average is 367 pieces a year per capita. In Highland Park it is 2½ times as much. When you have a wealthy community, everyone is trying to sell through the mail to them."

Many business leaders complain about poor service, although most are quick to point out that local postmasters are doing the best they can with lack of personnel and facilities.

Ronald Brinkman, executive manager of the Greater Wheaton Chamber of Commerce, said that at a recent meeting of 26 chambers "poor mail service was one of the main things discussed."

Robert Walters, president of the Arlington Heights Chamber of Commerce said, "Basically the post office hasn't kept up with the town's growth. Mail delivery gets worse all the time. Some businesses have rented post office boxes so they can get their mail earlier."

Bruce Quisenberry, chairman of the Northlake Industrial Council, said that many large industries in the suburb take their mail directly to the Melrose Park or O'Hara Airport post offices. Others, he said, use cabs or a delivery service to get mail to and from the post office.

Strongest criticism came from an official of a west suburban bank.

"A lot of our mail is missent and takes a few days to get back to us," he complained. It'll come back to us stamped, 'Opened in Error.' In the course of a week we remail 25 to 30 pieces of mail that doesn't belong to us. We've mentioned it at the post office but they say there's nothing they can do about it."

The official said it often takes three days to get mail from Chicago, which creates bookkeeping problems in handling business with its corresponding bank in the city.

Walter Lindaman, executive vice president of the Downers Grove Chamber of Commerce, complained about mailing from Chicago. He said it takes about a day to get from the suburb to Chicago but three to four days to go from Chicago to the suburb.

"I've checked into it," he explained, "and the fault does not lie locally. The problem seems to lie in Chicago."

Tony Kaitchek, executive secretary of the Des Plaines Chamber of Commerce, said that businessmen have been trying for five years to get postal authorities to see about getting more facilities.

"They've never come in and talked to any of our businessmen," he complained.

Oak Brook, like a number of suburbs, gets its mail through a substation of a post office in another suburb, in this case Hinsdale.

John Turrel, publicity chairman of the Oak Brook Business Community, said that problems have been somewhat alleviated since the post office installed lock boxes, stepped up delivery, extended pick-ups and extended post office hours at the request of the business community.

Last spring the Palatine Chamber of Commerce surveyed local businesses and only 62 per cent expressed satisfaction with mail service.

Some of the post offices' problems will be alleviated by new buildings. Ground was broken this month for a new building in Melrose Park, and post office officials are looking for two acres on which to build in Arlington Heights.

The Aerospace Shape of Things To Come

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, the October issue of the Air Force and Space Digest carries an article written by Dr. Eugene B. Konecci entitled "The Aerospace Shape of Things To Come." The article states succinctly that we must begin to think and plan now to shape the world our children will inherit. We may have to change our concepts of education and training of our future workers. I include the article in the RECORD:

THE AEROSPACE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

(By Dr. Eugene B. Konecci)

(Note.—Dr. Eugene B. Konecci, Senior Professional Staff Member of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, and former Director of Biotechnology and Human Factors Research in NASA's Office of Advanced Research and Technology, recently projected the shape of things to come in tomorrow's aerospace and automation-influenced world. The following is excerpted from his remarks to the NDEA Institute for Advanced Study in Industrial Arts Education at the University of Maryland, July 28, 1966. Dr. Konecci will soon be leaving government to join the faculty of the University of Texas.)

By the year 2000, we will have conquered the problems of air and water pollution at the source. Industrial waste will be processed before it is dumped into our rivers and streams. Waste and pollution created by man will be taken care of in various ways at the home, apartment, or subcommunity level, by purifying and recycling the water, filtering and cleaning the air, and converting waste to useful organic and inorganic raw materials. Orbital and lunar space transportation will become common and man will have established bases on the near planets. As Dr. Edward C. Welsh, Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, has pointed out on numerous occasions, we will have a marriage between aeronautics and astronautics, preserving the best combinations of both for better transportation here on earth and in space.

Aerospace technology and systems analyses are already being applied to advanced concepts of rapid transit systems. We can look forward to aircraft-type construction of lightweight, low-center-of-gravity, very-high-speed, comfortable trains traveling between our megalopolis cities at speeds above 150 miles per hour. Short-distance versions of these new trains can help speed up the mass transit of peoples and goods from the hearts of cities to outlying airports. Ground-effects vehicles, which can literally ride on a cushion of air over any land surface or water can be integrated [by computer technology] with aerospace, rail, subway, and highway transportation into an effective network for all our nation's needs.

The evolution of aerospace technology is bringing with it opportunities for innovation, which is increasing our industrial capacities and capabilities. New industries are on the horizon. Biotechnology promises great immediate as well as long-run benefits to mankind. Manned spaceflight has led to revolution in biomedical instrumentation and a better fundamental understanding of normal healthy people. This knowledge combined with advanced electronics and new materials is leading to the creation of artificial organs, automated monitoring of patients' physiologic conditions, and faster diagnoses to assist the physician in treatment and prevention of disease. Ecology or life-support technology from space and underwater research also promise new industries. In addition to air and water purification and control, food will be manufactured in factories, animals for meat will be automatically fed by computer-controlled programs. Accurate and up-to-date records of all living systems to be used as food supplies will be kept in order to maintain quality and quantity, as well as produce, more efficiently, desired characteristics like high protein content, taste, and reduced waste.

Underwater farming will become commonplace and provide added resources for the future population growth. Paraffin, a bothersome waste product in the petroleum industry, can be converted by microorganisms to protein and vitamins which could be used to supplement man and animal diets.

To profit from aerospace and other technological and new scientific discoveries, many problems will have to be solved. As our technologies increase in complexity, our industries must be upgraded proportionally in facilities and in manpower capabilities. It is becoming clearer and clearer that the generation of new industrial opportunities will depend more and more on solving the people problem, rather than the technological problems. The human factor is prime in the creation, implementation, and management of any new business. We must expand our behavioral and social research in cadence with our scientific and technical advances, in order to take the best advantage of our manpower potential.

The rapid progress in the aerospace sciences and technology are speeding up the rate of change. Not only have we orbited men in space and put hundreds of spacecraft into orbit, but we will land men on the moon within just a few years. Before [we] are very much older there will be manned landings on the near planets. More important, [we] will feel the impact of the space age all around [us]. New products, new materials, new communities and cities will spring up, reflecting space research and technological progress. New jobs and gratifying careers are available and will continue to expand in the future. Application and utilization of space and cybernetic research and development will lead to better lives . . . and make new jobs available—but may I [sound the] words of Socrates, "If a man does not know to what port he is sailing, no wind is favorable."

Today, some special skills are in high demand . . . but tomorrow they may be outmoded by the utilization of a new space age process or cybernetic technique. Fortunately, signs of the change can be detected in advance and his [gives us] an opportunity to change direction by directing [ourselves] toward new skills and new opportunities. . . . Joblessness in certain fields will continue to be a major problem in this country. [We] are well aware of our problem in such areas as coal mining, farming, railroading, with the result not only affecting careers but depressing whole communities, or even regions.

To assure [their] proper places [in] today's space and tomorrow's cybernetic technological environment, the people in the nation's labor force, and men and women coming into the labor force in a variety of careers, must be made aware of and accept the concept of change. [They] will have to guide [themselves] and be open-minded to assistance so that [their] educations will continue after [they] leave school, [to] be psychologically prepared to acquire new skills and to meet the changing world. . . .

If we are to keep unemployment at the present low percentage level, millions of new workers—many of them teen-agers and young people—will have to be absorbed on the labor market. It will be a severe test for this nation. As Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz has said, "Never before has this country had to train and provide jobs for so many youngsters in so short a time."

The US population is getting larger and younger. Half of the 195,000,000 Americans are twenty-eight years of age or younger. Our educational requirements are jumping by leaps and bounds. New schools are being built at an ever-increasing rate. The school teacher shortage will be with us for some time to come. Lack of classroom space has made many state universities and land-grant institutions, whose traditional purpose has been to accept all high school graduates, accept only those with better-than-average grades. Some schools only accept a small number of out-of-state students; one accepts only those who rank in the upper $\frac{1}{16}$th of their class.

The space research and technology is making it possible to foresee solutions to many educational problems. New techniques and special training devices have been pioneered to train and upgrade many personnel involved in the construction, checkout, and monitoring of the very complex spaceflight systems. Space simulations involving TV, computers, controls, recorders, and so forth are being used and understood, so that more and more of this technology can be turned toward the solution of our educational problems.

Let me make it clear that automation is a tool and a slave to man. Nothing that we know of today can replace a good teacher, i.e., one who is well-educated and resourceful. Teachers can learn to utilize teaching machines and other audiovisual techniques and devices without depriving the student of the personal contact and human inspiration needed to educate our future citizens.

One of the biggest problems confronting us is that we tend to train our young people for today's world rather than prepare them for the new developments of the future. Aerospace systems approach can help to neutralize this problem by outlining the parameters and making a model to help predict the future requirements. We should not permit the conservatives [to] arrest the progress we can make by the application of aerospace and cybernetic techniques in education.

Fear of innovation is based generally on lack of knowledge, so we must educate our entire population to our rapidly changing world.

As a characteristic of future living, we can anticipate that we will have to be educated and trained or reeducated and retrained every ten to fifteen years.

We must begin to think and plan now to shape the world [our] children will inherit. We may have to change significantly our concepts of education and training of our future technical and professional job hunters. We may have to extend our educational requirements as our society becomes more and more complex. Cybernetic systems approaches to complex multifaceted problems in space have given us tools in the forms of computers, mathematical and simulation models, and programs to tackle our industrial social and economic growth problems.

Two Million Six Hundred Thousand for Carbondale

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the 89th Congress our distinguished colleague, Mr. McDade, was responsible for one of the more significant amendments the anthracite coal mining regions of Pennsylvania have seen. The amendment arose out of the needs of the people of Carbondale. In their fight against a mine fire that has burned for many years, they were stripping away the coal over that fire. The royalties they received, 22 cents a ton, were not going to Carbondale exclusively. Instead, they were being divided, two-thirds to the Federal Government, one-sixth to the State, and only one-sixth to Carbondale. The people of Carbondale were approaching financial disaster under this arrangement. They had raised taxes to the limit, had reached the maximum amount of bonded indebtedness, and were faced with the prospect of having to stop the fight against the fire.

Because of the action of my distinguished colleague, they face no such problem today. Joe McDade amended the Housing Act, and under this amendment the people of Carbondale will receive the entire 22 cents in royalties per ton, and he made it retroactive to the first ton stripped. It has given Carbondale nearly half a million dollars in urban renewal credits which, with the Federal and State shares added, will enable Carbondale to pursue their urban renewal program for an additional $2.6 million without having to raise taxes.

I am inserting here excerpts from an editorial and a front-page news story in the Carbondale Review. They tell the story of distinguished work on the part of our colleague.

[Editorial from Carbondale Review, Aug. 12, 1965]

WE OFFER THANKS

When Congressman Joseph M. McDade pledged his support to help Carbondale carry on its urban renewal program and fight against the huge West Side mine fire, he meant it.

The 10th District Congressman amended the Housing Bill to provide that royalties from coal taken from the area of the mine fire be returned to Carbondale as a grant-in-aid.

The approval of the amendment climaxed a fight that began last June 10 when officials of Carbondale and the Carbondale Redevelopment Authority visited the Congressman and Senators Clark and Scott to gain financial help for our city.

Compilation of the very pertinent data was then completed over the week-end by the planning consultant firm of Candeub and Cabot Associates along with Thomas Toolan and Attorneys Robert Martin, James Stone and Joseph McGraw. It related the early history of the subterranean menace, the economic hardship and discouraging effects the fire has inflicted on the municipality, the final aspects of the overall project and controversial points of the coal royalty contract.

In part the review compiled by the above mentioned gentlemen stated: "The City and the Carbondale Redevelopment Authority request that several courses of action be taken to alleviate the extreme financial hardship which the city faces. This is necessary to ensure the successful termination of the Mine Fire project and also to permit urban renewal projects to proceed.

"It is apparent that unless some relief is granted, the City will not be able to achieve an economic recovery and to improve itself in the future."

The job was well done. The approval was signed by Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, on Tuesday.

[From the Carbondale Review]

PRESIDENT JOHNSON SIGNS BILL APPROVING AID FOR CARBONDALE—CONGRESSMAN McDADE'S AMENDMENT WINS

The fight which Congressman Joseph M. McDade has been waging to help the city of Carbondale has been won. Some degree of financial stability has been achieved which will insure continuation of our urban renewal program.

On Tuesday, President Lyndon B. Johnson, signed into a law, a housing bill which will include a McDade amendment aimed at saving Carbondale from a financial crisis to carry out urban renewal and fight against the huge mine fire.

The McDade amendment calls for the 22-cent per ton royalties from removal of coal in the fire area to be credited to the city as a grant-in-aid.

Leaders in the Up-Valley community fight for a bigger and better Carbondale were loud in their praise of Congressman McDade, saying the amendment will insure urban renewal, including the Central City project, due to be redeveloped after damages from a series of fires in the past decade.

McDade said his amendment "Can Save A City". It was approved last month by the House by a voice vote after a dramatic plea by the congressman. Carbondale has been unable to meet it's committments in urban renewal and the McDade amendment is seen as grant-in-aid to continue the program.

Representatives of the City of Carbondale and the Redevelopment Authority met in Washington, D.C. on June 10 with Congressman McDade and Senators Joseph Clark and Hugh Scott. Those who made the trip and discussed the situation were: Mayor Frank L. Howard, William Snee, Attorneys Robert Martin, James Stone and Joseph McGraw, Carmine Chellino, James Dottle, C. B. Tomaine, Thomas Toolan.

The amendment, specifically tailored for Carbondale, provided that the 11-cent per ton royalties from removal of run-of-mine coal be credited to the community.

When the problem was first presented, McDade decided to seek a decision from the Housing and Home Finance Agency which would allow the return of the royalties to Carbondale. The agency declined to do so.

The Congressman then sought to amend the bill in the House and on July 1, he submitted his measure on the floor of the House. It passed in a voice vote.

A copy of the same amendment was drawn up and introduced in the Senate by Senator Joseph Clark on July 14. At that time, Senator Clark said: "Mr. President, the amendment which I have offered appears in the House Bill, having been proposed by Representative McDade of the Scranton area in Pennsylvania. . . ."

Clark said that, "the purpose of the amendment is to make it possible for the city of Carbondale, Pa., which is located on top of a coal region where the coal is on fire and has been on fire for a great many years, to utilize the royalties which come from the coal which is being removed from under the city in order to help to put out the fire, and for the purpose of enabling the city to make the local contribution under the urban renewal project."

In pushing for its approval, McDade said the amendment could save a city and cited the underground fire, discovered in the 1940's which threatens existence of a city of more than 10,000 people. Carbondale, he added, is located in the middle of Appalachia.

The Housing Bill also continues federal aid for victims of mine caving and mine fires.

Congressman McDade's amendment calls for full-price presubsidence payments for homes condemned under urban renewal.

Cheers for U.S.S. "Francis Scott Key" (SSBN 657)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I include the following letter:

U.S.S. "Francis Scott Key" (SSBN 657),
At Sea, North Atlantic, October 10, 1966.

Hon. James G. Fulton,
U.S. House of Representatives,

Dear Mr. Fulton: We have just successfully completed the first sea trials of our 39th Polaris nuclear submarine. The U.S.S. *Francis Scott Key* was built by the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation, Groton, Connecticut. We also have in operation 24 attack type nuclear submarines, making a total of 63.

This ship honors the memory of the author of our national anthem. An only son, Francis Scott Key (1779–1843) was born on Terra Rubra in what was then Frederick County, Maryland, the plantation owned since 1750 by the Keys, a wealthy family of cavalier ancestry. Great-grandfather Philip Key, who had been a well-to-do lawyer in England, came to this country in 1726, having obtained from Lord Baltimore the grant of a large tract of land (about 3,000 acres), beautifully situated along the Wicomico. Succeeding generations followed his example of successfully combining management of a large plantation with public service and the practice of law.

His grandson, John Ross Key, father of Francis, served as justice of the peace and associate district judge. Twenty-one when the Revolutionary War began, he enlisted at once. In answer to a call for expert riflemen to join the Army at Boston, he led a detachment of frontier fighters from Frederick to Boston in record time—520 miles in 22 days. These were the first soldiers from the South to reach New England, the first of the famous "Maryland line." With their mountain rifles, tomahawks, leather hunting shirts and moccasins, Boston found them a strange but reassuring sight.

Taking occasional leave to look after his plantation, John Ross stayed in the Army until victory was won. He fought with Lafayette at the siege of Yorktown and was a friend of George Washington who visited Terra Rubra when Francis Scott was a boy of 12. Years later, when he was a successful lawyer, Francis never accepted a fee from the old soldiers who had fought with his father. They were his childhood heroes.

In the family tradition which he himself continued with his own 12 children, Francis Scott Key was tutored by his parents. He entered St. John's College at 14. After graduation he read law in the office of Judge Chase of the General Court in Annapolis, and at 22 was established in practice with Roger B. Taney, a fellow law clerk, lifelong friend and future brother-in-law who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1836. Key settled in Georgetown in 1802 and became one of the leaders of the Maryland bar.

Men of his background and competence in the law customarily entered politics, but Francis had no taste for the rough-and-tumble of political life. Within his own circle of family and friends he constantly experienced the disruptive power of political controversy. His father and favorite uncle took opposite sides in the Revolutionary War, his two best friends—Randolph of Roanoke and Roger Taney—were his political opponents. He had witnessed the attack in Baltimore on the headquarters of a Federalist paper and the murder by an angry mob of one of his law clients who had contributed to the paper. Francis shared with the Founding Fathers and many of the leading men of his own generation a fear of political parties. People then took their party allegiance as seriously as in an earlier age they had taken their religion, reacting violently against those who differed with them. As yet, the unity of the nation was so fragile that factional disputes often brought threats of secession. Key did, however, get somewhat involved in politics in the Jacksonian era. He campaigned for Jackson whom he admired greatly, and accepted under him the post of District Attorney of the District of Columbia. In 1833, he undertook for the President an important peacemaking mission. Alabama was threatening to secede over a controversy with the Federal Government involving the Creek Indians. This mission he completed with skill and dispatch.

Though he shunned political office, Francis had a strong sense of civic responsibility. He devoted much time, effort and money to a variety of causes that engaged his sympathy and interest. One was free education for poor children. Largely on his initiative, the first Lancaster elementary school in America was established in Georgetown. He gave it generous financial support and participated actively in its management. Another cause in which he became deeply involved was the problem of the manumitted slaves who had difficulty competing in the free labor market. Key grew up on a plantation worked by slaves but he came to reject slavery and freed them all. He shared the belief, widespread at the time among antislavery elements, that the most humane way to liquidate this inhumane institution was to provide free transportation to their African homeland for all freedmen who desired to return. He was a member of the American Colonization Society and a founder of Liberia.

It was on one of his humanitarian missions that Key penned the stirring words of *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The occasion was an episode in the War of 1812. All through the year 1814, British Admiral Cockburn had waged "inglorious warfare on the hen-houses, cow-barns, and movable property along the shores of Chesapeake Bay"—as Samuel Eliot Morison pithily wrote. The Admiral and his colleague, General Ross, quartered themselves in the home of Dr. Beanes, an elderly and highly respected physician who lived in Upper Marlborough. For weeks Beanes was a gracious though involuntary host to numerous British officers, treating their wounded and furnishing them with whatever they demanded. The British forces finally withdrew and he was celebrating with friends the departure of his unwelcome guests when he was disturbed by straggling sailors and soldiers who had left the ranks to plunder and were making a nuisance of themselves in the local tavern. Advancing at the head of a group of angry citizens, Dr. Beanes had the troublemakers thrown into jail. He did so believing that Upper Marlborough had a right to put down the disturbance of these individuals who no longer were part of an organized military body.

Admiral Cockburn took a different view. He had the doctor arrested and thrown into the forecastle of his flagship, the Tonnant. Seized in the middle of the night, Dr. Beanes was barely given time to dress before he was placed upon a hard-gaited horse and compelled to ride 30 miles. Throughout, he was treated most harshly. Friends who sought to effect his release were bruskly turned away and not even allowed to give him the necessaries he had not been able to take along.

Key was acquainted with the elderly physician who in his youth had been attached to Washington's Army, and who had tended the wounded of Valley Forge and Brandywine. He went at once to the President and obtained his permission to plead Dr. Beanes' case before the Admiral. With Colonel Skinner, the American agent in charge of exchange of prisoners, Key set out in a small boat for the Tonnant. For a long while Cockburn adamantly refused to treat the doctor as a prisoner of war, to consider exchange, or to permit Key to talk with him. Beanes, said he, deserved hanging. In the end Key's tact and persuasive skill and the testimony—cannily brought along—of many letters from wounded British officers who had been treated by the doctor finally secured his release.

The three Americans were not, however, permitted to leave at once. Cockburn was about to attack Fort McHenry and take the city of Baltimore where, he boasted, he would make his winter quarters "even if it rained militia." All that stood in the way of his occupying the city was Fort McHenry which the citizens of Baltimore had hastily strengthened with earthworks. Key, Skinner and Beanes, detained in their small boat for a day and a night of heavy bombardment, paced the deck anxiously. When in the early morning light of September 14, 1814 they saw the flag still flying atop the Fort, Key felt moved to write on an old envelope the poem that became our national anthem.

It seems paradoxical that this rousing war song was written by a man who had long opposed the war which produced it. Key was not alone in his misgivings as to the justice or wisdom of declaring war on Britain (voted by Congress 79 to 49 in the House, 19 to 13 in the Senate). Indeed, the country has seldom if ever been so divided during a war. But Key's patriotism was aroused when we suffered reverses. On land, the war in general went badly for us; nowhere worse than in the Chesapeake region. Our hastily summoned, ill-trained and badly led militia were no match for Cockburn's sailors and marines. Washington was taken in August 1814, its public buildings burned. In the House of Representatives all the furniture was piled into a heap and set to the torch. As Key's biographer Victor Weybright wrote, "in smoke, ashes, and flames the great library which Jefferson had begun and fostered, the historic archives, the priceless furnishings of a noble public building, perished forever." Key wrote his poem at a historic moment. Cockburn's failure to take Fort McHenry signalled a turn in the fortunes of war; the worst was over.

To write verse was second nature to Key, but previously this had been merely a pleasant social gift. He thought of himself as an "album poet" not a writer of publishable verse. Interestingly enough, one of his direct ancestors had been a real poet; John Key who lived in the 15th century and called himself "humble poet laureate to His Majesty Edward IV." *The Star-Spangled Banner* was Key's one serious poetic effort, besides a hymn or two; indeed it is the only achievement by which he is known. It was an instant success. Long before Congress officially designated it the national anthem (in 1931) it had become the nation's favorite patriotic song. And this, despite the fact that the melody (written by an English composer for the London Anacreontic Society) is difficult for untrained voices.

The song's popularity, I think, is due entirely to Key's words. He wrote a hymn to the American flag. He caught the mystique the flag has for us, who are a nation not by consanguinity, not by a long common history but by devotion to an abstract concept, the concept of what the ideal society should be, the concept of liberty under law. Denis W. Brogan, an Englishman who understands us uncommonly well, once tried to explain to his countrymen what the flag means to Americans. It is more, he said, "than a mere symbol among many others. It is the regimental color of a regiment in which all Americans are enrolled." The 13 stripes remind us of our small beginnings, the 50 stars of how large we have grown. It was the sight of the flag still flying after an anxious night watch that inspired Key to surpass himself and, in a sense, to become the poet laureate of the American people.

Respectfully,

H. G. RICKOVER.

Polish American Congress, District of Connecticut, Holds Hartford Ceremonies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently in the capital city of Connecticut, Hartford, the Polish American Congress, District of Connecticut, held ceremonies to commemorate Poland's millennium of Christianity and Pulaski Day.

The Polish American Congress, District of Connecticut, has issued a manifesto explaining the reason and needs for such commemoration ceremonies, and because of this, Mr. Speaker I wish to share with my colleagues this manifesto, which follows:

Manifesto by the Polish American Congress, District of Connecticut, To Commemorate Poland's Millennium of Christianity and Pulaski Day Celebrations Held in Hartford, Conn., on October 9, 1966

1. In this year of celebration of Poland's Millennium of Christianity, honoring Poland as an unflinching bastion of Christianity throughout the ages and her outstanding humanitarian and cultural contributions to our Western civilization, we pledge to preserve and to continue these great and lofty traditions of our forefathers and to uphold their noble principles of freedom and justice to all.

2. Throughout her long history Poland had to struggle continuously, often against overwhelming odds, for her freedom and independence, shielding at the same time the rest of Europe against the onslaughts from the East. When at the end of the XVIII-th century Poland lost her independence and was partitioned between Russia, Prussia and Austria, she was still able to preserve her national, religious and cultural distinctive characteristics for over one hundred years until she regained her independence after the First World War. We are honoring the Church and the Polish mother for their share in this great accomplishment.

3. While at present Poland is again deprived of her independence as the result of the infamous Yalta agreement and is enslaved by the imposed Communist regime and neo-colonial Russian domination, we are confident, that this time, as in the past, the Polish Church, under the unflinching and courageous leadership of Cardinal Wyszynski and the Polish mother will again successfully defend and preserve Poland's heritage in these difficult and trying times.

4. We hold, as a self-evident truth, that every nation has an unalienable right to freedom and self-determination and we firmly believe that lasting peace in Europe can only be achieved if Poland and other captive nations regain their freedom and independence. We urge that free and unfettered elections be promptly held in those countries under international supervision.

5. We urge that Polish Regained Western Territories, rebuilt after the last war destruction and exclusively inhabited by Polish population, be recognized by the U.S.A. Government as an integral part of Poland and the present Odra-Nyssa line be ratified de iure as the final boundary of Poland. We also believe, that in order to stabilize peace in Europe, Germany must renounce all claims against Poland and other neighbors. In regard to eastern boundary of Poland, we do not recognize and will never reconcile ourselves with the seizing of the eastern half of Poland by Russia during the last war and we insist on the border as mutually established by the Riga Treaty.

6. Being aware that all oppressed nations on our globe are looking upon the United States of America as the country chosen by God to become the champion and guardian of freedom in the world, and bearing in mind that appeasement never brings permanent and lasting peace, we fully support our Government's firm stand against Communist aggression throughout the world and particularly in South Vietnam.

7. Bearing in mind the important part played by Poles and Americans of Polish descent in the fight for America's independence and also their vast and lasting contributions to the present greatness of America, we urge that Americans of Polish descent be given, well deserved, greater representation in the federal, state and local governments.

8. Honoring to-day the memory of General Pulaski, the great Polish patriot and the hero of the American War of Independence, we also pay tribute to all those brave men who fought on numerous battlefields and gave their lives in defense of freedom and liberty under the noble motto of our forefathers: "For your freedom and ours".

Polish American Congress,
District of Connecticut.

Rural Electric Co-ops Meet the Challenge of the Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, during the 24 years that it has been my privilege to represent Wisconsin's 10th Congressional District in the House, I have been impressed time and again by the outstanding job which has—and is continuing—to be done by the rural electric cooperatives in raising the living and working standards of farmers and others who live in rural America. The REA program is, in my opinion, one of the finest examples of Federal and local cooperation for the benefit of the people. It exemplifies the practical application of President Abraham Lincoln's concept that the Federal Government should help the people to help themselves.

Since the enactment by the Congress of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, the Rural Electrification Administration and the local grassroots rural electric co-ops have worked together to accomplish what many persons back in the 1930's considered to be an impossible task—the electrification of rural America. This job has been done in the face of numerous handicaps, including low consumer density and low revenue per mile of rural line.

Today, the Nation's rural electric cooperatives serve an average of only 3.5 consumers and realize only $516 in annual revenue per mile of line. By comparison, the commercial electric utilities average 34 customers and $7,820 in annual revenue per mile of line. To put it another way, the rural electrics are serving 89.7 percent fewer consumers and are realizing 93.4 percent less revenue per mile of line than are the commercial power companies.

In my home district, which covers more territory than any other congressional district in Wisconsin, several of the rural electric co-ops average less than 3 consumers per mile, and one of them has an average of 2.5 consumers per mile of line. Despite this obvious handicap, the 10 rural electric distribution cooperatives and the one generation and transmission co-op which operate in my district are furnishing their 40,537 consumer-members and their families with dependable low-cost area coverage electric service. In addition, these cooperatives are providing the power that makes possible the recreational and industrial developments which are so essential for the revitalization of our depressed rural economy.

Mr. Speaker, the rural electrification program is now more than 30 years old, but the rural electric co-op members have not fallen prey to the very natural tendency to rest on their laurels. They continue to look to the future and to meet its challenges with the same vigor and enthusiasm with which they met and mastered the problems encountered during the pioneering days of rural electrification.

Proof of this forward-looking approach is found in the resolutions adopted by delegates to the region V meeting of the National Rural Electric Co-op Association, held on September 21, 22, and 23 of this year in Springfield, Ill. These resolutions represent the thinking of rural electric consumer-members in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois and merit the attention and consideration of the Congress. Under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to have the NRECA Region V resolutions printed at this point in the RECORD.

Resolutions, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Region V Meeting, St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Ill., September 21, 22, and 23, 1966

SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCING LEGISLATION

Whereas rural electric systems must provide adequate and reliable service for their membership and need increasing amounts of growth capital which in recent years has not been forthcoming by loan funds budgeted by the Administration or supplied by appropriations of Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge Congress to provide for these capital needs for future growth by:

(a) continuing the traditional 2 percent, 35-year REA loan program with adequate funding for those systems requiring such loans to meet program objectives; and

(b) establishing a Rural Electric Bank, which would provide loans with sufficient flexibility of interest rates, amortization requirements and maturities to enable systems to achieve program objectives; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend Members of Congress who have gone on record in support of supplemental financing legislation and solicit the support of all Members of Congress in securing early enactment of this much-needed legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge every rural electric system to join in the program to inform their members, the public and Members of Congress of the urgency of solving the supplemental financing problem and to work strenuously for early enactment of effective legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That we invite all friends of rural electrification to help us in this legislative battle for the future of the program.

GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION LOANS

Whereas the ability of rural electric systems to fulfill their responsibilities is directly dependent on their ability to obtain dependable low-cost wholesale energy; and

Whereas in the face of dual rates, escalator clauses and opposition from commercial power companies, the availability of G–T loans from REA is the only means many systems have to obtain a dependable and adequate supply of low-cost energy; and

Whereas every rural electric consumer benefits from the bargaining power supplied by the G–T program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge Congress to continue and strengthen the G–T loan program in the existing Section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act and in the supplemental financing legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend Congress for refusing to add further restrictions to the G–T program when this year's appropriation bill was acted upon in spite of strong efforts to promote such restrictions; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress be urged to defeat any attempts at further restrictions and to insure an effective G–T loan program by providing adequate loan funds to meet the needs of rural American for electric power.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

Whereas rural electric systems are committed to the principle of area coverage service and have assumed the responsibility to serve, fully and adequately, all consumers within their service areas; and

Whereas in many instances, other power suppliers seek out and attempt to serve existing consumers or now power loads located in the service areas of rural electric systems and the results of such piracy and territorial invasion make even more difficult the burdensome task of providing dependable low-cost service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm the unrestricted right and responsibility of all electric systems to serve those areas in which they initiated service, and we support and will defend this right against pirating of territory and consumers by any other electric utility system; and be it further

Resolved, That since the Congress has clearly and unequivocally stated its position in Senate Resolution 21 of the 86th Congress, 1st Session, which states "it is the sense of the Senate that each of these segments of the indutry (REA-financed and non-REA-financed) should respect the customers and users, and the normal field of service of the other," and indicated its continuing concern over the problem in Senate Report 497 of the 88th Congress, 1st Session;

(a) We urge the Congress and appropriate officials in the state and Federal governments to investigate and take all actions available to them in order to develop and promote measures to provide territorial integrity among all electric systems.

(b) We recommend that legislation to protect the service territories of rural electric systems be enacted by all states and urge rural electric systems in states having satisfactory legislation to offer assistance based on their own experience in helping to develop suitable territorial protection legislation.

MONRONEY-HARRIS BILL—FPC JURISDICTION

Whereas the exercise of FPC jurisdiction over non-profit rural electric systems does not serve the public interest, duplicates and conflicts with the statutory powers and duties of the REA Administrator and exceeds the statutory authority of the FPC under the Federal Power Act of 1935 as amended: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend the fine work of the legislators from this region in securing passage, by a vote of 86 to 5, of the Monroney-Harris bill, S. 1459, which exempts REA-financed rural electric co-ops from FPC jurisdiction; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the House of Representatives to approve S. 1459 as passed by the Senate so that the issue of FPC jurisdiction may be promptly and satisfactorily determined.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

Whereas legislation has been introduced in Congress to amend the Administrative Procedure Act; and

Whereas some of the proposed changes in this law would impose the burden of public hearings on the REA Administrator in any rulemaking of general applicability and would open to judicial review all final decisions of the Administrator, thereby impairing the operation of the Rural Electrification Administration and the economic security of the rural electric program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend the Senate Judiciary Committee in favorably reporting legislation on this subject, for recognizing and protecting the integrity of the existing REA loan procedures and express our appreciation to the Senate for passing this legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That we also oppose any attempt to burden the REA Administrator with unnecessary and expensive formal administrative proceedings, such as those originally proposed.

SUSPENSION OF INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

Whereas the President has recommended suspension, until January 1968, of investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code in order to slow down present inflationary trends. Under the investment tax credit, investor-owned utility systems are allowed a 3 percent credit on new investments in computing their Federal taxes; and

Whereas since taxes are included in establishing rates charged by investor-owned utilities, all taxes are paid entirely by their customers. According to FPC, the investor-owned electric utilities have accumulated $237 million in interest-free capital from this source alone. A significant portion of these funds have been collected from the rural electric systems whose purchases, during 1965, totaled $121 million; and

Whereas by utilizing accelerated amortization and liberalized depreciation allowances, the electric utilities have secured interest-free capital amounting to over $2 billion: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge Congress to suspend permanently the 3 percent investment tax credit for investor-owned utilities.

HARD MONEY POLICY

Whereas we commend Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN of Texas for his efforts to reverse the hard money policies of the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department; and

Whereas we deplore these high interest rate policies as a major cause of unemployment and as an unwarranted burden upon the homeowners, businessmen and consumers of America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the President and the Congress to eliminate the factors which have resulted in artificially high interest rates; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the Congress to give serious attention to the recommendations made by Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN in favor of monetary policies which will be in the best public interest.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Whereas there is a need for public understanding of the amount of money we, as a nation, are investing in resource development, rural electrification and other similar projects, and to distinguish these national investments from government expenditures which are not repaid to the Treasury: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the President to recommend and the Congress to adopt a capital budget for the Federal Government that will clearly distinguish between operating expenditures and capital investments, such as self-liquidating REA loans and Federal power investments.

RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

Whereas rural America has not kept pace economically with the rest of the Nation; and this is evident not only in the lack of jobs, job opportunities and job training programs, adequate health and medical facilities, community water and sewer systems and credit for improved housing, but also in many other ways; and

Whereas Federal programs to alleviate these problems frequently have not had the necessary direct impact upon rural areas; and

Whereas President Johnson has called for setting a higher goal for rural America and urges that we seek "full parity for rural life in America," and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has suggested that there is only one way to right the maldistribution of people and opportunity in America and that is by putting jobs where there is space—in rural America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend the work of NRECA in supporting and developing legislation which assists rural areas in their economic development, and recommend its continued efforts to further these much-needed programs, and that NRECA also continue to work with Federal, state and local agencies to materially assist in furthering economic and job development programs, and in developing action programs necessary to further these objectives.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Whereas the natural resources of our nation are a vital segment of our total wealth and strength, and since these resources belong to all the people, the benefits of orderly development should be available to all the people; and

Whereas long-range plans and comprehensive surveys should be made by a coordinating group to determine the needs of our growing population and future generations, rather than by piecemeal, short term plans and projects, and it is in the national public interest that our resource requirements and the adequacy of our resource programs be constantly before the entire nation; and

Whereas the elimination of pollution in our rivers and ground water supplies is a particularly crucial problem requiring immediate attention from local and state governments; and

Whereas multiple-purpose dams, including hydro-electric generation and pumped storage, should be included in all water resource planning: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endorse the recently enacted Water Resources Planning Act, and commend the Congress and the Administration for it; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Governors and representatives of all states participating in River Basin Commissions to take cognizance of the salutary effects of Federal multi-purpose developments, including hydro-electric power, in the areas of the country where a Federal power marketing program exists; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all rural electric systems to support the election or appointment to the Commissions of men who recognize the benefits of the full multi-purpose development of resources, including hydro-electric power.

POWER POOLING

Whereas the cost of electric power constitutes an ever-increasing component of total agricultural and industrial production and consumer living costs; and

Whereas the National Power Survey published by the Federal Power Commission forecasts that by 1980 the cost of producing and delivering electricity can be reduced by 27 percent, thereby constituting a consumer saving of $11 billion per year; and

Whereas the realization of such savings and the opportunity of all electric systems to achieve maximum economies in the generation and transmission of electric power depend upon their participation in the national power pool: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our advocacy for a nationally integrated electric power system through which all major sources of generation and all major load centers can be interconnected. We recognize as desirable the yardstick effect of Federal and consumer-owned power systems, and the consequent requirement that any nationally integrated power supply must preserve the integrity of private, public, cooperative and Federal segments of the industry; and be it further

Resolved, That we favor the construction of extra high voltage Federal interties, and power-pooling agreements between all Federal power marketing systems, and we oppose the imposition of power company discriminatory charges between these systems; and be it further

Resolved, We urge that all EHV interregional transmission facilities, however owned, be required to operate as common carriers, with capacity surplus to the needs of the owner available to all power systems without regard to type of ownership.

PREFERENCE

Whereas, renewed attempts are being made to destroy the prinicple that the benefits from the investment of the people's money in Federal multiple-purpose resource development should belong to the people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our belief that the benefits derived from multiple-purpose resource development belong to the people, and we strongly support the anti-monopoly or preference clause, and urge Congress and administrative agencies to adhere to this purpose of the laws.

FPC CONTROL EHV LINES

Whereas many rural electrical systems purchase their entire wholesale power requirements from other power suppliers which control all major sources of generation and all major transmission facilities in the surrounding area; and

Whereas there has been introduced in Congress legislation to confer on the Federal Power Commission authority to regulate the construction of EHV transmission lines and to require that such lines be designed to meet the needs of their area for comprehensive power resource utilization and to supply the transmission requirements of all power suppliers, regardless of ownership, on a common carrier basis, to the extent that they possess capacity above the needs of their owner; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we support such legislation, except as to Federal lines authorized by Congress, and urge its early enactment.

EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT TO OTHER REGIONS

Whereas the rural electric cooperatives of Region V recognizes and appreciate the fact that our counterparts in other sections of the United States have problems and interests which are regional in nature and which are not found in Region V; and

Whereas we believe in lending our support to all rural electric systems to help them solve their problems and further their best interests: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to insure the continued progress of the rural electrification program in all parts of the Nation, we endorse and support the following:

(a) the Yankee-Dixie plan involving the cooperation of publicly-owned, cooperative and privately-owned utilities in the construction and operation of large-scale coal-fired steam generating plants and associated extra-high voltage transmission facilities for supplying to major load centers in the Eastern United States wholesale electricity at costs lower than that achieved by any other means; and

(b) the comprehensive Federal development of the some five million kilowatts of undeveloped hydro-electric power in the tributaries and main stem of the Ohio River, capable of generating about twenty-two billion kilowatt hours annually.

TRUTH-IN-LENDING

Whereas delegates at the NCERA annual meeting in February 1966, adopted a resolution which called for support of legislation that helps consumers shop for the best buy in credit by requiring a clear statement of the cost of credit and the annual rate of interest; and

Whereas polls of constituents by Congressmen from both political parties show that more Americans agree on the need for this consumer legislation than any other single consumer protection bill: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to report the "truth-in-lending" bill (S. 2275) favorably before the 89th Congress adjourns.

EXPORTING THE REA PATTERN

Whereas during the past four years, NRECA and its member systems have provided more than sixty men to assist in rural electric cooperative development in twenty-three of the underdeveloped countries of the world under a non-profit contract with the Agency for International Development. These men have found that rural electrification cooperatives can make important contributions and provide significant impact on the economic, social and political development of these countries; and

Whereas the Congress and the President have recognized the benefits that cooperative self-help type institutions can and do make in these countries, and Region V has provided five participants in the NRECA program to export the REA pattern: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the continued strong support of this program by all rural electric system in this Region.

HIGHWAY LIGHTING

Whereas the American Standard Practices for Roadway Lighting, published by the Illuminating Engineering Society, outlines the standard practices for the lighting of dangerous rural intersections; and

Whereas many intersections, bridges, and railway crossings throughout the rural areas are dangerous to the motorist: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all of the electric cooperatives of Region V should attempt to design a uniform statewide special highway lighting rate in an effort to help their respective state in its program of improving highway safety for its citizens through more efficient and broader use of roadway lighting.

MOBILE HOME WIRING

Whereas rural electric cooperatives are interested in members' safety, convenience and economy. To assure such safety, convenience and economy, it is well known that recognized national standards be followed in member or consumer wiring, with certification from a recognized independent organization, testing agency or laboratory that such member or consumer wiring does comply with the national standards; and

Whereas mobile homes, trailers and prefabricated buildings are built, assembled and wired at factories and assembly plants many times located great distances from the ultimate consumer—the electric wire having been installed with the major part of it concealed when delivered—and it is of utmost importance that a proper installation be initially made; and

Whereas members and consumers are caused great expense to correct such wiring when inspected and found incorrect after being delivered and application made for electric service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That rural electric systems go on record and actively work for inspection and listing of mobile homes, trailers and prefabricated buildings at the factory site by an independent recognized testing agency or laboratory with each unit carrying identification as to such listing.

NORMAN CLAPP

Whereas Norman Clapp, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, has done an outstanding job in administering the national rural electrification program; and substantially aided in advancing the national program of rural electrification; and

Whereas in our fight to secure good supplemental financing legislation Mr. Clapp and his staff gave their untiring efforts and staunch support in every way possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend Norman Clapp for his outstanding work and express our complete and wholehearted support and approval of his policies.

CLYDE T. ELLIS

Whereas we recognize and express our deep appreciation for the great leadership of Clyde T. Ellis in the rural electrification program and our national association. Under his guidance NRECA and its member rural electric systems have made significant contributions to achieving a more abundant life for millions of people both in America and in the underdeveloped countries abroad: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we welcome the resumption of his active and important role in NRECA and pledge him our continued support.

NRECA ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

Be it resolved, That we express appreciation to Jerry L. Anderson for successfully shouldering the responsibilities as Acting General Manager of NRECA during the illness of Clyde T. Ellis. We commend the NRECA Board of Directors for establishing the position of Assistant General Manager and express our thanks to Mr. Ellis for naming Jerry L. Anderson to this post.

NRECA

Be it resolved, That all members of the NRECA staff be commended for their dedication and competence in carrying forward the national program of rural electrification during the past year. Their efforts and accomplishments are deeply appreciated. We express our thanks and commend the staff for its work in preparing for the performing of the many tasks necessary to make this Region V meeting a successful cooperative enterprise.

MEMORIAM

Whereas, we feel deeply the loss of several of Region V's finest rural electric cooperative leaders during the past year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pause a moment in silence to pay our respects to those leaders who served their cooperatives so long and so well.

Speech by Joseph P. Mayo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the following is the insipiring speech delivered to the youth of the East Boston Athletic Association on September 29, 1966, by Joseph P. Mayo, first deputy commissioner of Veterans Services. The speech was enthusiastically received by the youth attending the dinner.

When travel was old fashioned and a 30-day span was the essence of communication between the Old World and the New, the expected responsibility of our youth was nil.

But, now with the New Jet and Missile Age, your responsibilities, my young friends, are much more trying. Your responsibilities, my young friends, are much more daring. Your responsibilities, my young friends, are much more fierce.

At no time in the history of the United States, and I do not use this as a cliche, are the pressures of maturity more demanding on you than they are today.

Oh yes, the elder Statesmen can control the Nation's policies. They can control the Nation's political picture; and, in many situations, they can control economy.

But, only because we are setting the pace for you.

Only because we are setting the tempo for you, and are waiting for you to mature. We are waiting for you to grow up. We are begging you to lift the yoke of responsibility from our shoulders, responsibility that has been placed there by our predecessor, responsibility that has been placed there by men who came before us—and they were giants—responsibility that has rested on our shoulders now for three decades, shoulders that are calloused; shoulders that are bruised; and shoulders that are curving with age.

Can't you see we need your help? Can't you see we need it and need it badly? Yes, my young friends, you are needed. You are needed much more than you will ever know. Can't you see it, or are you blinded by all the splendor and wealth that this great country has? Can't you see it, or are you blinded by all the splendor and wealth that this great country has to offer? Can't you see it, or are you blinded by all the splendor and wealth that this great country has hidden or are you blinded by the easy life, the easy road?

You know, my young friends, you are not a unique youth at all. You have got it made. But, over 2,000 years ago, the Greek Boy stood in the same position as you do. He lived in a splendid and beautiful great civilization. He lived in the era of great culture. He lived in the era of philosophy, art, and promise; but what happened? Division and apathy. Yes, apathy. You have got it made. But, over 2,000 years ago, the Roman Youth stood in the same position as you do. He stood on the streets of Rome. About him, he could see the great aqueducts built by the great Roman engineers. He could peer over his left shoulder and see the Dome-shaped constructions that were arising about him, along with other great feats of Roman architecture. He could turn his head in either direction and see swift chariots, which were the first wheel-driven carts of modern transportation.

He could mill about the Senate. He could sit in the Senate and listen to the great oracles of Cicero and other great orators. The Senate is the basic law of the land which we live by today. And what happened to the Roman youth? Apathy and division.

Let us not go so far in the past. Let us reach into my youth. Over twenty years ago, the Nazi Youth stood in the same position as you do; and, on the streets, he watched great armies. He listened to the roars of the great guns and was overwhelmingly convinced by the Nazi leaders. When he lifted his head above, the beautiful sky was marred by aircrafts of war; and, then, came the crossroads, and it crumbled. It crumbled under apathy and division.

I see signs of apathy and division among our youth today. I don't have to explain them because you see them also.

We, who have carried the yoke of burden and resopnsibility from our forefathers, ask you, we need you, we beg you to relieve the callouses and to ease the bleeding sores.

We ask you by showing us signs of maturing; and, most of all, we ask you by respecting the rights and properties of others. We need you, a youth that respects the rights and properties of others.

Not a Demonstrator, not a hoodlum, but a youth that respects the rights and properties of others, such as your parents have done before you. We need a youth that is responsible. We need a youth to hold together our closely knitted fabrics of democracy.

And now, my young friends, as we break bread together, as we laugh and joke together, as we sit and listen, I hope that you will realize how much we need you. Then, the day will come when we are old, feeble, and ill. When this day comes, I hope that we can pass you on the roads, clasp your hands, and say, "Thank You."

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I wish to insert my newsletter which is scheduled for release in my congressional district this date.

The newsletter follows:

In the last Washington Report concerning Viet Nam (Viet Nam in Prospective, #66–9), I discussed several aspects of the struggle. At the time I stated that our only excuse for wasting our sustenance and the flower of our manhood in the rice paddies of Viet Nam was in pursuit of a clearly defined strategy.

In recent weeks my mail on the subject of Viet Nam has been quite heavy, and since this will be my last Washington Report before this lengthy, and often disastrous, session of the Congress ends, I thought it might be fitting to once again discuss Viet Nam.

Most of the letters I receive concerning the war are in the form of a question: "When are we going to win the war in Viet Nam?"

I wish I knew!

This I do know; you cannot win a war until you make up your mind to win it, and it is becoming more clear by the day that this most basic decision has *not yet* been made. As a matter of fact, President Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and various and sundry other officials of the Administration have repeated over and over their contention that our aim in Viet Nam is not victory, but stalemate. It has not yet occurred to the civilians running this war that in the absence of a quest for victory, the only alternative is defeat.

It seems to me that our problem in clearly defining a goal in Viet Nam lies in the fact that we do not appear to have a clearly defined policy vis-a-vis the International Communist Conspiracy. This fact has manifested itself time and time again in the failures we have suffered in Cuba, Africa, and the remainder of the world.

The Communists, be they Russians, Bulgarian, Vietnames or Chinese, are actively engaged in a war, sometimes cold, often hot. They recognize the free-world as their enemy, and the United States as the prime target in this war. Our position would be very much like that of a prize fighter standing in the ring, being beaten vigorously by his opponent, and all the while insisting that he was not involved in a fight. Indeed this parallel could be carried even further by adding the greater absurdity of having the prize fighter's manager and handlers assist the aggressor between rounds.

The war in Viet Nam is part and parcel of the Communist drive to conquer the world. It is not a separate or isolated incident; it is just another battle in the cold war.

We cannot begin to achieve victory in Viet Nam until this Administration accepts these facts as valid. We cannot begin to achieve victory in Viet Nam until we cease to attempt to "build bridges" to the homelands of our Communist enemies, over which continue to flow the supplies and materials of war to be used against our boys in places like Viet Nam.

It is an unfortunate fact, but none the less a fact, that the only way in which peace in this world can be obtained is through the reduction of the Communist conspiracy to a point of impotency from which they can no longer threaten mankind.

If we continue to respond to each armed Communist thrust as if it were merely an isolated incident, we will soon be bled white, our enemy will be ruined, and, eventually, our Nation destroyed by attrition.

The Viet Nam war has had an impact upon our economy, and upon every other facet of our National life, greater than that brought about by the Korean War. Conversely, it has been a cheap struggle indeed for our enemies. In terms of lives, which are very cheap in the eyes of the enemy, their losses have been confined to the infiltrators from North Viet Nam killed in relatively few numbers in the South. No Russian soldiers die in Viet Nam, and it is doubtful that any Chinese soldiers do, but Americans die there! And South Koreans. And Filipinos. And South Vietnamese. And Australians.

All this war costs the Communists is a relatively modest amount of munitions and supplies, almost all of it produced by cheap slave labor.

The Communists would be foolish to permit this war to end as long as it is fought in the manner in which it is now being fought. They have much to gain and little to to lose. It has become the *Verdun* of this era—a human meat grinder into which America pours its substance and its life blood, while the Russian and Chinese Communists merely stand by and applaud.

Recently, former President Eisenhower, who out of consideration for the vast burdens borne by any President, has avoided criticism of the Administration's war policy, demanded that we fight with everything that we have, and that we fight to win, and win quickly. This is wise counsel from a military man of great experience and brilliance, and a stateman of the first order. The time has now come for the Administration to remove the blinders that prevent it from seeing the unspeakable evil of Communism for what it is, and loosen the shackles that have bound it and prevented it from taking the action so clearly indicated by the facts of the existing situation. In short, it is time that we get on with the business of winning this war.

In recent weeks I have had occasion much-too-frequently to express my deepest sympathy to parents and wives of young men killed in Viet Nam. In one letter, a constituent of mine, while informing me of the death of yet another American boy in Viet Nam, asked me, almost plaintively, to reassure this young man's parents that he had not died in vain. No words of mine, however, can ever give that assurance as long as the Administraiton persists in its completely immoral policy of refusing to adopt victory as its goal. If this Administration persists in refusing to face up to the facts, I am willing to predict that in generations to come, its memory will be despised and held in the utmost contempt. And that will be the fate that it will deserve.

Appendix

Vice President Humphrey's Remarks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 10, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues Vice President HUMPHREY'S speech before the New York Democratic State Convention in Buffalo in September.

The Vice President calls for New York State leadership in creative federalism—effective cooperation among all levels of government.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to insert into the RECORD the Vice President's speech for all of my colleagues to read in its entirety:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY, DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, BUFFALO, N.Y., SEPTEMBER 8, 1966

My fellow Democrats, happy days are here again. Victory is in the air—victory this November, victory in New York state, victory for the Democratic party.

Our opposition will never understand the Democratic party. Our party is—to the unpracticed eyes of old Republican Tories—a mysterious contraption that usually seems to be moving in a thousand directions.

What they don't know is what hurts them.

For all that movement in the Democratic party is caused by the internal combustion of creative ferment of ideas, of people vigorously committeed to the proposition that change and social progress are not only to be desired; they are necessities of 20th century America.

The challenge to the Democratic party of New York is clear and compelling.

It is to see to it that this Empire State regains the role of national leadership which it rightfully has held in the past—and that it does so by moving forward to meet the challenges of the future while restoring the human values of the past.

This state of New York is more richly endowed than most of the new nations of the world, and many of the old ones as well.

It is endowed with abundant material resources. But far more important, it is endowed with rich human resources. New York, throughout its history, has held its position of leadership because of its enterprise and its talented and imaginative people—the builders of railroads and canals . . . the immigrants lifting themselves upward in the heart of the city . . . the founders of religious, educational and cultural institutions . . . yes, and its political leaders.

Now, again, the times call for enterprise, for talent, for imagination—and above all, for progressive political leadership.

The way is open today for New York to become a principal partner in the Great Society—the initiator and the innovator, the trail-blazer for the rest of our nation.

New York state can be the showcase in our country of creative federalism. Creative federalism means effective and timely cooperation between all levels of government.

It means better sate and local government.

It means generous federal aid where it is needed and effective local administration when it is required.

Creative federalism means programs, policies, and projects locally inspired, locally developed, locally administered—but with a broader design that includes state and regional development, backed and supported by federal assistance and resources.

Creative federalism means modernizing government, strengthening the economy—at all levels—and doing it in terms of modern needs and future requirements.

New York has in the past given this nation great leadership.

It has been a laboratory of social experimentation.

You have dared to try not only new concepts of government, but new ideas for better living.

But the flood tide of change has overwhelmed many of the political and social institutions designed for another day.

Revolutions in science and technology have been joined by a revolution of rising expectations among our own people.

There is a human revolution underway.

The tensions and pressures in our urban centers are its symptoms.

Poverty that was hidden in the hills and the rural areas of a half century ago has now accumulated and concentrated in our cities.

Racial prejudice long endured in shame and pain now stands exposed before us.

Poverty is not just the problem of the poor; it is the cancer of America.

The slum is not merely the problem of the cities; it is the rot of a nation.

Transportation and traffic congestion are no longer just the worry of the police department and the city fathers, but the costly clot in the arteries of our national economy.

Pollution of water and air—only a few years ago a subject of academic discussion—is now a threat to the health and welfare of our entire people.

These and many other problems are the tragic inheritance of failure and delay by public authority and private enterprise.

Our system of democratic government and our free, competitive economy are challenged as never before.

The times call for boldness, for experimentation—yes, for daring at every level of government and in the private economy.

The answer to our ills is not just more help from Washington, but self-help.

We need a renaissance of state government, a revitalization of local government and private initiative.

No, creative federalism does not mean a strong, powerful federal government—aiding, comforting, propping up weak, obsolete, ineffective state and local government.

Modern American government requires a partnership of efforts—with each partner fulfilling his own duties and responsibilities.

Federal aid, to be effective, must be managed and used in a political and social environment that is conducive to action and results, and not to procrastination.

The truth is that most of our local and state governments are the victims of constitutional and statutory law designed for a period long past and for a social and economic structure that has little relationship to the present.

Now the people of New York have the chance for a new constitution which can provide the framework needed to cope with the problems of the next generation.

You have the chance, through reapportionment, for full and fair representation.

But what is more, the people of New York have the chance for political leadership able to put creative federalism to work, every day in every part of their state.

In Washington you are represented by liberal, progressive Congressmen. We need more Democrats in the New York state delegation.

You are represented, too, by a United States Senator—the honored son of a great family—the devoted and trusted brother of our late beloved President—a gifted and talented public servant, Senator ROBERT KENNEDY.

Now the people of New York have the chance for new leadership in Albany—leadership by a man who has devoted his life to the service of the people of New York . . . a man who possesses the qualities of integrity and vision, of compassion and activism so needed to make the revolution of rising expectations a positive human revolution . . . I mean leadership by Frank O'Connor, the next Governor of the State of New York.

The people of New York, before this campaign is over, will recognize in Frank O'Connor what the people of New York City have already seen—that Frank O'Connor is a liberal: he is a progressive; he is a man who wants to help those who need help; he is a man whose whole record in public life demonstrates that he means what he says.

The Bible says: "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle."

Let there be no uncertain sound. Let the call be clear and loud.

I ask that you make this campaign a unified, all-out effort to restore Democratic leadership in Albany. I ask you to campaign, in unity, not only for the next governor of this state, but for the entire Democratic ticket.

I ask you to return to Washington the Democratic Congressmen who have helped so much to mould the historic programs of the past five years. I ask you to win new Democratic seats in the Congress.

"Let us begin," was the challenge of President John F. Kennedy.

"Let us continue," was the charge to a grief-stricken nation of President Lyndon Johnson.

We did begin. We moved this country forward out of the doldrums.

And we have continued. We have broken through with new ideas . . . we have broken through with new laws and programs . . . we have broken through with a depth of commitment that could not have been imagined a few short years ago.

Yes, we have made an all-out national commitment to the education of our children. In the past three years we have more than doubled our federal investments in education.

Yes, we have broken down old barriers of racial discrimination and injustice.

Yes, we have set to work to solve the enormous problems of our growing and sprawling metropolitan areas. We have created a new federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. We are mobilizing our resources, our best minds, the most advanced techniques to the task of finding integrated, systematic solutions to the encrusted problems of metropolis.

Yes, we have worked toward eradication of the poverty that takes so high a toll on those afflicted by it and of those who must carry its burden.

Yes, we have transformed a cold and heartless immigration policy into one that is just, humane and progressive.

Yes, we have seen to the adequate hospital and medical care of our fathers and mothers; we have resolved to defeat illness and disease which bring loss to our economy, which bring pain to our families. In the past three years we have more than doubled our federal investments in health.

Yes, we have helped create an economy of growth and justice—an economy of more jobs, higher salaries and wages, greater investment and profit . . . an economy able to sustain our responsibilities both to our own people and to peace and security in the world.

We have had five years of action, of growth, of change, of social progress.

We began. We continued. And we have done well.

But we are a people, we are a party never satisfied . . . restless in our search for the fulfillment of America's promise.

Now we must march on. We have the means—these is no doubt about it. Ours is the richest and most powerful society ever created on earth. There is only the question of our will . . . of our determination to wage our peaceful revolution for the many, even though the few may be satisfied today.

Life in our cities can be more than steaming asphalt and crowded tenements . . . more than filthy air and polluted water . . . more than clogged highways and congested streets . . . more than bursting schoolrooms and underpaid teachers . . . more than violence and hopelessness and discrimination and hate and despair . . . more than temporary material satisfaction.

The way lies open to build a society in which the human values, above all, count uppermost.

The way lies open to cities filled with green and open space . . . to transportation that is safe, comfortable, rapid . . . to neighborhoods once more filled with neighbors . . . to schools and universities that truly care about the future of our children . . . to rural areas, towns, cities, suburbs where people—because they are citizens, because they are people—can live together in harmony and cooperation, no matter what their age, the color of their skin, their religion, or their last name.

Some 21 years ago a great American President . . . a former Governor of New York . . . a man who was true to his party, his conscience and his country, sat at his desk in Warm Springs, Georgia to write an address he was never to delivery. That address was to have been given at a Jefferson Day dinner in 1945.

Franklin Roosevelt wrote then, on the unfinished page, the words that serve as our challenge today.

"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow," Franklin Roosevelt wrote, "will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

Let us then—as Democrats, as men and women who believe in liberalism and social progress—move forward, with strong and active faith, to the victory that can be ours.

Address of Hon. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Mathias] addressed the National Multiple Sclerosis Society on October 15, 1966, on the occasion of its 20th anniversary at the Shoreham Hotel.

The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Mathias] discussed the role of private health groups such as the NMSS in our national attack on health problems today and addressed himself to the question of whether "in this age of massive Federal support for health research," such private health groups have, in fact, an essential role to play in this most important area.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I ask that the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland be placed in the Record at this point.

The remarks referred to follow:

Speech of Congressman Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., on the 20th Anniversary of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Shoreham Hotel, October 15, 1966

I am very happy to be with you today and to take a small part in your biennial meeting. It is a real tribute to the Society, and to your interest in its important work, that so many of you have come together from all over the country to share ideas and information in this vital field.

Today I would like to discuss with you a two-pronged question. First, what is the role of a private health group such as yours in our national attack on health problems today More basically, in this age of massive Federal support for health research, do you have an essential role at all?

It seeems especially appropriate for me to ask these questions, since I represent the National Institutes of Health. NIH is one of the major industries in Montgomery County, with a budget of more than a billion dollars per year and a roster of over 11,000 employees. Beyond that, NIH is among the foremost agencies of medical research in the entire world. Its nine separate institutes support over 40% of all health research in the United States, and tremendous influence over the entire field here and abroad.

The growth of NIH dramatizes the changing distribution of responsibility for medical research in the United States. Not too long ago, as late as 1945, the major burdens of research and preventive work were borne by state and local governments, and by private charitable organizations such as yours. At that time, obviously, your contributions in specialized fields were conspicuous and necessary. Since World War II, however, the Federal government has moved to the center of the stage, as the Congress has recognized that the problems of disease and its prevention and cure are national problems, requiring the efforts of the national government.

Today the Federal government has assumed substantial responsibility not only for the construction of medical schools and research facilities, but also for specialized medical training and research. Given the tremendous operating budget of NIH, and the reservoir of talent available to the Institutes, *you may well wonder what there is* today that you can do which NIH cannot.

From my point of view, the perspective of both a Member of Congress and a layman in the field of health, it seems that there are three areas in which your Society can make unique contributions: as a stimulus to public effort, as an independent and creative *partner in continuing cooperative programs,* and as an inspiring leader among private societies and groups.

One example of your value as a stimulus is your role in convincing Congress, sixteen years ago, of the need to establish the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Since its formation in 1950, this Institute has performed extremely valuable service in the whole field of neurological diseases, and in the area of blinding eye diseases in particular. Under the leadership of Dr. Pearce Bailey and its current head, Dr. Richard Masland, the Institute has broadened its research responsibilities into new areas in each successive year, while continuing to intensify its ongoing work. You are to be commended for your foresight in recognizing, over sixteen years ago, the great need for such an Institute, and for your energies in obtaining initial Congressional approval and continuing Congressional support.

The fiscal 1966 budget of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness totaled $101,153,000 with a substantial increase expected in 1967.

One might think that, with expenditures of such size, the Institute has reached the point at which it can be virtually self-starting and self-sustaining, and can reply far less on the aid which you gave it at the start. But this is not at all the case. Although your Society's budget of $4.1 million per year is less than 4% of that of this particular Institute, the continuing assistance you give to it is invaluable. It would be impossible to place a price tag on the help which you have provided, both in your direct dealings with the Institute and in your work with Members of Congress on behalf of the Institute's programs.

One fact of legislative life which makes a Member of Congress' job so difficult is the inescapable reality that most of us are not experts in most fields. The volume and complexity of issues before the House requires Members to specialize in a few fields, and to rely on the special knowledge of others in most areas. For example, as you know, the members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and the HEW Subcommittee of Appropriations, are well-versed in the legislation which you discuss with them. Their long and intimate familiarity with the subject matter permits them to make reasoned judgments on every question before them in the field of health, and they are able to evaluate complicated proposals on their merits with the aid of their experience and their knowledge.

For most other Members of Congress, this is not the case. When a bill comes to the floor of the House from the Commerce Committee, of which I am not a member, I try as best I can to learn as much as possible about it from my colleagues on the Committee, from the Committee report, and from the flood debate itself. I also consult the recommendations of the executive branch, and whatever outside opinion is available. This is where you come in.

One special threat to the autonomy of Congress which has developed rapidly in the past several years is the overwhelming dominance of the executive branch as a source of information. There is a tremendous and growing "data gap" between the Congress, *with is* 12,000 employees and no computers at all, and the executive, with its 2.5 million people and great data processing resources. It is not healthy, for the Congress or the country, for the legislative branch to rely solely on the executive for expert knowledge and factual *information. Yet unless the balance can be* swung back, this will soon be the case.

In this situation, I especially welcome the opinions of private agencies with long experience and ability in specialized fields. Often the testimony and suggestions of groups such as yours have led to the refining and tightening of legislation, or to totally new legislative *steps. Often, too, this outside opinion has* helped keep the Congressional vision clear, and has helped Congress to maintain a workable and equitable balance between public and private participation in programs in health and other fields.

Your Society's efforts have been especially helpful to the Congress because you have sent as witnesses during the last fifteen years some of the most eminent neurologists in the country. The observations and judgments of these outstanding men have had great weight with Congressional committees, and with individual Members like myself who have relied on expert testimony in evaluating bills and appropriations. The legislative task would be far harder if we did not have these celebrated specialists to turn to.

Your participation in the legislative process is not just important to laymen like myself. It is also immensely valuable for the Committees concerned. Because your judgments are respected, because your interest is well known, and because the quantity of your work is so high, your testimony carries particular weight. It might almost be said that you serve as staff for the Committees in your field—but as unique staff members, independent in position and therefore totally independent in vision and judgment.

The contributions which your witnesses can make are dramatized by the work of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee this year on the NINDB budget request. One of the men who submitted testimony was Dr. Houston Merritt, the Dean of the Columbia University Medical School and medical advisor to the Multiple Sclerosis Society. Dr. Merritt's statement emphasized three areas of neurology; head injury, multiple sclerosis research, and epilepsy. In each area he presented specific information and made specific suggestions. In each area the Senate Subcommittee, after reviewing all the arguments before it, made very similar recommendations and supported them with facts which included those presented by Dr. Merritt.

This case illustrates the way in which experienced, intelligent representatives of private, non-profit groups can contribute to the legislative process. If Dr. Merritt had not appeared, the same conclusions might have been reached anyway; but it is certain that they would not have carried the same weight, and would have lacked the extra impetus which the support of informed non-governmental specialists can give.

Thus private organizations like your own, however modest their resources and staff may seem, do have a vital and exciting role to play in Washington. I might add that that role is even more influential precisely because you are private and non-profit in orientation. From your detached position, you can judge complicated questions on their merits, and can contribute valuable information free from the shadow of either partisanship or the perpetual competition among the branches of the Federal establishment.

In conclusion, then, I would summarize your role in our national effort against crippling disease as a three-sided one. First, of course, you contribute your own work and independent efforts. Second, you serve as a stimulus to Congress and to the executive, pointing the way from your own advanced position and exercising your initiative in making progress occur. Third, you serve as a continuing source of information and expert opinion, helping to shape and bolster the judgments of Members of Congress in your field.

Finally, you make a larger contribution to the national well-being. Our great advances in the understanding and treatment of disease, and our proud position as a world leader in the field of health, have been possible because we have been blessed with dedicated professionals of the highest caliber, and with objective, creative organizations acting not for the sake of profit, but for the sake of the public good. This is a tradition as old as our nation, and it has continued in full strength because of the efforts and commitment of people such as yourselves. I am confident that you will serve us all as well in the future as you have in the past.

Thank you.

The American Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues a speech of Hon. Walter Trohan, chief of the Washington bureau of the Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill., before the national Executive Committee of the American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind., October 12, 1966:

ADDRESS OF HON. WALTER TROHAN

I am privileged and honored to appear before so distinguished a representation of the men who fought the good fight and kept faith of patriotism. I salute you and your comrades as men who would rather be dead than red, men who put love of their flag, their country and their homes above life itself and men who fight the war for sanity at home no less courageously than they gave of themselves in battle.

I am no orator and not much of a speaker. If I were, I might stir you to action, perhaps violent action. As it is, I come before you as a witness to truth, a few simple truths. All my life I have been wrestling with words and ideas, racking my mind and searching my soul for something worth saying and the best way of saying it. I wish I were up to the task.

The minds of Americans are greatly troubled today. We are beset by many trials from without and from within. These are grave and threatening; yet we cannot, indeed, we must not, despair. The threats and challenges, potentially destructive as they may be, are not beyond our resources, nor our national strength. We need only mobilize our souls and our hearts.

Abroad we are confronted by war in Vietnam. You, as the representatives of men who gave their lives, their blood and their sacred honor in four wars within the past half century, know that we have discarded fundamental military strategy in assuming the burden of ground war between Asians in Asia. We are withholding our most powerful weapons and are refusing to blockade the coast which is the enemy's main avenue of supplies. Yet, you have not called for surrender, encouraged the burning of draft cards or mobilized picket lines of those who fear to do what you did in the very teeth of fear.

The victories you won in the field in two great wars were bartered away in negotiations for political messes of potage. The war you fought to save the world for democracy, spawned the menace of communism, so that today more people are in slavery to totalitarianism than ever before. You fought World War II to advance the four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear—yet, there is less freedom of expression, less religion, more want and more fear than before you undertook your crusade. Today some men of the cloth are preaching God is dead and our children cannot pray in schools. With communism threatening us around the world and friends we saved with blood and money giving us the backs of their hands, it would seem we need all the prayers we can get.

In Korea, you were not permitted to fight for victory. Now the insidious doctrine of a substitute for victory is being promoted for the 17th parallel in Vietnam by the same conciliators and appeasers who tied your hands at the 38th parallel.

As Americans, we don't love war and never have but, once in, every true American should work to win and win as speedily as possible.

The conciliators and appeasers tell us that if we don't surrender or withdraw, we will promote World War III. They have buried their heads in the sand to think their wishful thoughts of conference and negotiation. They refuse to recognize that World War III is already upon us, whether we know it or not, and it is a war, although termed cold, as hot as hell itself. We, who are in the war, know it. At the moment, it is more of a war of ideas and propaganda than bullets, even though men are dying in Vietnam.

You men of The American Legon are in the front line of this war. You are fighting for your ideals and ideas as valorously as you ever fought with steel. I like to think this is your greatest fight, because it takes greater courage to fight when there are no bands playing and no cheers ringing in your ears. Now that you are fighting to preserve what you maintained on fields of battle, you are too often confronted by sneers, taunts and suspicion engineered by the propaganda masters—the communists, their fellow travelers and their dupes.

Your present battle is being fought against men of evil design and bloated intellectual pride on the home front, where our times have been thrown out of joint by false logic, doubtful doctrine and sinister purpose. We stand in danger of losing our republic, because we are borrowing socialism, under various forms of wealth, apparently unmindful that Joseph Stalin, Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini all began as socialists and all ended as absolute dictators. The general and specific safeguards that were written into the Constitution to preserve the balance of power among the three branches of the government have been steadily eroded to give more and more power the Chief Executive and to permit the Supreme Court to legislate by decision.

The world is so full of tangled texts and aching eyes that I often wonder whether the three great evils of our time are not communism, liberalism and journalism. The communism menace you know well because you fought it from its outset and never compromised with it, as have so many in our intellectual community and in our government. The liberal evil is not so well known, but many top men in our government and in our Congress belong to a small, but highly influential liberal organization, bent upon pressing the thorny crown of socialism down on our brows. Five justices of the Supreme Court openly subscribe to liberalism, which boils down to socialism, and constitute the majority which has favored communism, unleased terror in our streets and thrust confusion on accepted values and standards. Some years ago when the Court was in the grip of a conservative majority, we were told happy days could never come until they were removed. Now that it is in the grip of a liberal majority, we fear for our property, national security and our very lives.

Finally, there is journalism, of which I am a part. For many years, newspapermen gloried in the term, the Fourth Estate. There was solemn pride in constituting an honor guard of freedom and liberty. Of late years, newspapermen have given up the watchdog role and have enlisted in the palace guard. They have attached themselves to the First Estate, the rulers, partly from desire to make the world a better place, but mostly for promotion, pay and popularity. Unfortunately, many newspapermen have mixed politics with their writing in their zeal for so-called liberal reform. They have been more eager to interpret the news than to find it. The result has too often been mixed-up writing and mixed-up history. The right to know has become the right to preach and to confuse. Instead of preserving our freedom and our liberty, too many newspapermen have been thinking they are promoting liberalism, when they are actually promoting socialism and opening the door to communism.

Dark and dismal, uncertain and confused as the situation may be, it is not without hope. We can still fall back upon our greatest asset, which has always come to our rescue in every hour of trial, the American way of life. I know the words are favored by orators on patriotic or political platforms, but speakers who glorify the American way of life seldom define it.

The American way is the term by which we sum up the justice and the freedom, the habits and the methods by which we Americans act in relation to our fellow Americans without regard to race, creed or color.

The American way of life has been created, over the years, by the average American, not imposed by dictators or rulers. In building this relationship of man to man, we Americans have created a great nation and have offered a balancing influence in a torn and distracted world. We should not imperil our house by putting blind faith in leaders who might betray us or by dissipating our blood and resources over the world under some evangelistic concept of world stewardship.

The American way was not brought to this country in full flower as some sacred olympic flame to be enkindled into the beacon which has so long offered hope to the world. It took many years and many peoples to shape the average American. In turn, it took years for the average American to fashion the American way. The average American is largely a product of Europe, although there have been contributions from Asia and Africa. Europe has been a restless and unhappy continent down the corridors of time, because it long produced more people than it could feed and furnish. Those in power in Europe strapped those below them by rigid castes of blood and wealth so the unfortunate might not rise up and challenge them. In spite of this, they did from time to time.

Those who left Europe for America did so for a variety of reasons. Some tired of conscription and almost endless wars, some because the land was relatively barren, some because economic cards were stacked against them, some because opportunity was limited and some to escape various forms of persecution, some to make their fortunes and some out of zest for adventure. They have been coming and staying for almost 500 years. They are still coming and, as immigrants almost every one, we can be thankful that this nation of ours is still the desired goal of so many millions, even though we should guard against those bringing pernicious doctrines and false ideas with them.

The earliest arrivals found that if they worked with courage and industry, they could get not only a fair and ample return, but could become independent. It has always been part of the American way to earn one's way, although cradle to grave controls might incline us to doubt it. The earliest arrivals didn't demand handouts, housing or care. They didn't complain about their neighbors. When they found themselves rubbing elbows on the east coast, they moved west. Moving westward has ever been a part of the accepted American pattern.

There are those among us who would return to the ways of Europe, from which so many fled or the ways of Africa from which so may were lucky to be transported. There are those who would borrow absolute power and totalitarianism to put over their ideas in education, culture, industry and other phases of life. They are impatient with our rate of progress before they have come to understand it. Some schemers see alien systems as a way to power, some don't know any better so that they are easily led and others are deceived into becoming fellow travelers of a movement whose announced intention is to bury us or to see our grandchildren communists.

Already these insidious characters and evil ideas have made a considerable impact on our political and industrial systems. We have taken to buying votes with promises, subsidies and doles. Dependence on government is replacing self-reliance for many. Too many forget that the government has nothing that it cannot take or exact from each of us and our industries. The government is not an inexhaustable till, but the coining of our blood, sweat and tears.

Old values are being revised. Instead of being encouraged to provide for themselves by work, many Americans are urged to let the government provide for them. We are being told patriotism is old hat. Stirring words and tales, which were our guiding stars, are being left out of school books. The government is spending far more than it takes in. The moral code is being forgotten. We are proceeding the way that saw the fall of the Roman republic. How close can we be judged by this warning of almost 2,000 years ago which I read from the writings of Marcus Tullius Cicero:

"The budget should be balanced, the treasury should be refilled, the public debt should be reduced, the arrogance of officialdom should be tempered and controlled, assistance to foreign lands should be curtailed, lest Rome should become bankrupt, the mobs should be forced to work and not depend on the government for subsistence."

It might be well to introduce, as a parenthetical note, that Cicero also warned against abuse of civil rights. He said: "When a civil right invades the domain of all the people, then it becomes a special right of special classes."

I need not say the parallel between the applicability of these warnings of almost twenty centuries ago to our day are most frightening. They are so because of the workings of the liberals, the socialists and the communists among us. It must not be forgotten that the Democratic and Republican platforms of 1964 were far, far closer to the Communist platform of 1932 than they were to those of their own parties for the same year. But then, we have come a great deal closer to one party government than we were three decades ago.

This week I am entering upon my 33rd year of reporting in the national capital. In recent years, I have found more difference between the right and left wings of the two parties than I have between the parties themselves. It seems to me the left wings of both parties are becoming more and more crowded and the right wing more and more deserted. More importantly, it seems we are approaching a one party government which was the fate of the Roman republic before the people first crowned and then defied their leaders.

Men came to this country from Europe to build a better life from simple and even austere beginnings. They built a better life than they had ever known. Each brought with him some measure of culture and various political beliefs from his country and from the area from which he and his forebears sprang. Out of the many races and peoples came the idea of limiting government, the concept that the less Federal government the greater the liberty and freedom. Unhappily, this dream has been fading. The founding fathers were convinced that we should limit and control our government. They were vague about the powers of the Supreme Court and vague about the duties of the Vice President, for example, no doubt intentionally so. In recent years, we have borrowed ideas from Europe, the Europe our ancestors fled. Many professors have encouraged this trend. Professors aren't bad people. Unfortunately, most of them know only what they read in books and the trouble is that too many too often read the wrong books—even worse, too many write the kind of books that perpetuate the errors they read.

Much has been written about what America owes to the various people among us. We are reminded of what we owe the British, the Germans, the French and the Irish and the others among us. Too much is made of what we owe and too little of what we gave. I do not refer to the winning of two wars nor to the dole of billions upon billions to almost everyone of the 131 nations on this earth, but rather to what America gave to each and everyone of us who came here yesterday or today.

America has made its greatness grow out of the greatness of the individual. Because of this emphasis on human dignity and individual rights and privileges, America was able to welcome various immigrations and assimilate them into the American way instead of being swallowed up by the ways of Europe. The ways of discredited and bankrupt Europe are now being forced upon us by some among us. Others say that the American way is triumphing as it always has and always will. If so, it will need your help.

We Americans are criticized in Europe as being too interested in the dollars. This is a strange complaint from peoples who seem to be afflicted with outstretched palms, peoples who seem to be bent upon making begging an honorable profession. They don't seem to be in any hurry to pay us back except with ingratitude. What we give away we have earned through private industry and private enterprise. We should be in no hurry to substitute socialism for them. Let us concede our interest in money to the Europeans, but let them concede that we have always been interested in making our own way.

We Americans are criticized by others as being lacking in culture; nations whose culture is the secret of a few rather than being available to all who would seek it. We have more and better newspapers, more orchestras, more books, more schools and colleges, higher technology, finer techniques, more theaters, more TV and radio, more paintings and more outlets for learning than all of Europe or, all of the world, for that matter. We haven't employed them to the best advantage, perhaps, but then, who has? We criticize ourselves for growing soft and, we may be, although you and your comrades won two great wars in our time. In uniform you advanced the American way across the seven seas in those wars. The American way is still the envy and hope of the world.

Let us not boast of our achievements overmuch; however, we have made errors of omission and commission. We are still making them. The world is not perfect. We have not made it so. It is still troubled and tense. We can bring it light and we hope to bring it peace. Our task is to remember that America was built on the individual, free of the state, not on the individual, slave of the state. Our mission in this world is to advance the dignity of the individual. In this, we are in direct opposition to the slavery of communism, whether it be the brand of Moscow or the brand of Peking.

This is a great country. You fought in war to make it so and you are fighting in peace to keep it so. I am proud to be fighting with you. There is no reason to believe our greatness is dying, as long as you concern yourselves with it. We can and will do greater things in the future if we keep our eyes on our destiny and avoid the pitfalls of Europe, Africa and Asia. We escaped the fascism of Hitler and Mussolini, thanks to you. We are now at grips with the red fascism of the Kremlin and the palaces of Peking. We can conquer socialism—red, black, brown or white—without surrendering ourselves or our freedoms to a superstate.

The American horizon is no less promising than it was when our forefathers built out of the wilderness and out of the darkness which followed the revolution and the civil war. We are still the hope of ourselves and the world if only we exercise vigilance and cleave to the American way. Our destiny lies before us as Americans.

The U.S.S. "Francis Scott Key" and the Man It Honors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, as you know, our national anthem was written on September 14, 1814, by the great American patriot, lawyer, and humanitarian, Francis Scott Key. The other day I received a letter from another great American, Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover, U.S. Navy, retired, the father of our nuclear submarine fleet.

Admiral Rickover, aboard our 39th nuclear submarine, the U.S.S. *Francis Scott Key*, wrote a brief, but very stirring biography on the author of our national anthem. He pointed out that the flag should not be just a piece of red, white, and blue cloth, but a "concept of what the ideal society should be, the concept of liberty under law."

This ideal of liberty under law, has always been part of our American heritage. In order that we may prolong this concept, we have built up the strongest defense systems in the world, in which the U.S.S. *Francis Scott Key* and the men serving aboard her will soon join.

Mr. Speaker, this letter I commend to my colleagues and fellow Americans as a subject worth reading. I ask unanimous consent that this edition be printed in the appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AT SEA, NORTH ATLANTIC,
CARE OF FLEET POST OFFICE,
New York, N.Y., October 10, 1966.

Hon. SILVIO O. CONTE,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CONTE: We have just successfully completed the first sea trials of our 39th Polaris nuclear submarine. The U.S.S. *Francis Scott Key* was built by the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation, Groton, Connecticut. We also have in operations 24 attack type nuclear submarines, making a total of 63.

This ship honors the memory of the author of our national anthem. An only son, Francis Scott Key (1779–1843) was born on Terra Rubra in what was then Frederick County, Maryland, the plantation owned since 1750 by the Keys, a wealthy family of cavalier ancestry. Great-grandfather Philip Key, who had been a well-to-do lawyer in England, came to this country in 1726, having obtained from Lord Baltimore the grant of a large tract of land (about 3,000 acres), beautifully situated along the Wicomico. Succeeding generations followed his example of successfully combining management of a large plantation with public service and the practice of law.

His grandson, John Ross Key, father of Francis, served as justice of the peace and associate district judge. Twenty-one when the Revolutionary War began, he enlisted at once. In answer to a call for expert riflemen to join the Army at Boston, he led a detachment of frontier fighters from Frederick to Boston in record time—520 miles in 22 days. These were the first soldiers from the South to reach New England, the first of the famous "Maryland line." With their mountain rifles, tomahawks, leather hunting shirts and moccasins, Boston found them a strange but reassuring sight.

Taking occasional leave to look after his plantation, John Ross stayed in the Army until victory was won. He fought with Lafayette at the siege of Yorktown and was a friend of George Washington who visited Terra Rubra when Francis Scott was a boy of 12. Years later, when he was a successful lawyer, Francis never accepted a fee from the old soldiers who had fought with his father. They were his childhood heroes.

In the family tradition which he himself continued with his own 12 children, Francis Scott Key was tutored by his parents. He entered St. John's College at 14. After graduation he read law in the office of Judge Chase of the General Court in Annapolis, and at 22 was established in practice with Roger B. Taney, a fellow law clerk, lifelong friend and future brother-in-law who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1836. Key settled in Georgetown in 1802 and became one of the leaders of the Maryland bar.

Men of his background and competence in the law customarily entered politics, but Francis had no taste for the rough-and-tumble of political life. Within his own circle of family and friends he constantly experienced the disruptive power of political controversy. His father and favorite uncle took opposite sides in the Revolutionary War, his two best friends—Randolph of Roanoke and Roger Taney—were his political opponents. He had witnessed the attack in Baltimore on the headquarters of a Federalist paper and the murder by an angry mob of one of his law clients who had contributed to the paper. Francis shared with the Founding Fathers and many of the leading men of his own generation a fear of political parties. People then took their party allegiance as seriously as in an earlier age they had taken their religion, reacting violently against those who differed with them. As yet, the unity of the nation was so fragile that factional disputes often brought threats of secession. Key did, however, get somewhat involved in politics in the Jacksonian era. He campaigned for Jackson who he admired greatly, and accepted under him the post of District Attorney of the District of Columbia. In 1833, he undertook for the President an important peacemaking mission. Alabama was threatening to secede over a controversy with the Federal Government involving the Creek Indians. This mission he completed with skill and dispatch.

Though he shunned political office, Francis had a strong sense of civic responsibility. He devoted much time, effort and money to a variety of causes that engaged his sympathy and interest. One was free education for poor children. Largely on his initiative, the first Lancaster elementary school in America was established in Georgetown. He gave it generous financial support and participated actively in its management. Another cause in which he became deeply involved was the problem of the manumitted slaves who had difficulty competing in the free labor market. Key grew up on a plantation worked by slaves but he came to reject slavery and freed them all. He shared the belief, widespread at the time among antislavery elements, that the most humane way to liquidate this inhumane institution was to provide free transportation to their African homeland for all freedmen who desired to return. He was a member of the American Colonization Society and a founder of Liberia.

It was on one of his humanitarian missions that Key penned the stirring words of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The occasion was an episode in the War of 1812. All through the year 1814, British Admiral Cockburn had waged "inglorious warfare on the hen-houses, cow-barns, and movable property along the shores of Chesapeake Bay"—as Samuel Eliot Morison pithily wrote. The Admiral and his colleague, General Ross, quartered themselves in the home of Dr. Beanes, an elderly and highly respected physician who lived in Upper Marlborough. For weeks Beanes was a gracious though involuntary host to numerous British officers, treating their wounded and furnishing them with whatever they demanded. The British forces finally withdrew and he was celebrating with friends the departure of his unwelcome guests when he was disturbed by straggling sailors and soldiers who had left the ranks to plunder and were making a nuisance of themselves in the local tavern. Advancing at the head of a group of angry citizens, Dr. Beanes had the troublemakers thrown into jail. He did so believing that Upper Marlborough had a right to put down the disturbance of these individuals who no longer were part of an organized military body.

Admiral Cockburn took a different view. He had the doctor arrested and thrown into the forecastle of his flagship, the *Tonnant*. Seized in the middle of the night, Dr. Beanes was barely given time to dress before he was placed upon a hard-gaited horse and compelled to ride 30 miles. Throughout, he was treated most harshly. Friends, who sought to effect his release were bruskly turned away and not even allowed to give him the necessaries he had not been able to take along.

Key was acquainted with the elderly physician who in his youth had been attached to Washington's Army, and who had tended the wounded of Valley Forge and Brandywine. He went at once to the President and obtained his permission to plead Dr. Beanes' case before the Admiral. With Colonel Skinner, the American agent in charge of exchange of prisoners, Key set out in a small boat for the *Tonnant*. For a long while Cockburn adamantly refused to treat the doctor as a prisoner of war, to consider exchange, or to permit Key to talk with him. Beanes, said he, deserved hanging. In the end Key's tact and persuasive skill and the testimony—cannily brought along—of many letters from wounded British officers who had been treated by the doctor finally secured his release.

The three Americans were not, however, permitted to leave at once. Cockburn was about to attack Fort McHenry and take the city of Baltimore where, he boasted, he would make his winter quarters "even if it rained militia." All that stood in the way of his occupying the city was Fort McHenry which the citizens of Baltimore had hastily strengthened with earthworks. Key, Skinner and Beanes, detained in their small boat for a day and a night of heavy bombardment, paced the deck anxiously. When in the early morning light of September 14, 1814 they saw the flag still flying atop the Fort, Key felt moved to write on an old envelope the poem that became our national anthem.

It seems paradoxical that this rousing war song was written by a man who had long opposed the war which produced it. Key was not alone in his misgivings as to the justice or wisdom of declaring war on Britain (voted by Congress 79 to 49 in the House, 19 to 13 in the Senate). Indeed, the country has seldom if ever been so divided during a war. But Key's patriotism was aroused when we suffered reverses. On land, the war in general went badly for us; nowhere worse than in the Chesapeake region. Our hastily summoned, ill-trained and badly led militia were no match for Cockburn's sailors and marines. Washington was taken in August 1814, its public buildings burned. In the House of Representatives all the furniture was piled into a heap and set to the torch. As Key's biographer Victor Weybright wrote, "in smoke, ashes, and flames the great library which Jefferson had begun and fostered, the historic archives, the priceless furnishings of a noble public building, perished forever." Key wrote his poem at a historic moment. Cockburn's failure to take Fort McHenry signalled a turn in the fortunes of war; the worst was over.

To write verse was second nature to Key, but previously this had been merely a pleasant social gift. He thought of himself as an "album poet" not a writer of publishable verse. Interestingly enough, one of his direct ancestors had been a real poet; John Key who lived in the 15th century and called himself "humble poet laureate to His Majesty Edward IV." "The Star-Spangled Banner" was Key's one serious poetic effort, besides a hymn or two; indeed it is the only achievement by which he is known. It was an instant success. Long before Congress officially designated it the national anthem (in 1931) it had become the Nation's favorate patriotic song. And this, despite the fact that the melody (written by an English composed for the London Anacreontic Society) is difficult for untrained voices.

The song's popularity, I think, is due entirely to Key's words. He wrote a hymn to the American flag. He caught the mystique the flag has for us, who are a nation not by consanguinity, not by a long common history but by devotion to an abstract concept, the concept of what the ideal society should be, the concept of liberty under law. Denis W. Brogan, an Englishman who understands us uncommonly well, once tried to explain to his countrymen what the flag means to Americans. It is more, he said, "than a mere symbol among many others. It is the regimental color of a regiment in which all Americans are enrolled." The 13 stripes remind us of our small beginnings, the 50 stars of how large we have grown. It was the sight of the flag still flying after an anxious night watch that inspired Key to surpass himself and, in a sense, to become the poet lauretate of the American people.

Respectfully,

H. G. Rickover.

D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, sometimes during the heat of politics, dedicated public servants tend to debate along party lines, pushing forth ideas and principles which they believe in wholeheartedly. This is good and fine in our competitive form of government and politics.

But there comes a time when partisan politics must be transcended, set aside.

The closing of this session is such an occasion. For one of our colleagues is retiring who commands the respect of all his Florida colleagues on both sides of the political aisle and for that matter, all of the Congress, that is D. R. "Billy" Matthews.

"Mr. Billy," as our friend is affectionately known in this Chamber and throughout our State, truly has served his country well. He is the kind of splendid man who will continue to give his leadership to the Nation when he leaves this body.

Congressman "Billy" Matthews is rounding out a long and distinguished career as a public servant. As we all know, he is not retiring voluntarily from the Congress that he dearly loves, for "Mr. Billy" was a victim of redistricting, as have been many other Members of Congress throughout the Nation in these changing times.

I take great pleasure in joining with my Florida colleagues on both sides of the aisle in this tribute to our friend, "Mr. Billy." We will miss him sorely.

Whatever Congressman Matthews decides to do following his congressional service, I am sure that he will enjoy as great success as he forged during his long and distinguished career in Congress. Whatever he decides to do, we all wish him the best of everything which he so highly deserves.

Apologies Will Be Accepted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in the column, Washington Merry-Go-Round, appearing in the October 20, 1966, issue of the Washington Post, it states:

> In an obscure room in the Longworth Building, two ghostwriters pound out political propaganda for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee * * *. From this office have come part of the weird stories about the antipoverty program recently going the political rounds. Here are some of them:
>
> 4. That $290 of antipoverty funds had been used to rent tuxedos so high school boys could attend a senior prom in Florida. This was stated by Representative Robert H. Michel, Republican, of Illinois. Again, it did not happen. No money was spent to rent tuxedos in Florida or anyplace else.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, as a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, I have my own staff for investigating the poverty program which includes not only the Office of Economic Opportunity, but the Office of Education and the entire Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Just so the Record is correct, I request unanimous consent to include at this point the 1-minute speech I made on the floor of the House on May 26, 1966, appearing on page 11042 of the Record.

War on Poverty—Tuxedos Furnished

(Mr. Michel asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Michel. Mr. Speaker, I have noted with great interest the frequent references to the war on poverty which has punctuated the debate on the minimum wage bill. I would like to take this moment to report to you another glorious victory against poverty which has come to my attention. The Fort Lauderdale News of May 22 reports that 16 boys at Dos Palos Union High School there will be able to attend their junior prom because the war on poverty furnished tuxedos at a cost of $290. In addition, their bill for dinner afterward and tips will be courtesy of the taxpayers.

I know that dancing and partying are very much in vogue in this administration, but I am a little surprised to find that they are considered such vital areas in the war against poverty. What next? Perhaps it will be deemed equally important to furnish mink stoles for those who want to attend the opera but would not feel they were properly attired without a furpiece.

With these fancy-dancy goings on, the so-called Great Society is fast becoming the high society.

Mr. Speaker, you will note that I referred to an article appearing in the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., News, but the high school is in Dos Palos, Calif.

An exchange of correspondence with Sargent Shriver, Director of the OEO, followed my speech. Under unanimous consent, I include those letters at this point:

Office of Economic Opportunity,
Washington, D.C., May 27, 1966.

Hon. Robert H. Michel,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob: I wish you had checked in advance before making that speech about community action funds on the floor of the House. Of course, the facts were all wrong. There has been no community action money used to rent or purchase tuxedos anywhere, and you could have found that out very easily by telephoning me. I know this is a political year and we thought we were prepared for the worst, but I really didn't think you would do such a thing without even bothering to check the facts. Next time, I hope you will pay us the courtesy of at least a telephone call because I would like to avoid instances like that which tend to humiliate and pillory the poor without, in fact, doing much good for the well-to-do.

Hope all is going well in Peoria.

Sincerely,

Sargent Shriver,
Director.

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., June 1, 1966.

Hon. Sargent Shriver,
Director, Office of Economic Opportunity,
Wasnington, D.C.

Dear Sarge: I have your note of May 27 in which you make mention of my remarks on the floor of the House, Thursday, May 26, having to do with the furnishing of tuxedos as part of the war on poverty.

I did not say anywhere in my remarks that the funds came out of your shop or, more specifically, as you put it, "community action money." As a matter of fact, it came from money appropriated under the Primary and Secondary Education Act. The so-called poverty war is not confined to the activities of your shop by any means, so you need not be offended that by my remarks I was taking pot shots at you personally.

Everything is going Gung Ho in Peoria these days.

Hearty regards,

Robert H. Michel,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, contrary to the aforementioned "Merry-Go-Round" article which said "no money was spent to rent tuxedos in Florida or anyplace else," I wish to include at this point a letter from the Office of Education to Congresman Don Clausen trying to explain why money was spent on tuxedos:

Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare,
Office of Education,
Washington, D.C., September 2, 1966.

Hon. Don H. Clausen,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clausen: Thank you for your letter of August 19 to Commissioner Howe requesting information regarding the Public Law 89–10 Title I Program in Dos Palos, California.

The Title I allocation to the elementary and high school districts which serve Dos Palos was based upon 404 children aged 5–17 who met the poverty criteria. Thirteen projects totalling $102,078.89 were approved by the State Department of Education, two of them directed at language arts improvement in the elementary school, and 11, totalling $44,975, for a variety of curriculum improvements in the high school. These include expansion of library service, remedial reading and mathematics programs, individualized instruction for slow learners, programs for the physically handicapped, homemaking, industrial arts, etc.

One of the approved high school projects, for which $2,000 was authorized, is entitled "Equal Opportunities for Cultural Development for Economically Deprived Students." Field trips, special programs, classroom discussion, and provision of needed clothing were included in the techniques to be used. The development of self-confidence, cultural appreciation, and etiquette in dress, eating and behavior were among the objectives of the project. Although the project proposal makes no specific mention of clothing for the senior prom, it was pointed out that lack of clothing "limits these students participation in school functions."

We have been informed by the State department of education that under this project, tuxedos were rented for 15 boys to enable them to attend the senior prom. Furthermore, since the affair was a dinner-dance, $2 per person was paid for dinner for these boys and their dates.

The total expenditure is $232 or approximately 0.2 percent of the total funds authorized for Dos Palos. Formal gowns for needy girls were provided by local women's organizations.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the only instance in which the local school administration has decided that Title I funds were to be used in this manner.

We share your concern about the use of these funds. We have notified the State and local educational agencies which are responsible for the development and approval of Title I projects that more caution is to be used before cultural development proposals are approved and funded. We have urged a careful evaluation of the merits of each project on the basis of the unmet educational needs of the educationally deprived children in the local school districts.

If the Office of Legislation can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

AUGUST W. STEINHILBER,
Acting Assistant Commission for Legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I did receive another letter from Sargent Shriver dated June 10, 1966, which starts out like this:

DEAR BOB: I'm sorry you were so blatantly misquoted * * *.

Mr. Speaker, any other apologies will be accepted:

Lt. Tom Dooley Is Cited for Heroism in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the following article was printed in the "Cambridge Chronicle Sun" on October 13, 1966. This article praises Lt. Thomas F. Dooley, a young man whom I had the privilege and honor of appointing to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. I am very proud to see that Lieutenant Dooley is living up to the ideals of the school.

LT. TOM DOOLEY IS CITED FOR HEROISM IN VIETNAM

Army First Lieutenant Thomas F. Dooley, 25, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Dooley, 353 Concord ave., was awarded the Silver Star Medal Sept. 22 at Bien Hoa, Vietnam, for heroism in combat.

According to his citation, Lt. Dooley was serving as a platoon leader on a search-and-destroy mission on March 13 when his unit was attacked after linking up a cut-off with a friendly element.

Lt. Dooley immediately deployed his troops to protect the withdrawal of the element and repelled the initial Viet Cong assault.

Although the enemy was less than 75 meters away, Lt. Dooley continuously exposed himself to enemy fire during the next two communist assaults, moving through the area encouraging and directing his men.

Through his outstanding leadership and courage, the numerically superior Viet Cong force was routed.

Lt. Dooley entered on active duty in June 1965 and was last stationed at Ft. Carson, Colo. He arrived overseas in January of this year.

The lieutenant graduated in 1959 from CHLS and received his commission from the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, where he received his BS degree in 1964, and was a hockey star.

Congressman Horton Urges Nationwide Observance of 10th Anniversary of 1956 Hungarian Revolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, a decade has passed since the world awoke to discover the startling news that the courageous people of Hungary had struck a sudden, though unfortunately not fatal blow, against the Communist presence which had oppressed them since the end of World War II. Outgunned and finally deceived by Soviet armed forces, those gallant Hungarian men and women still chose to cast aside all regard for their personal safety to register their opposition to a system which had made their country a satellite of the Soviet Union.

On the seventh day of the 1956 revolt, a news correspondent wrote from Budapest that:

> It is doubtful if the Soviets have ever churned up such hatred anywhere, anytime.

By October 29, 1956, after days of pitched battles between armored tanks and Hungarian students armed with stones and Molotov cocktails, the streets of Budapest were red with the blood of its citizens, and sadly, still Red with the continued imposition of Communist military and political power.

The response of the American people was magnificant. We came to the aid of the revolt's victims by providing medicine, food, and sincere welcome to the thousands of refugees who came to these shores. Many of those refugees have made significant contributions toward making this a better America. But few indeed, if any, have forgotten their former countrymen who daily labor under the Communist system, unable to enjoy the blessings of a free society.

The Hungarian patriots gave the term "freedom fighters" true meaning and the world must not forget what those thousands of fallen heroes accomplished. While their revolt was an unsuccessful one, they gave the world a true example of courage and sacrifice in the name of freedom. Let those of us who have freedom learn to love and cherish it as those martyrs of 1956 surely cherished freedom for Hungary.

Mr. Speaker, I have far more than a commonplace interest in the anniversary of this revolt. I serve as chairman of the board of the American Citizens' Committee to Commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution. In this capacity, I have tried to reawaken the American people to the realities of life in Eastern Europe under the boot of totalitarianism.

This coming weekend and during the week following, I will be attending commemoration ceremonies both in Washington and in my home community of Rochester, N.Y. In fact, I have invited Dr. Andras Pogany, U.S. president of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Federation, to be my guest at the Rochester commemoration dinner on Saturday, October 29. I think it is important that other Members of Congress and that all Americans participate in some way in the commemoration of this landmark of human history.

In our land of abundance, it is too easy to push aside memories of hardship and persecution which men and women in other nations experience day after day. We cannot allow ourselves to forget how many millions of people in the world look to our country as their best and last hope for freedom of life and thought.

But my words and those of my colleagues in Congress are powerless by themselves to brighten this hope unless they are heeded by our fellow Americans. Thus, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our countrymen to take part in some way in remembering the events of 10 years ago in Hungary.

Frank Chelf

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret the decision of my beloved friend and colleague, the able, distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, Congressman

Frank Chelf, to leave this House were for so many years he has served with shining ability and outstanding distinction.

His career is typical of our great country in that he worked his way from the ranks to one of the highest offices within the gift of the American people.

His keen alert mind, great ability, his industry and diligence, his deep interest in the peoples' cause, the vigor and unselfishness of his service, the graciousness and charm of his personality, the depth and gentility of his friendship and his great patriotic impulse and devotion to his constituency and Nation have all combined in enabling Frank Chelf to make a memorable contribution to this body.

He will leave us a great legacy of what devoted service and true friendship really mean, and he will be missed in this body in which, for so many years, he so brilliantly served with sparkling wit, sterling leadership and lofty Americanism.

Like other members, I especially prize his warm friendship which I have had the privilege of enjoying for so many years, and I know that other Members have the same feeling toward Frank, whose loveable, human qualities touched so deeply in our daily lives and helped so much to make our services in this great body such a rich experience never to be forgotten.

His departure from the House will leave a great void here, but it will give him the opportunity that he has sought to devote more time to his family and friends and to resume his civilian interests and pursuits.

In whatever he undertakes, I know he will be very successful, and I wish for him and his devoted family many more years of good health, prosperity, and happiness, and hope that we will have the opportunity to see him from time to time to renew our warm friendship with one of the finest gentlemen who has ever served in the Congress.

Victory for World Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the majority of Americans I am sure will not agree with the President's recently announced policy of lowering controls on trade with the Communist bloc and that the United States would help finance such trade if they are permitted to see and hear all the facts and if they are permitted to learn the full implications of this tragic administration policy. My statements to the House of Representatives on October 17 and October 18—beginning page 26087 and 26346 of the Record—contain many facts and comments bearing on this problem.

A column written by Dumitru Danielopol has just come to my attention and I wish to present it for reading by my colleagues.

It is heartening to note that the vital issues involved in this business of Red trade are being brought to the attention of the American public by alert commentators such as Dumitru Danielopol. I highly recommend for reading his comments "Victory for World Communism."

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit the column from the October 12 Aurora Beacon-News for inclusion in the Record.

Dumitru Danielopol Comments: Victory for World Communism

Washington.—Without moving a muscle, world communism may have scored a major victory on Oct. 7, 1966.

That was the day President Johnson announced that he is ready to accept the Red stranglehold on Eastern Europe.

To those who fled communism and lived for the day it would be destroyed, Oct. 7 was a shameful surrender—but not unexpected.

President Johnson has hinted at this for a long time. His policy of "building bridges" to Communist leaders of Eastern Europe was evidence.

In his speech to editorial writers in New York, the President said:

"Our task is to achieve a reconcilation with the East—a shift from the narrow concept of co-existence to the broader vision of peaceful engagement."

He left no doubt what this meant.

"Our purpose is not to overturn other governments," he said.

"Our policy must reflect the reality of today—not yesterday."

How long ago was "yesterday"?

The men who lead the Communist tyrannies of Eastern Europe were part and parcel of the Stalin grab for power in the late 1940's.

What the President proposes is that the United States cooperate closely with thugs and murderers who used every criminal device to hammer out the "reality" of today's Eastern Europe.

Mr. Johnson spoke not one single word about freedom or independence or self-determination for the peoples of Eastern Europe.

All the proud phrases of 20 years are apparently now in the garbage can.

In the name of "peace," the President has abandoned moral principle.

"We shall work with the East to build a lasting peace," he says.

How reminiscent of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. On his return from Munich where he took part in the surrender of Czechoslovakia to Hitler in 1938, Chamberlain declared:

"We have peace in our time."

One year later the world was engaged in the bloodiest war in history.

What is more shocking today is that President Johnson is literally trying to bribe the Communists to accept his surrender.

He says American dollars will flow into the Soviet Union and the satellite nations to bolster crumbling economies with much-needed credits. He announced orders to the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

U.S. tax dollars will also finance portions of an auto plant that Italy's Fiat company is to build in the Soviet Union.

It is interesting to note that not a week earlier—on Oct. 3—the Soviet Union signed a new economic cooperation pact with North Viet Nam to "consolidate the defense potential" of that country.

Similar agreements have been signed between Hanoi and the Red regimes of Eastern Europe that are now to receive U.S. credits.

It also is interesting to note that this new Johnsonian policy of "peaceful engagement" comes at a time when the Kremlin admits taking an active part in the Viet Nam war.

They are providing the jets and training North Vietnamese pilots. They are supplying Hanoi with modern anti-aircraft missiles and Russian troops to teach Vietnamese how to fire on U.S. planes. Their ships beat a steady path to Haiphong.

With elections knocking at the door, the Johnson administration is obviously looking for some kind of success. In New York, the President may have looked the wrong way.

Can the American people look kindly upon an administration which supplies the enemy with the means to kill American GIs?

Can the "Land of Liberty " turn its back on millions who have seen in America their last hope?

Can this country coldly finance regimes that are the antithesis of everything American?

We'll see.

Those Yankee Imperialists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the Communists profess great concern for "the people." They portray themselves as defenders against exploitation, as the wave of enlightment, as the helping hand.

But when the chips are down, when people really need assistance and need it fast, you will find the hand of help being extended by the non-Communist world—by the United States in particular.

This fact is becoming more frequently recognized in Latin America. It was particularly well stated recently in the Dominican Republic newspaper, El Caribe. I think my colleagues will find refreshing the following column by Jose F. Penson which appeared on El Caribe's editorial page October 5, 1966, under the headline "Those Yankee Imperialists."

Here is the article:

In the aftermath of the tragedy (Hurricane Inez) which has engulfed the Dominican people in mourning, united as a monolithic bloc in this moment of anguish, friendly and generous hands are giving help and moral support to our suffering people.

We have seen the response of the United States of America, of Pope Paul VI, and of those countries which have made common cause with us in our misfortune, offering their immediate help.

However, we were very much surprised to see that the first ones to answer our call for help were the "Yankee Imperialists," the "exploiters of the working class." Those same people that were bitterly attacked by the extreme left, and those same people at which no one now yells, "go home," were the first to provide help to a needy country.

We are very much surprised at the absence of Soviet and Chinese ships and aircraft loaded with clothing, medicines and food, since Russia, Communist China and the bearded Fidel Castro are so much interested in our country's destiny, they should have been the first ones to appear willing to help the needy people of our southern coast.

The worshipers of Lenin and the Mao-Tse-Tung, who so often have demonstrated on the streets of Santo Domingo, with their red flags and gigantic photographs, must have had to reflect at an obvious contrast. They must have noticed the many United States ships and aircraft operating in the coastal waters of Barahona, providing all kinds of help to the thousands of unfortunates, victims of Hurricane Inez. On the other hand not a single bit of help came from Russia or China, only silence and indifference, not even a word of sympathy and condolence has been heard on their broadcasts.

While the Dominican Communists are calling for the defeat of United States imperialism, and the establishment of the Russian or Red Chinese systems in our homeland, these so-called "yankee Imperialists," have undertaken the task of helping those who survived the tragedy which struck the area of the country.

The so much hated "Imperialist Gringos," who, according to the Communist propaganda exploit the peoples of Latin America, are rushing to aid the needy.

The Soviets, the Red Chinese, and the Cubans of Fidel Castro do not shed tears for the unfortunates, they do not care to soothe their wounds; they are not a bit concerned about these people's misfortune, but they do know how to poison the minds of men and women, who fall into their web of intrigue by telling them that "Yankee Imperialists" enjoy everything conceivable in the world at the expense of holding millions of Latin Americans as slave laborers.

This article must be short, so that the Communists can read it; so that those who have not yet noticed the contrast may meditate for a moment and see the enormous difference between the "liberators" from Russia and Red China and the "American Imperialists and exploiters."

When I happen to see Russian or Red Chinese aircraft carriers and ships on missions of peace and aid, when it does happen that Soviet planes and helicopters appear in the sky to offer the same help that the Americans are now providing, then, perhaps, I might start believing in the good faith of the Communists. But in the meantime I must continue to trust the "Yankee Imperialists and Exploiters."

The Contributions of a Great Congress to the Great Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

Tuesday, October 18, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, as your mighty gavel is about to bring to a close this 89th Congress, it is well to take a little time to review its accomplishments. Let us take stock so that posterity will know what we have done. At the same time we will point the way for the 90th Congress and future Congresses to continue to move forward doing those things we have not done and to improve upon those that we have done.

We have every right to take justifiable pride in the title that our courageous President, Lyndon B. Johnson, has applied to this Congress. I am sure that historians will agree with our President in calling it "a great Congress." And in the words of our able Speaker, this has been the "Fabulous 89th Congress."

Americans recall such outstanding Congresses as the 59th while Theodore Roosevelt was President; the 63d under President Woodrow Wilson; and the 73d under President Franklin Roosevelt.

The 89th Congress, I dare say, has surpassed them all, not only in the quantity of the legislation passed but, more important, in the quality of that legislation.

These bills, many of them already approved by the President and more of them shortly to be signed into law by him have deep meaning and great significance, not only to us here at home but to the entire free world.

One of the important lessons I learned during my early service here, under your guidance Mr. Speaker, and that of President Johnson, who then was a Member of this House, was that platform pledges were not empty promises to be run away from after election but were solemn commitments that we were required to fulfill to the utmost of our capabilities.

President Johnson has recommended to us more than 170 important bills, including what he calls 60 "landmark measures," all encompassed within the promise of our 1964 platform.

This Congress has passed more than 90 percent of those bills.

To quote our dedicated President:

> We ran on our platform. We got elected on our platform. We have enacted our platform. But even more important is what is in that platform.

I will briefly summarize these various matters.

PEACE

While striving to attain a better life and to make it available for all our fellow Americans at home, we are engaged in a struggle to achieve peace and freedom for our fellow men in a small southeast Asian country, far from our shores. This being one world, one small world, we know that to permit liberty to be destroyed anywhere in the world is but one step away from the loss of our own liberties at home.

None of us, in or out of Congress, least of all President Johnson, wants any war, limited or unlimited, declared or undeclared. We want no war anywhere, any place or any time. We want peace. We want peace for all people everywhere for all time.

Under the skillful stewardship of our Chief Executive, the pathway to peace has been kept open. Despite the misconception of the aggressors that our constant efforts to attain peace are a sign of weakness, we, nevertheless, pursue every avenue that may lead to the peace table. All that we ask is that all combatants lay down their arms and stop fighting. That does not mean that we will lay down our arms and let the enemy trample over us or our allies.

Sparked by the results of the recent election held in South Vietnam, a glimpse of light appears. In the midst of terrorism, a vast majority of liberty-loving people have set back, with ballots, not bullets, the forces which seek to dominate and enslave them. This was a significant advance in the struggle of the South Vietnamese for national identity and survival. They conducted a free election as free men and will establish a democratic constitution by democratic means. This is truly a great victory for the free world.

As President Johnson meets with our Asian friends in Manila, we pray that their joint efforts will cause the forces of oppression to desist and to negotiate an honorable and a just peace.

I have told my constituents and I tell them once more: I have complete confidence in our Commander in Chief, whom we elected as President of these United States; and I am sure that he will continue to exert every possible effort to bring about an early peace—a peace with honor and dignity, not only to ourselves but to all mankind.

I have told the people in my district, and I say again: All that the United States has done has been approved by the Congress of the United States, not once but many times, most of the times unanimously and the last time with only six votes against it. A poll of my constituents reveals that they approve by an overwhelming margin of 4 to 1.

The platform of the Democratic Party proclaims:

> Peace should be the first concern of all governments as it is the prayer of all men . . . We pledge unflagging devotion to our commitments to freedom from Berlin to South Vietnam . . . We will oppose aggression and the use of force or threat of force against any nation.

This is the will of the American people and of the free people all over the globe.

CIVIL RIGHTS

I relate peace to civil rights. They go one with the other. Law and order is basic to peace. Peace results from contentment. There can be no contentment without law and order. Law and order must be founded upon justice and equal opportunity.

I emphasize equal opportunity, not superior opportunity. Equal opportunity is meaningless to those who will not help themselves. We must help those who cannot help themselves. The rest are entitled to be assured only of every opportunity to do for themselves that which we do for ourselves.

We continue to strive to fulfill our promise:

> We are firmly pledged to continue the Nation's march toward the goals of equal opportunity and equal treatment for all Americans regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.
>
> The time has come now for all of us to understand and respect one another, and to seek the unity of spirit and purpose from which our future greatness will grow—for only as we work together with the object of liberty and justice for all will the peace and freedom of each of us be secured.

We can accomplish this high purpose by stamping out lawlessness. Liberty is not license. None has the right to take the law into his own hands. Everything we seek can be accomplished within the law—changing, amending, repealing and enlarging as may be essential.

Accordingly, we enacted new voting rights laws correcting unjust literacy and voter qualification devices and improving methods of registration of voters. The civil rights theme ran through much of the legislation we considered, including immigration, education, housing and community facilities.

IMMIGRATION

The arbitrary quota system was finally eliminated from our law. No longer do we ask where do you come from but what can you do.

ERADICATION OF POVERTY

The war against poverty continues unabated. The Economic Opportunity Act, the Child Nutrition Act, the school lunch program, rent supplements, Teachers Corps, demonstration cities, minimum wage, aid to elementary and secondary education, loans to students, prevention of narcotic addiction, are only a part of our overall effort.

We admit that administration of some of these programs is not all that is to be desired. Only in a perfect world will we find perfection. We recognize our shortcomings and try to correct them.

EDUCATION

Eighteen bills dealing with all phases of education have been passed by this Congress with a total of $9,600 million invested in those programs. Compare that with six bills and a total of $5,800 million in all of the previous 174 years of our country's existence.

Let the money hoarders cry out against the financial deficits created thereby. I measure that against the untold, the immeasurable profits that our country and all its people gain.

The imaginary tax burden they claim we will pass on to our children will disappear into thin air as those same children earn many times more because of the education and skills we thus afford them.

HEALTH

Healthy minds grow in healthy bodies. And so we also looked to the physical well-being of our people.

When we hear some pennypinchers scream, we are sure they do not know that our Public Health Service was first set up by our Federal Government in 1798.

This Congress initiated and expanded 24 major health programs at a prospective cost of about $8,200 million as against 17 measures and $10 billion in all of the prior 88 Congresses.

Heart, cancer, and other dreadful diseases have been attacked by allocating more than $1 billion to battle their causes and to conquer these major killers.

Education and training of doctors, nurses, specialists, and technicians have received our attention.

CONSERVATION

Good minds in good bodies require good places in which to live and to play.

To accomplish that, the 89th Congress has passed 27 bills to conserve and beautify our great land. We intend to leave to posterity at least as good as we inherited.

OUR CITIES, OUR TOWNS, OUR VILLAGES

This is one big country made up of many parts, all interdependent.

We devoted our energies to all by enacting good housing and mass transit bills, not overlooking bills to clean up our air and our water and to make more water available.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

We enacted bills to protect our people against deceptive practices in merchandising with a truth-in-packaging bill. A truth-in-lending bill is yet to come.

Child safety, traffic safety, tire safety, and auto safety bills were enacted, as well as others to protect our people against unfair and dangerous practices.

We gave the banking agencies of government new tools with which to do a better job in supervising, regulating, and policing our financial institutions in order to better protect the public.

We increased the insurance on deposits in banks and savings institutions from $10,000 to $15,000 per account.

LABOR

We have again demonstrated our belief that a prosperous country is dependent on that vast group of men and women who earn their keep by dint of hard work day in and day out.

A living wage in decent and safe surroundings is our goal.

We have improved our labor laws, not in every respect as urged by union leaders, but we have made progress.

Minimum wages have been increased. More men and women have been covered by the law.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Almost 20 million beneficiaries of social security have had an increase in their monthly checks.

Three hundred and fifty thousand persons over 72 years of age have been included within its beneficial provisions.

Medicare and medicaid are now law.

We still have not done the full job. We will continue to try to improve the provisions of that law in the next Congress.

PROSPERITY

Our country is prospering as it never has in our history. We intend that it shall so continue.

The scaremongers continue to cry "wolf" about inflation and deficit financing.

I remember well the day when a dollar bought more than it does today. I remember better, however, that in those days I did not have the dollar.

Although consumer prices have increased since 1963 about 5½ percent, incomes have increased 17 percent.

Our people today have more purchasing power and, although spending more, they are also saving more and that without giving up any of the necessities of life.

Do not misunderstand me. I believe all of this is good but at the same time I think we can and we will do even better.

VETERANS

During the 89th Congress, we enacted a veterans benefit bill which will provide educational opportunities, home loans, hospitalization for non-service-connected disabilities, job counseling and placement and preference in Federal employment for veterans of service after January 31, 1955. This legislation will give benefits to our soldiers serving in Vietnam similar to those provided for veterans of World War II and Korea.

During the 88th Congress, we enacted legislation to reopen lapsed GI insurance for disabled veterans. Many of us in the Congress fought to have this opportunity reopened for all veterans, but we have not yet been successful. During the 89th Congress, the necessary funding legislation for this program for disabled veterans was enacted into law.

We have also provided an approximate 10-percent increase in compensation payments to veterans with service-connected disabilities and an accompanying increase in dependency allowances paid to veterans 50 percent through 100 percent disabled and an educational allowance for their children. This increase brings these payments closer to the cost of living.

ISRAEL

In connection with legislation for the extension of the Export Control Act, I successfully sponsored an amendment declaring it to be the policy of our Government to oppose restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against countries friendly to the United States thus prohibiting U.S. firms from entering into agreements which would further or support the Arab boycott of firms dealing with Israel.

Both the Congress and the administration have continued to urge the United Nations to use its offices to establish peace in the Middle East. Our Government has also continued to supply Israel with arms in order to counter the Soviet arms shipments to the Arab countries. We will continue to do so until the Arabs cease their hostile activities.

MORE TO COME

Some of the unfinished business for the 90th Congress will include action on such matters as: Establishment of a National Eye Institute; truth in lending; expanding assistance to small business; improvement of administration of the antipoverty program; crime prevention; and implementation of the demonstration cities law; some regulations of the sale of firearms; establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping force; abatement of aircraft noise; providing civil service retirement after 20 years; removing the limitation on outside income for social security annuitants; establishing a Senior Service Corps to provide jobs for the aged; severance pay for ex-employees of the navy yard; a congressional charter for the Jewish War Veterans; recognition by the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration of the Italian-American War Veterans; abolition of the death penalty; a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives.

MY CONSTITUENTS' VIEWS

I worked and voted for the many bills and programs outlined by me. I am sure my constituents approve because I have always kept my fingers on the pulse of public opinion in my district.

By being with my people continually throughout my congressional district and always being available to listen to them, I am attuned to their thinking.

Nevertheless, this year I sent out 200,000 questionnaires, 1 to every family in my district. I asked 12 questions about matters of concern to me as their Representative.

The returns were most gratifying because, in every instance, the vast majority approved of my actions and indicated that they would have talked and voted precisely as I did if they had occupied my seat in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, it was a great privilege to serve under your inspiring leadership and I look forward to rejoining you in the 90th Congress—God willing and my constituents so voting.

My office in Washington will, as always, remain open to be of assistance to my constituents during the recess. All they need do is address their communications to me at the House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

I will continue to make myself available to them in my district. My local telephone in the district will continue to be manned 24 hours a day in order to take care of emergencies

Ohi Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, next week on October 28, persons of Greek descent will be celebrating throughout the world an important day in Greek national history. I should like to take this occasion to note the significance of Ohi Day, not only for persons of Greek descent, but also for all those who treasure liberty. The Greek people have long been noted for their love of freedom, in ancient times as well as modern times. On October 28, 1940, during World War II, Greece once again was challenged to submit to armed force, and as often before in history, and, as before, her leaders and citizens continued their proud tradition of defiance against those who would take away her citizens' precious liberty. In commemoration of that day, Ohi Day has become a day of national celebration and a reaffirmation of the will of the Greek peoples to resist tyranny.

Early in that year, Mussolini had begun a campaign of harassing their country. The Greek head of state, Gen. John Metaxax, was awakened at 3 a.m. on October 28 by a telephone call from Count Grazzi, the Italian Minister, who requested an immediate meeting with Metaxax.

Shortly afterward, Grazzi arrived and presented Metaxax with an ultimatum which demanded that Fascist forces be allowed to occupy "a number of strategic points in Greek territory." The ultimatum, which was to be answered by 6 a.m., declared any resistance would be met by the force of arms. At this point the following dialog ensued:

METAXAX. Then the communication is in fact a declaration of war?

GRAZZI. No, Excellency, it is an ultimatum.

METAXAX. It is tantamount to a declaration of war.

GRAZZI. Of course not, as I believe you will give the facilities my government requests.

METAXAX. Ohi! (No!)

This single word of defiance, "ohi," soon unified the nation and aroused the Greeks' national pride and honor. October 28 has therefore become Ohi Day for Greeks around the globe. On that day, Greece reminds the world that tyranny may be stopped by any nation that possesses the will to defy evil. Greeks everywhere are to be proud of their traditional love of freedom which Ohi Day proclaims to all nations and all men.

Position Papers, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, we are on the threshold of a great national election for the Congress of the United States. The entire House of Representatives must face the people to account for their stewardship of the trust this Nation has placed in them. The future course of our Nation at home and in the world will be affected by the decision of the people on election day.

YEAR OF DECISION

The national issues this year are: Vietnam and the direction of our foreign policy; the high cost of living and inflation; high interest rates; and lawlessness in our streets.

These are the issues which the Democratic administration and the overwhelming Democratic Congress have been called upon to meet. The extent to which they have succeeded is a fair question for each person to ask as they vote this year.

VIETNAM—SYMBOLIC OF LEADERSHIP GAP

I do not look upon the war in Vietnam as a partisan political issue, but it does symbolize the difficulties we are experiencing in the handling of our foreign affairs. My position is to support the negative aspects of the President's policy in Vietnam. That is to say, I agree with him that we must stop Communist aggression, and we must back and protect our men who are fighting in Vietnam. I do not agree with nor do I fully understand the positive aspects of the President's foreign policy. I cannot see, nor can I justify, his refusal to use our Nation's economic power to the fullest to bring this war to an end. The recent action of the administration in demanding the right to continue aid to nations dealing with North Vietnam is to my mind something that can well be misunderstood around the world.

The President has failed to unify our country behind the war: first, because of the lack of credibility in the accounts of what we are doing there; and second, because of the deep split in the Democratic Party into two wings generally called "hawks" and "doves." It is the President's responsibility to unify his party and our Nation behind the effort we are making.

I believe that we should engage in quiet, effective diplomacy in our search for peace. We should seek an all-Asian peace conference and not a conference at Geneva, dominated by large Western powers. We should establish a goal of winning the war in Vietnam and explain our commitments in southeast Asia fully to the American people. We should remain ready and willing to negotiate. We should be using the armed forces of South Vietnam to a greater extent. We are making this a totally American war, and I believe that it would be more effective if the war were made more and more a South Vietnamese war.

The real question arising from Vietnam is what have we learned as a result to establish a policy to deal with the next war of "national liberation." It is not a reassuring sight to see a NATO dissolving in Europe and no new ideas to take its place. Our real needs in the world today are stability in Saigon and constructive diplomacy in Washington.

INFLATION: WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The issue of constantly rising prices is one that bothers all Americans. It affects all Americans. The growing inflation threatens the prosperity which we are now enjoying. This is the result of wasteful Government spending and the refusal to live by the sound rules of economics. For years the administration has continued to spend vastly more than it takes in. This year, the President insisted on giving the American people both guns and butter. The results can be seen both in the cost of items in the supermarkets and the constantly declining stock market. A loss of confidence has resulted.

There is only one true cure and that is to cut the cost of the Great Society. This domestic spending can and must be cut. We should not start new Great Society programs while we are fighting a war in Vietnam. We should hold down and cut Great Society programs now in existence. We should trim the Federal budget of all departments and agencies. This can be done. The prime example is our agricultural programs which spend billions of dollars for food subsidies. At a time when we are facing a world food shortage, the need for these programs is questionable. We should be taking a completely new and fresh look at our farm programs. In my opinion, billions of dollars could be saved and the consumer-taxpayer and farmer benefited.

POSTELECTION TAXES

It is well known in Washington that the President is waiting until after this year's election to ask for a general tax increase. I, for one, will not support such a tax increase unless and until the President cuts the spending I have outlined and it becomes clear that further steps are necessary. The people do not want additional taxes and, in my opinion, they are not necessary.

HIGH INTEREST, HIGH PRICES, HIGH TAXES

The question of higher interest rates affects every person buying a home or car, any person who wishes to borrow money for his personal needs or business purposes. This administration has deliberately and intentionally forced interest rates up to the highest levels in history. They sponsored legislation which placed Government securities on the market in large amounts which pay 6-percent interest. This has dried up much of the normal sources of money for our banking institutions.

The failure of the President to take steps to cut spending has left those with responsibility no choice but to force up interest rates to combat inflation. The main attack on higher interest rates is a cut in domestic and unnecessary Federal spending.

WHO WANTS RIOTS?

Lawlessness in our streets bothers us all, but again, the administration gives no direction to the American people or points them in the wrong direction.

The Attorney General, chief law-enforcement officer, has yet to come up with a single proposal which might do something to control and end unlawful demonstrations and riots in our streets, or to control the ever-increasing crime rate across our Nation. While showing great imagination in the field of civil rights legislation, he seems unable to think of anything that might protect the majority of our citizens from the lawless use of our streets. The Vice President for his part cries out that he could "lead a good riot himself." Just imagine the reaction of those Negroes—the vast majority, indeed—who have remained lawful and stayed away from the riots. They are faced with the fact that the Vice President has indicated they have done the wrong thing.

THERE IS NO EASY WAY

I share the Nation's concern over the lawless elements that have crept into the civil rights movement under the title of "Black Power." To me, black power signifies an attempt of some civil rights leaders to seize control of the civil rights movement. I think it would be a mistake, as some have advocated, to repeal the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which contains basic voting right guarantees for all citizens. This is an overreaction. To my mind, it is clear that our Negro citizens are entitled to equal opportunity but that his advancement will come by merit and not through violence. The overwhelming majority of the Negro people realize this clearly.

RETURN TO BALANCED GOVERNMENT

This year more than ever we need a balanced government in Washington, a Congress that can truly keep a check on the Presidential power. No matter how benevolent that power may appear, it is a danger to our system and a step toward one-man government.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CHANGE ON ELECTION DAY

The Republican Party offers checks and balances instead of a blank check. Our people are choosing more than a representative in Washington this election day. They are choosing a way of life and the way of the future of our country. Their choice should be one of which they will be proud.

Toward Nuclear Sanity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the New York World Journal Tribune commends President Johnson for his concern over the possible proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The President's nearly constant preoccupation is finding a path to an honorable settlement in Vietnam, the newspaper says. But it adds that he has wisely given a generous measure of attention to what in the long view poses a far deadlier threat to mankind.

It is encouraging, the newspaper comments in an editorial, that the President managed in discussions with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to get the topic of a nonproliferation treaty out of cold storage.

This is, of course, a matter of crucial importance to ours and coming generations. In order to share the World Journal Tribune's observations with my colleagues, I submit its editorial for the RECORD:

TOWARD NUCLEAR SANITY

There can be little question, even among his political opponents, that finding a path to an honorable settlement in Viet Nam is President Johnson's nearly constant preoccupation.

But he also has wisely given a generous measure of direct attention to what, in the long view of history, poses a far deadlier threat to mankind—the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The remedy is as obvious as it is remote: American and Soviet agreement on a treaty that could be written under U.N. auspices and applied to the world. If the two giants can agree, that will be an operative majority right there.

So it's encouraging that President Johnson, in a wide-ranging discussion with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, has managed to get the topic out of cold storage for re-examination.

Official comment has been guarded, indicating little if any forward movement. The old snags remain. There is the sticky issue of West Germany's nuclear role. There are problems of inspection and enforcement under a nonproliferation treaty. There is the puzzle of what to do about nose-thumbers like Red China and France, who insist on gong their own nuclear ways.

Yet the mere fact that Washington and Moscow are giving the entire question new and serious study is a matter of no small significance.

One never knows when or why the Soviets may budge on an issue after years of stubborn resistance. But the possibility should never be foreclosed—certainly not in areas where, in a mix of internal and external pressures, self-interest may impel the Soviets to change their minds.

The U.S. should not overlook any opportunities to help speed the process.

Soviet Rejects Offer of U.S. Clergy To Send Jewish Prayerbooks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as one who has been very much concerned with the problem of religious freedom, and perturbed by the situation in the Soviet Union where the opportunity for worship is denied, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues the recent decision by the Soviet Union to reject the offer by a group of clergymen representing several faiths, of Jewish prayerbooks for distribution to the Jews of the Soviet Union.

I have worked on this matter with Rabbi Arthur Schneier, of the Park East Synagogue, and protested with him and his congregation, anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

An article on the rejection from the New York Times on Friday, September 30, follows:

SOVIET REJECTS OFFER OF U.S. CLERGY TO SEND JEWISH PRAYERBOOKS

(By John Cogley)

The Soviet Government's Committee on Religious Affairs has declined an offer by three American clergymen to supply liturgical books for use by the Jews of the Soviet Union.

The group offered to supply 10,000 siddurim, or prayerbooks, to meet the devotional needs of Soviet Jews. The offer was made to the Committee on Religious Affairs last June. The response, dated Sept. 21, was thanks, but no thanks.

In a letter to the clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Harold Bosley, minister of Christ Church, Methodist, the Rev. Thurston Davis, editor of the Jesuit weekly, America, and Rabbi Arthur Schneier of the Park-East Synagogue. First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, I. Bubnov, said that the offer had been misdirected. It was "not pertinent to the scope of responsibilities" of the Religious Affairs Committee, he said.

He said that "printing of religious books in the U.S.S.R. is handled by religious organizations themselves."

An authority on Soviet affairs agreed yesterday that, as far as it went, this statement was correct but that it left much unsaid.

There are frequently severe practical difficulties to be overcome before publishing arrangements can be made, he noted.

The letter to the three clergymen stated that religious books in the Soviet Union were regularly published in adequate quantities. "According to available information," a prayerbook and a religious calendar for Jews will be printed in the Soviet Union in the "nearest future," it said.

Last January, the clergymen who made the offer visited the Soviet Union. They reported upon their return that four and five Jewish worshipers were often forced to share the same battered prayerbook.

Father Davis said yesterday that the promise in Mr. Bubnov's letter that new reading matter would soon be supplied to Jewish congregations was encouraging.

In this connection, the September 28 issue of the Christian Century, an ecumenical weekly, has a very interesting article by Ronald I. Rubin, entitled "Tisha B'Av in Moscow," which follows:

TISHA B'AV IN MOSCOW

HOW IS IT IN RUSSIA?

(By Ronald I. Rubin)

In July of this year I toured the Soviet Union. As a political scientist, I went to see the country firsthand, to talk with its youth and perhaps acquire background for my classroom descriptions of communism. As an Orthodox Jew, I hoped to check on the authenticity of press reports of the past few years regarding Soviet anti-Semitism. Though my observations of political society in the U.S.S.R. may in general have been hurried and fragmentary, I feel that my conclusions on the observance of Judaism there are based on reliable evidence. During my two-week sojourn I spoke with Jews in three cities—Minsk, Leningrad and Moscow. The most poignant experience of all was the Tisha B'Av I spent in Moscow.

For some 2,500 years Tisha B'Av has been Judaism's national day of mourning. It originally marked the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem—first by the Babylonians in 586 B.C., then (on precisely the same day of the year) by the Romans in 70 A.D. Now it has come to symbolize all the misfortunes and disasters suffered by the Jews throughout their history. It has all the characteristics of the "shiva," the period of mourning for the dead. Prohibited on Tisha B'Av are eating, drinking and laughter, even the traditional handshake of greeting in the synagogue.

Normally Tisha B'Av falls in July or August of the Western calendar year. This year it was observed on Tuesday July 26. In Moscow I attended Tisha B'Av services at the Central Synagogue—one of three in the area. (The others are in the suburbs; together the three serve some 500,000 Jews, about 10 per cent of the total population of the area.) Though the Central Synagogue stands less than a ten-minute walk from Red Square, Moscow's chief tourist attraction, the taxi drivers who took me there on my four visits all had difficulty in finding the site—8 Arkhipova St. Since the drivers were friendly enough, I concluded that their inability to find the synagogue at once was due not to prejudice but to the fact that this part of the city is little known.

The synagogue is a fairly large, plain building with a yellow exterior, its white entrance colunms reminiscent of Greek Renaissance architecture. It fronts directly on the street, which like most Russian sidestreets I found to be virtually devoid of automobile traffic. When I attended services in the chapel on July 24 I asked about the cracks and holes in the chapel ceiling. I was told that repairs were under way, and indeed a painting scaffold clung to the front of the building.

NIGHT OF MOURNING

Tisha B'Av services began 8:30 on Monday evening in the main sanctuary. Present were from 150 to 200 men. In the balcony seat sat a few women (since Orthodox Judaism recognizes only certain prayers as incumbent on women, they are generally excused from actual attendance at the synagogue, and when they do come they sit apart from the men).

Most of the men at the services that night were elderly, mainly, I would judge, in their 60s and 70s, though one told me he was 96. Their clothes were threadbare, as indeed were those of the average man I had seen on the streets. The few young men present seemed less able to follow the service than their elders; apparently Hebrew was unfamiliar to them. Instead of the traditional skull cap, some of the young men wore square Tashkent hats—a type of headgear, imported from Tashkent, much in style in Moscow this year.

The synagogue was dimly lit, in accordance with the ritual of this day of mourning. On the platform in front of the sanctuary were several low, unadorned benches—the type of bench used by Jews during the period of mourning for the dead. Recognizable by his attire—black hat and coat—was bearded Israel Aryeh Levin, chief rabbi of Moscow.

For one accustomed to praying in Western synagogues, certain features distinguished the Moscow service. The most telling difference was the scarcity of prayer books. I watched old men stoop over attempting to make out the print in prayer books held in the hands of others. I saw others reading from books disfigured, kept intact by tape. A few had Israeli-made books, identifiable by their small size and distinctive covers.

Prayers for the Tisha B'Av service are not contained in the standard prayer book; recited are special Lamentations, including Jeremiah's bleakest phrophecies. Even fewer worshipers had the Lamentations than had the regular prayer books. Yet the paper-covered Lamentations book I had with me had cost only 20 cents in the United States. Three or four men shared the book during the service; one bent from the pew behind to look over my shoulder. Another, an elderly man seated beside me, stroked the little volume fondly.

Another difference from the accustomed Western service lay in the fact that many of the men present—about one-third, I would estimate—did not join in the prayers at all. Why was this so? For some, it was obviously lack of prayer books; for others, lack of knowledge of Hebrew. One of the few young men present—a boy apparently in his late teens—knew only the "Kaddish," the memorial prayer for the dead. The farther from the front, the fewer there were who followed the service, and toward the rear worshipers engaged in whispered conversation.

Still another contrast I noted was the conscious setting apart of certain worshipers from the rest of the congregation. For instance, Israeli diplomats followed the prayers from an area at the front right side of the sanctuary, where the seats were placed perpendicular to the rest. Was the seating arrangement perhaps designed to make personal contact difficult between Israeli and Russian Jews?

Nevertheless, actual recitation of the prayers resembled that in Tisha B'Av services I had attended elsewhere. The Job-like melody, the dimmed lights, the old men straining eyes and heart, the torn or missing prayer books created in my mind an image of mourning and death. When the 90-minute service had ended I offered my prayer book to one of the old men who had shared it. Obviously afraid to accept it openly, he look about to see if anyone was watching, then slipped it into his inside pocket.

EAGER FOR INFORMATION

Outside the synagogue a group of worshipers gathered around me, conversing in Yiddish and Hebrew. Ours was not a casual conversation; they sought earnestly for information about Jewish life in the United States and Israel. How many Yeshivas (religious schools) are there in the two countries? Did I know the whereabouts of this or that relative in Brooklyn or the Bronx? Are young American Jews religious? Are the infants circumcised in to the Covenant of Abraham? What about religious divisions within American Jewry? (A week or so earlier a group of Reform rabbis from the U.S. had visited the synagogue; apparently the Russian Jews have but a vague idea about divisions in the U.S.)

There have been no public classes in Hebrew for many years, yet one man in his late 60s told me in fluent Hebrew that he eats meat only on Jewish holidays; the rest of the year he eats only dairy products, fruits and vegetables because kosher meat is either unobtainable or impossibly expensive. Usually the only kosher meat available at any time, I was told, is poultry. Several people told me that of all the Jews in Moscow only the chief rabbi regularly eats kosher meat.

When I returned the next morning for the remainder of the Tisha B'Av service I found even fewer people present. As the prayers ended I felt the synagogue thinking that here was surely the most meaningful place on earth to observe Tisha B'Av, to reflect on the despair and courage that have marked its commemoration by Jews for 2,500 years.

Adm. John N. Toumbas, Foreign Minister of Greece, Addresses United Nations General Assembly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, on October 3 the distinguished Foreign Minister of Greece, Adm. John N. Toumbas, delivered an important address to the United Nations General Assembly. I ask unanimous consent to include his address in the Record at this point:

Address by His Excellency, the Foreign Minister of Greece, Adm. John N. Toumbas, to the General Assembly of the United Nations, Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. President, it is with particular pleasure that I congratulate you in the name of the Greek Delegation and my own, for your election to the high office of our Organization, that of the President of this Assembly.

The pleasure I feel is all the greater since my congratulations are extended to the distinguished representative of a country with which the Greek nation has been maintaining close relations for many centuries. This is attested by Herodotus, the father of History.

Our peoples, although separated geographically, have had since long ago the occasion to know and esteem each other. We are sure, Mr. President, that we shall find in you all the qualities of firmness, wisdom, tactfulness and experience that we have learned to appreciate in the Afghan nation.

I would like also to ask the Italian Delegation to be kind enough to convey to the outgoing President, H. E. Amintore Fanfani, the gratitude and the appreciation of the Greek Delegation for the manner with which he carried out the heavy duties of the President of the General Assembly at its XXth session. During that session, President Fanfani confirmed the qualities that all of us, and in particular we the Greeks, neighbours and friends of his country, had recognized in him long ago. Mr. President,

In the face of an agenda containing nearly a hundred items, most of them of substantial importance, one is tempted to wonder whether this multitude of questions is a sign of prosperity and vigor or rather a sysmptom of weakness and lack of stamina of our Organization.

From a short review of past performances one is led to assert that a lot has already been accomplished by the United Nations in their various fields of competence, notably in the social, economic and humanitarian fields, as well as in those of education, the liberation of peoples, the enhancing of human dignity and the protection of human rights. Yet, much remains to be done. There are in particular certain problems of an urgent character which cannot be ignored without impunity, such as the problems of decolonization as well as those of economic, financial and technical assistance to the developing countries.

As far as decolonization is concerned, we are indeed happy with the results already achieved. They are all to the credit of our Organization, since they have brought about the creation of a great number of new, independent nations, with whose cooperation we are deeply gratified.

My country is happy to greet today the admission to the United Nations and the participation in our work of a new country in the Western Hemisphere, Guyana. We extend to it our sincere congratulations and our best wishes of progress and prosperity.

On this occasion, I would like to tell the Delegation of Indonesia how pleased we are to see it taking again its place in the works of our Organization.

EMANCIPATION IS ESSENTIAL

Nevertheless, we do not forget that other peoples in other parts of the world are still waiting for their emancipation. In this context the questions of Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa are foremost amongst those requiring a speedy solution in conformity with our principles. Until the principles of our Charter have been fully applied and enforced, none of us can claim to have a clear conscience.

Only three of the eleven territories placed under trusteeship on the morrow of the founding of our Organization, still remain under this status. It is, therefore, quite inconceivable that the mandate over South-West Africa should be—even nominally—the same as created by the League of Nations, about forty six years ago.

These situations, as well as other forms of interventionism and absolutism, such as apartheid, belong to the past and must be considered today as obsolete.

Greece, which has a long history of struggles for freedom and human dignity, for national independence and self-determination, shall continue, within the limits of its possibilities, to support every constructive and reasonable measure aimed at the universal acceptance of the principles, ideals and high moral values of our civilization.

In the economic field our Organization has displayed an increasingly intensive activity in the framework of the United Nations Development Decade. The work of UNCTAD and the imminent creation of an Organization for Industrial Development will give, I am sure, a new impetus to this collective effort. But we must not forget that in our time of stunningly rapid scientific and technological progress, the rhythm of evolution in all manifestations of human life is much quicker than it was thirty, or twenty, or even ten years ago. This is particularly evident in the economy of developed countries and it is proved by precise statistics. It constitutes an additional factor tending toward the increase of the gap between the standard of life of the developed countries and the developing ones. This gap instead of narrowing, is continually growing and we find it more and more difficult to fill.

Without underestimating the difficulties inherent in every form of assistance in the framework of a cooperation as well advised and close as possible between industrialized countries and others which are at a less advanced stage of development, I do not hesitate to say that the possibilities of assistance and cooperation in this regard are far from exhausted.

In this context, I would like to remind you of the words used during the recent session of the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General, who spoke of our "disappointment with aid to developing countries" and who, while searching for the reasons of, tried to find remedies to this problem.

Increased and more intensive efforts are needed both of the industrialized nations and the Third World in view of the insufficient results of the development decade.

It has been often underlined that the main effort the essential effort—in other words the determining factor—must come from the developing countries. My country's experience proves that this is correct.

On the other hand, the two parties must act in full cognizance of the fact that such a cooperation corresponds from the very outset and, even more in the long run, to their mutual and reciprocal interest.

The application of science and technology to development and multilateral economic assistance, particularly in the field of financing, are indispensable to blunt shocking differences persisting between some countries and others.

International aid is only a manifestation of human solidarity, a way to combat poverty and misery, a means of eradicating the causes of resentment and bitterness, of preventing eventual outbreaks of hatred and revolt.

Every one of us has a clear duty towards humanity, towards his own country, towards the order and peace of the world, towards the social and economic progress of the international community, to do his best to contribute to the improvement of existing conditions, those very conditions that might prove damageable to humanity as a whole. The common interest of us all, great or small, rich or poor, is in this respect one and indivisible. We must do everything in our power to prevent the erosion of the foundations of international peace, whose uncertain and precarious character we must always bear in mind.

Although this question is not on our agenda, it is hardly possible to ignore the conflict of Vietnam which constitutes a menace to world peace. This conflict is the principle source of the uneasiness and apprehension that we feel with respect to the international situation. It constitutes the most serious obstacle to all efforts undertaken to resolve other problems of primary importance, such as disarmament. It is also responsible for the revival of certain characteristics of the cold war which one had thought for ever discarded and abandoned.

I have no intention of embarking upon the details of this question, but I cannot conceal the disappointment felt by my Government and the Greek people that the repeated efforts of the United States and certain other governments, as well as the efforts of personalities of international stature, for the cessation of the conflict have found no response on the other side.

NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT REQUIRED

We are convinced in Greece that the problem of Vietnam must be brought as soon as possible to the table of negotiations, on the basis of the Geneva Agreements of 1954, with the object of finding a peaceful, just and equitable solution.

Greece, who, not so long ago, met with a similar form of armed subversion, one guided and supported from outside, and who succeeded, thanks to the precious support of our Organization and the assistance of the United States, to safeguard her independence, her sovereignty and territorial integrity, Greece who has had a sad experience of the sufferings caused by such interference, cannot but feel a profound sympathy for the people of Vietnam.

This is an additional reason why we have followed and continue to follow with particular solicitude and appreciation the efforts undertaken in this matter by our distinguished Secretary-General. This is why we lend him our full support.

Trying to end the din and clangor of arms by arms themselves is not always easy. But it is much wiser and more humane to stop the use of armed force by negotiations. This is what is demanded by the great majority of world public opinion and it is our firm hope that those who are opposed to negotiations will not be late in realising the disaster in which their insistence in their intransigence and in their fanaticism can plunge not only their own peoples but also the entire international community.

The Vietnamese question is one of those cases which force us to realize that in the political field the results achieved up to this date by our Organization are still considerably short of what the peoples in whose name the United Nations was founded had the right to expect.

But it is this very situation which imposes on all of us, in the name of humanity, which we are called upon to serve, the duty to express frankly and without restraint our pressing wish for a peace that is just and in conformity to the principles and ideals of our civilization.

Even if we were to accept the theory that the Vietnamese question could not easily be dealt with within the United Nations due to the fact that certain parties to the dispute are not members of this Organization, there are still plenty of other problems which for many years have been pending before our Organization without being solved.

This lack of proper and effective action makes itself painfully felt every time pending problems have a potential impact and repercussions, direct or indirect, on international peace. May I only mention the problem of the re-unification of Korea and the question of Southern Rhodesia.

One should not forget that for reasons I prefer not to analyze here, there are nations like for instance Germany, which remain still divided.

The Greek Government expresses the sincere hope and ardent wish that the re-unification of these nations will be accomplished as soon as possible through peaceful and democratic means by the application of the sacred and inalienable right of self-determination.

The re-unification of these nations would not only constitute a positive contribution towards international peace and the well-being of these peoples which, today, suffer the painful consequences of division. It would at the same time eliminate the sources of conflicts which could easily lead to war. The lesson that History teaches us is that the division of States is in itself a cause of war.

The failure of our Organization to find solutions to political problems is closely related to its inability to elaborate and to institute a mechanism which would allow it to honour effectively its responsibilities as guardian of international peace and security. Twenty one years after its foundation the United Nations looks as if it had at its disposal nothing but temporary palliatives, sometimes even improvised as a means of tackling emergency cases of threats against peace.

PEACE A COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility for the maintenance of peace is, according to the Charter, a collective responsibility of all members of the Organization. However, one would seek in vain a single case of expression of adequate collective manifestation of such responsibility by practical means or measures. To consider but a single aspect, the financial one, the peace-keeping operations were undertaken by our Organization, but the number of those who carried the financial burden is far short of the totality of its membership.

I have no intention to go into the history of this problem. It is well known that this state of affairs has nearly shaken the very foundations of our Organization. Fortunately, reason finally prevailed and an interim arrangement was agreed upon. However, one year has since elapsed and the question has not yet found its final solution. Voluntary contributions intended to cover the deficit of the United Nations finances were made only by those who in the past had regularly fulfilled their obligations towards meeting the expenses of peace-keeping operations.

A Committee of highly qualified experts has examined closely the finances of the United Nations.

This Assembly will have an opportunity to consider the remarks and recommendations contained in the Committee's report.

Another Committee, the Committee of thirty-three has deliberated for more than two years on the financing of the peace-keeping operations. This Assembly will be able to profit from these deliberations and the conclusions which could be drawn from them.

We are thus in possession of all elements necessary to proceed to the research of a final solution to the question of financing peace-keeping operations.

While making this effort, we should keep in mind that the sums paid for such operations constitute in the last analysis an insurance premium for peace; a premium which is minimal in comparison to the risk covered by such operations; a premium which we all have a compelling interest to pay in order to avoid horrible sacrifice of human life and destruction of property that would result from war.

It is equally of primary importance that a mechanism be set up to serve as an effective instrument for the maintenance of peace. This is a task which the United Nations should have fulfilled long ago. For us, it is our duty towards the peoples we represent here to bring this task to its rightful conclusion.

As far as Greece is concerned, it is well known that, while faithful to the principle of collective responsibility for the maintenance of peace, she has not neglected, with her limited possibilities, to contribute to all the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations. Moreover, we have hastened to give a voluntary contribution after the arrangement made last year for the settlement of the deficit of our Organization. Suffice it to remind that the participation of Greece in the financing of the United Nations Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has reached 4,450,000 U.S. dollars. This amount represents more than 8% of the contributions pledged up to this day and 7.5% of the total expenses of this Force. This contribution places Greece immediately after the United States and the United Kingdom, at the same level with the Federal Republic of Germany.

DISARMAMENT MUST BE PURSUED

While speaking of the necessity for the United Nations to establish an appropriate mechanism for the maintenance of peace, we are not overlooking another imperative duty of this Organization, the realization of universal disarmament.

The problem of disarmament and the formulation of wishes for its attainment tend to become a more or less routine habit of the speakers who take this floor.

The General Assembly has been dealing with this problem for more than twenty years. The scope of the problem and the importance of the benefits that would result for mankind from the conclusion of an agreement as complete as possible are such, that no delay, no adversity should discourage us in the pursuit of our disarmament effort.

The recent past has proved that solutions are attainable whenever the political will is forthcoming. I am referring to the Moscow Treaty on the partial banning of nuclear tests. This precedent which inspired so many hopes to humanity should not remain an isolated case. Although one could not expect that an agreement on general and complete disarmament, comprising a system of effective control, is imminent, it does not appear to be beyond the immediate possibilities that substantial and concrete progress could be made on certain points under discussion, especially in respect of collateral measures.

This is what the world, what all the peoples represented in this Assembly expect from us. But this crucial and imperative task rests primarily with the states which, owing to the importance of their military force, have a special and increased responsibility in the questions of peace and security. It is to the political will of these states and the determination of their leaders that we appeal. Our support of their efforts, they may be sure, will be both prompt and constructive.

My intervention in this general debate would be incomplete without a brief reference to a task, specific in our opinion, which is imposed on the member-states of this Organization by the Charter as well as the relevant Resolution of the General Assembly. It is the task of promoting, as far as possible, the ties of understanding and cooperation between nations, beginning, naturally, by those living in the same geographic region.

The Greek Delegation had last year the opportunity to inform this Assembly of significant progress leading to better contacts, and to the expansion and reinforcement of relations between Greece and her neighbors.

I am pleased to add, today, that further steps have been made since then towards the same direction. Greece and Romania have recently signed a series of bilateral agreements, which open new perspectives not only for the complete re-establishment of the friendly links traditionally existing between the two nations, but also for a close cooperation in various fields of international activity.

Greece is firmly determined to consider the differences in the political and social systems as constituting no obstacle at all to the establishment of normal and progressively more advanced relations with other countries. She has proven this at an early stage in the case of her relations with two of the neighboring Balkan states, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

With regard to relations between Greece and Turkey, I am pleased to inform this Assembly that the serious difficulties, which had arisen in Greek-Turkish relations during the last years, are now the object of a common and thorough consideration.

I am not going to enter into details. But I feel I have to dwell for a while upon one of the problems which we discuss with our Turkish neighbors, as this Assembly had dealt with it at some considerable length, during its XXth session.

I am referring to the Cyprus question, on which, after a long discussion, the General Assembly adopted last year a Resolution which, inter alia, recommended the resumption of the Mediation initiated by the Security Council.

Unfortunately, it has proved impossible to reopen the road of Mediation. But new efforts could well be undertaken towards the same end, according to the 26 March 1965 report of the Mediator of the United Nations, Dr. Galo Plaza, and to the similar recommendations repeatedly addressed by the Security Council to all interested parties. The same suggestion is also made by our distinguished Secretary-General at the end of Chapter IV of the Introduction to the Annual Report on the Work of the Organization.

It is within this framework and in this spirit that my Government initiated contacts with Ankara. After an exchange of preliminary views, the two Governments—and I quote from a communique published simultaneously in the two capitals last May—stated that "inspired by a sincere desire to facilitate a peaceful and agreed settlement of the problem of Cyprus and to improve their relations, they have decided to proceed to contacts and an exchange of views on the question of Cyprus and on the Greek-Turkish relations as a whole.

Three weeks later, on 9 June 1966, after two meetings I had in Brussels with my Turkish colleague, a second communique stated—and I quote again—that "we had agreed to initiate confidential dialogue in order to facilitate without delay the solution of the question of Cyprus etc."

These exchanges of views started a while ago with the consent of the Government of Cyprus. They are pursued without interruption, at a regular pace, which however is somewhat slow, because of the difficulties inherent in the problem of Cyprus and the other questions affecting the relations between the two countries.

By this exchange of views were are trying to help find a solution to the problem of Cyprus. This effort of ours, we are convinced, takes fully into account the aspirations and the wishes of the people of the whole island—Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots and others—and is determined and delimited by the fact that Cyprus is an independent country, member of the United Nations. The two Governments are endeavouring to find the foundations of a just and equitable solution, which would be in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the wishes of the people of Cyprus, which would ensure a lasting peace in our region of South East Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean.

Needless to add that my Government has entered these talks with the best of good-will and the best good faith. And I am confident that I may expect similar feelings and intentions from our Turkish interlocutors. Under these circumstances we permit ourselves to hope that our efforts may well lead to positive results.

Before concluding, Mr. President, I would like to stress that as in the past, Greece, true to the ideals and principles which have inspired and guided her through the centuries, will spare no effort in contributing her part for the maintenance of Peace and Justice.

Remarks of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg., September 28, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT B. DUNCAN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I think that many of the Members would appreciate the remarks made by Vice President Humphrey during his visit to the campus of the University of Oregon on September 28. I think that it is a very well stated explanation of our policies in southeast Asia.

Remarks of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg., September 28, 1966

Woodrow Wilson once said that "every man sent out of a university should be a man of his nation as well as a man of his time."

Certainly this university has striven to produce men and women both of this nation and of this time.

I doubt that there has been a major issue or problem which has not in recent years been entered in depth—far beyond normal research and teaching—by the University of Oregon. I know of your international studies programs and the recent conferences you have held on the problems of 20th century society.

And I am particularly cognizant of the fact that the University of Oregon has taken a leading role, among all our colleges and universities, in its participation in the war on poverty.

This university was the first in the nation to enter into a contract for a Job Corps training center.

The idea for Project Upward Bound—a program to help deprived high school graduates get a college education—first came from the University of Oregon. Your President, Arthur Flemming, is chairman of the National committee of educators who are now helping to organize a long-range Upward Bound program.

You also maintain a regional training program for Project Head Start, which I believe is perhaps the single most impressive and successful program in our entire war on poverty.

I know that your campus has been one of the most productive in our country of Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers.

And I have been especially impressed by what I have learned about your Honors College . . . about your planned School of Community Service and Public Affairs . . . and the interdisciplinary program in Asian studies which you have established to aid your graduate program.

Today, on this campus which has so concerned itself with the surrounding world, I would like to discuss what certainly must be the single greatest present-day concern of all of us: our national involvement in Asia, the Pacific and Vietnam.

To those who live near the Pacific, it should be no surprise that we in the United States find ourselves involved with the peoples of the Asian and Pacific world.

Our involvement is not new.

We have been a Pacific power from the days of the New England clipper ships in the late 18th century.

Three times in this generation we have committed our resources and our young men to military conflict in Asia and the Pacific—against Japan in World War II; in defense of Korea in the last decade; and in Vietnam today.

Today we have two objectives in Asia: To help the nations of that part of the world maintain their independence and to help them build strong and progressive societies.

Neither of these objectives can be achieved so long as those who preach militant force and aggresison have reason to believe that force and aggression can succeed.

Asia is of critical importance to us.

Three-fifths of the world's people live in Asia.

One Asian country—Japan—has led all countries in its rate of economic growth in the last decade.

In India, we see the most daring contemporary experiment in applying the principles and procedures of democratic government to a vast, tradition-minded and diverse nation.

In Asia today we find a new surge of interest in international cooperation—in new multinational ways of building strong, independent societies.

We have recently witnessed the formation of the Asian Development Bank, the conference of Asian and Pacific nations in Seoul, and the revival of interest in the Association of Southeast Asian states.

But these hopeful signs remain jeopardized so long as Communist aggression and subversion continue.

For almost a decade aggression and subversion have been directed against the Government of Vietnam.

We have seen in Vietnam the application of the so-called "war of national liberation"—a new and sophisticated form of warfare that threatens the aspirations of all Asian peoples.

This new warfare is one in which the leaders cannot be located . . . in which the sources of supply cannot be easily cut off . . . in which the enemy forces are not all outsiders, but also indigenous troops . . . in which signed truces do not halt the struggle.

The challenge today—and not only in Asia—is to prove that the "wars of national liberation," if resisted, cannot succeed.

Today there can be no doubt that we stand behind our commitment to the defense of Vietnam, and that we have the will to endure as well as the will to resist.

Nor is there any doubt today of our determination to fight "the other war" in Vietnam—the struggle of the Vietnamese people for political self-determination, and for economic and social justice.

We know—and the present South Vietnamese government knows—that overwhelming military power alone is not an adequate response to the wars of national liberation.

Despite the terror, harassment and aggression mounted by a determined enemy—both from within and without—the South Vietnamese people have made progress in building schools and hospitals, in strengthening their economy, and in modernizing their agriculture.

Most important of all, they have progressed in creating truly representative political institutions. The elections held this month for a constituent assembly show not only the emptiness of the Vietcong's claim to represent the popular majority of the Vietnamese people—but also a recognition that the social revolution needed in Vietnam must rest on a solid, popular political base.

The progress of the Vietnamese people—and of all Asian peoples—will be threatened so long as the war in Vietnam continues. We persist in our efforts to bring it to a negotiated settlement.

Last week Ambassador Arthur Goldberg addressed himself to the proposals made earlier by U.N. Secretary General U Thant. He made our position clear.

In return for a reduction or cessation of infiltration by Hanoi, we would be prepared to suspend the bombing of North Vietnam.

We are prepared to see the National Liberation Front represented in peace negotiations. The role that they might play in the future political life of Vietnam can be worked out by the Vietnamese themselves.

We have no desire to establish a permanent military presence in Vietnam. We stand ready to withdraw our forces as others withdraw theirs.

We favor international machinery—either of the United Nations or other machinery—to insure effective supervision of withdrawal.

We support the Geneva Agreements—including the section banning formal foreign alliances. We therefore would support a truly neutral Vietnam, just as we supported the Agreements of 1962 calling for a neutral Laos.

If a just settlement can be achieved in Vietnam—which only awaits the response of those who presently wage aggression—the leaders of Asia can turn their efforts toward bringing social justice and economic progress to their peoples.

In both settling the immediate conflict in Vietnam and in confronting the long-range problems of Asia, the guiding principle to be followed was enunciated last week at the United Nations by a distinguished Asian statesman, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines: That Asian peoples are under "an inescapable obligation to devise Asian solutions to Asian problems."

If Asians take the initiative in organizing to defend their independence and stability, American power—President Marcos has suggested—should remain as an "umbrella" extending over non-Communist Asia, but need not remain deeply involved militarily on the Asian land mass itself.

Though we know that the militancy of Red China may delay the implementation of President Marcos' plan, we also know that in the long run his advice is sound.

There need be no fear that America seeks a permanent military stronghold in continental Asia.

Our hope for Asia is what Asians hope for Asia.

We seek only to help Asians in their tasks of nation-building . . . in their wars on poverty, ignorance and disease. We stand ready to assist them in their efforts to achieve regional cooperation.

While doing so, we seek and will continue to seek to build bridges, to keep open the doors of communication to the Communist states of Asia, and in particular Communist China.

We shall persevere and explore means of communication and exchange, looking to the day when the leaders of Asian communism—as their former colleagues in Europe—will come to recognize the selfdestructiveness and wastefulness of their present bellicose policies.

As we Americans strive to deal with the immense problems—and the promise—of a vibrant, modernizing interdependent Asia in the years ahead, we will be called upon to show special qualities of mind and spirit and understanding as a nation.

We will have to learn far more about Asian history and Asian cultures than any of us now know.

We will need more than nodding acquaintance with the critical issues that absorb the attention of Asians.

We will have to learn to speak and read Aisan languages.

We will have to become more sensitive to the differences among Asian nations as well as their similarities.

Finally, we will have to learn to suppress our national enthusiasm for quick solutions.

Asia's problems are extraordinarily complex and intractable: They will be there for a long time to come, and we should force ourselves to practice some traditional Asian patience.

With patience and perspective—with compassion and humility—we can live to see the hopes of Asian peoples fulfilled.

And in that fulfillment, our own peace and security will be strengthened immeasurably.

Congressman Kupferman Reviews His Legislative Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, with the 89th Congress running hard to wind up the 2d session by the end of this week there follows an analysis of some of my work in the House of Representatives since my arrival with appropriate references to the Senate and executive branch.

Although elected on February 8 of this year I could not be sworn in until February 23 so my congressional eye view dates from that time.

The following is a partial list of legislation I have sponsored in several major areas of American life.

Bills I have introduced would:

NOISE POLLUTION

Establish an Office of Noise Control within the Office of the Surgeon General and would provide funds on a matching-grant basis for financing the first comprehensive Federal, State, and local assault on the problem of noise, from whatever source—H.R. 14602. I am very encouraged by the nationwide reception and international response to my noise-pollution bill and several statements.

Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to prescribe rules and regulations to abate aircraft noise—H.R. 17252. The Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on October 12 during which I testified on my noise-control legislation.

I am pleased to note the growing awareness of the need for noise control and strongly feel we can no longer delay in attempting to find the solution.

AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of air or water pollution—H.R. 18095. I submitted a statement before the Federal Power Commission hearing on October 4 in connection with Consolidated Edison's application to obtain additional natural gas for fuel purposes in order to reduce air pollution in New York City.

Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to give States and local governments the incentive to proceed with their own programs of water pollution control by providing that they would be reimbursed when Federal funds become available for that purpose—H.R. 13627.

Require States in the process of formulating water quality standards to include specific provisions for the control of water pollution from boats, vessels and marinas—H.R. 16938.

Substantial water pollution control legislation has been passed this session, authorizing a $3.6 billion program over the next 4 years designed to help States and localities build sewage treatment plants and take other necessary steps to clean up our Nation's rivers, lakes and other waters.

Senate bill, S. 3112, authorizing grants under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1965 for maintenance of air pollution control programs, was signed by the President October 15.

NARCOTICS

Authorize pretrial civil commitment, in lieu of criminal prosecution, for medical treatment and probationary aftercare of those charged with narcotics offenses. The option for civil commitments, however, would not be offered to those who sell drugs for resale—H.R. 13762.

Authorize the appropriation of $15 million for grants to the States and local governments to construct and operate treatment and rehabilitation facilities for drug abusers—H.R. 13763.

Establish a Federal-State two-thirds, one-third matching grant program to provide support for State and local programs aimed at rehabilitation of the addict—H.R. 13764.

Modify the now-mandatory prison sentence imposed on addicts to permit Federal courts greater discretion in the employment of probation and sentence suspension and program of parole. Key provision—to end the existing 5-year minimum sentence imposed upon narcotics addicts, while mandatory sentence for narcotics sellers would remain unchanged—H.R. 13765. Similar bills recently became law.

CRIME AND PUBLIC PROTECTION

Inhibit ability of car thieves to dispose of stolen autos by merely driving or trucking vehicles across the border or shipping them overseas, by requiring all persons to show satisfactory proof of ownership to the Customs officials, of any vehicle they wish to export. The bill would also make it a Federal offense to use the mails to sell master keys, which are available for most makes and models, to unauthorized persons—H.R. 16657.

Secure the gains promised in previous civil rights legislation with the Civil Rights Law Enforcement Act of 1966, to guarantee the equal right to serve on juries and thus prevent possible criminals from escaping justice because equal rights were denied—H.R. 13332, H.R. 15535. I testified on this bill before the House Judiciary Committee—House passed Chairman CELLER's bill with this provision on August 9.

Amend the United States Code to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited drug products and otherwise potentially harmful items—H.R. 16391.

ALCOHOLISM

Establish an Office of Alcoholism under the Surgeon General which would administer a program of matching grants to the States and local governments, would administer a program of research, training, and demonstration projects to universities and other institutions, and would coordinate various alcoholic programs presently conducted by different agencies—H.R. 14197. Unfortunately, the House will not pass legislation to control alcoholism this session, but the President has now recognized that the need to provide assistance for facilities and control of this dreadful disease is critical.

MEDICARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income that a senior citizen may earn while receiving benefits under the Social Security Act—H.R. 14408.

Extend the medicare application deadline for additional coverage—H.R. 14198. Enrollment date extension became law April 8, 1966.

Amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow medical deductions for those 65 and over in addition to medicare—H.R. 15213.

TRANSPORTATION

Amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act to authorize grants on a temporary basis to assure adequate commuter service—subways, buses—in urban areas and would increase the existing limit on the grant funds which may be used thereunder in any one State—H.R. 14843.

Permit a State to elect to use funds from the highway trust fund for the purpose of urban mass transportation—H.R. 14844. Legislation establishing a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation was signed by the President on October 15.

Three hundred million dollars over a 2-year period was aproved to aid mass transit. I was present at the signing ceremony at the White House and received from the President one of the pens used.

PENSIONS AND TAX REFORM

Establish a Federal system of reinsurance for private pension plans which would operate to provide worker protection much the same as is presently provided through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for deposits in savings banks—H.R. 17590.

Amend the Internal Revenue Code to permit tax deductions for those who are self-employed and who wish to contribute to pension funds—H.R. 15246. Similar bill, known as H.R. 10, passed the House.

Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to give capital gains tax treatment to authors similar to that already given to inventors—H.R. 14903.

EDUCATION

Provide a tax credit against income tax for education expenses incurred for an education above the 12th grade for any individual for whom one has a dependent obligation or for himself—H.R. 18288.

Implement the Florence Treaty Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific, and cultural materials—H.R. 16054. Similar bill became law.

Permit the American Academy in Rome to receive additional bequests and legacies to enable it to continue its work in America and Italy by authorizing an increase in the total amount of property it may hold—H.R. 15502.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Call for free elections in South Vietnam with U.N. supervision—House Concurrent Resolution 803.

Urge the U.S. delegation to the U.N. to present a plan for the creation of a world peace force at the next session of the General Assembly—House Concurrent Resolution 714.

Establish a U.S. Committee for Human Rights to prepare for U.S. participation in observance of 1968 as International Human Rights Year—H.R. 14164. Testified on my bill August 11, before subcommittee, House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Similar bill passed Senate.

GENERAL

Establish a joint congressional committee to make a preliminary inquiry to determine the need to reopen the investigation of the facts and circumstances of President Kennedy's assassination—House Concurrent Resolution 1023.

Establish a National Commission on Public Management—H.R. 17332.

Preserve and develop the historical site of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. As did Senator EDWARD M. "TED" KENNEDY, I introduced a bill to include Plymouth Rock National Memorial as part of our national park system—H.R. 15840.

Designate the fourth Sunday of September of each year as Interfaith Day—House Joint Resolution 1171.

Amend the Constitution to guarantee equal rights under the law for women—House Joint Resolution 1073.

Prohibit any change, other than restoration, in the design of our Capitol—House Joint Resolution 1024.

Provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as National School Safety Patrol Week—House Joint Resolution 932.

In a statement in the House I urged that labor explore the feasibility of "strike-work" agreements as a substitute for strike situations affecting the public, such as with transit, newspapers, and airlines, which have recently caused great inconvenience, general business loss, and harm to New York City and the Nation.

CONCLUSION

It has been a privilege to be a part of the latter half of the 89th Congress, 2d session, to represent the 17th Congressional District of New York, and to have an opportunity to commence and further some constructive programs. Hopefully, I shall be able to continue to try to bring them to fruition.

University Building Named Evins Hall

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT A. EVERETT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago Tennesseans paid tribute to our distinguished colleague, Representative Joe L. Evins, by staging Joe L. Evins Day—a day-long celebration which honored him for his attainments and for the dedicated manner in which he has served the people of his congressional district.

The festivities were highlighted by an afternoon ceremony held on the campus of Tennessee Technological University where Dr. Everett Derryberry, president of the university, paid tribute to him, to Governor Clement, to four former Governors of the State, and to former Lieutenant Governor Jared Maddux.

During the course of the proceedings, it was announced that various campus buildings would be named after each of these distinguished Tennessee statesmen. One of the dormitories was named Evins Hall.

As a part of this ceremony, Prof. T. W. Kittrell read a brief citation in praise of Joe Evins, and under unanimous consent I ask that this citation be printed in the Congressional Record as follows:

Joe L. Evins . . . Evins Hall

Joe L. Evins, a native of DeKalb County, Tennessee, has achieved a distinguished career in public life. He attended Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, received the A.B. degree from Vanderbilt University, and LL. B. degree from Cumberland University. He then became a member of the legal staff and Assistant Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, a post he held until 1941.

He resigned from the Commission to volunteer for military service and was in the Army four years, including two years in the European Theatre of Operations, attaining the rank of major. He received the Democratic nomination for the State Senate from the 12th Tennessee Senatorial District while serving in the Army overseas but declined to accept the nomination during the continuance of the War.

Elected to Congress in 1946, he has become one of the most influential Members in Congress, serving as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations of the U.S. House of Representatives, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, Chairman of the House Select Committee on Small Business, and Chairman of the Speaker's Personnel Committee. He also has served on the Committee on Veterans Affairs and the Committee on the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy.

Congressman Evins was a delegate to four Democratic national conventions and served as Tennessee State Democratic Campaign Manager in 1964. An active supporter of higher education, Congressman Evins has assisted Tennessee Technological University in obtaining Federal grants totaling $2 million since January 1, 1965, including funds for construction, student scholarship programs, the Upper Cumberland Center for Economic and Resource Development, and for the strengthening of technical and scientific curricula.

In addition to his support of higher education, Congressman Evins has been concerned with the problems of small business, the operation of such independent agencies as the Tennessee Valley Authority, and especially with seeking new approaches and solutions to the problems involved in the emerging concept of Appalachia.

In appreciation of his service to Tennessee on Capitol Hill in Washington, it is fitting that a dormitory unit in the Capitol Quadrangle on the campus of Tennessee Technological University be named Evins Hall.

Congressman Stratton Reports to the People of the 35th District of New York on the Accomplishments of the Second Session of the 89th Congress

SPEECH

OF

HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 14, 1966

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, in these closing days of the second session of the 89th Congress I take this opportunity to report, as I have each year, to the people of my district on the accomplishments of this session.

Though this has been one of the longest sessions of Congress in an election year, our accomplishments have not been as impressive as were those of the first session. Nevertheless we have passed some significant bills, we have presided over the discharge of our commitment to freedom in South Vietnam, and we have endeavored to insure that the disruption of our national economy resulting from that conflict is as little as possible.

THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The conduct of the war in Vietnam has naturally dominated all our actions in this session. We have provided the armed services with all they have asked for in terms of weapons and other support for Vietnam. In spite of individual criticism both in and out of Congress, both parties have fully supported our commitment there. When the chips were down in votes for or against the funds essential for continuing our Vietnam operations, only 7 to 10 out of the combined total of 535 Senators and Congressmen were recorded in opposition. Spending for the Vietnam war today is at a rate of some $1.5 billion a month. Yet we have reached this sizable rate, and have put almost as many troops in Vietnam as we had in Korea, without anything like the disruption to our normal civilian economy that occurred then.

As a fairly senior member of the House Armed Services Committee I have had the privilege of following developments in Vietnam closely, on a day-to-day basis, with full access to classified military information. Our committee is briefed regularly on the war. And all members of Congress have had many chances to meet with the President and the Secretary of State to discuss all aspects of this conflict. I doubt whether any Congress has ever been kept more fully informed, or has been more regularly consulted on any military operation of our country.

Last Easter I had the privilege of visiting South Vietnam as chairman of a special investigating subcommittee of the the House Armed Services Committee. Our subcommittee inspected most of the major combat areas. We came back most impressed with the job our troops are doing and with the very high level of their morale. We were encouraged with prospects for the future, and deeply impressed by the fine performance of Ambassador Lodge and General Westmoreland. Our formal report on our trip reflected this optimism and made a number of concrete suggestions for further improvement. These suggestions were very warmly received by the President, with whom I conferred personally, and have already been mostly implemented by Secretary McNamara at the direction of the White House.

A number of groups in our district expressed an interest in seeing the color slides of Vietnam I took during our trip, and over the past several weeks I have shown them repeatedly around our district.

All of us, I am sure, share the hope that the continued success of our Armed Forces arms in Vietnam, the encouraging start towards a more representative government made in the September 11 elections, and the forthcoming Manila conference may soon bring some positive response from Hanoi to the admirable peace proposals made recently in the U.N. by Ambassador Goldberg.

Vietnam is far and away the most important matter with which Congress has been, and must continue to be, concerned. As one who served 6 years on active Navy duty in World War II and again in the Korean war, I have followed this present struggle with deep conern. As your Congressman I have devoted a very substantial portion of my time and energies during this past year to carrying out my responsibilities with regard to it, in the light of my own experience and service in the Far East.

MAJOR LEGISLATION ENACTED

Because over the years I have kept the people of our district posted regularly on pending legislation by newsletter, weekly newspaper reports, and regular radio and television comments, it is not necessary to go into great detail in reviewing here the major pieces of legislation enacted in this session. Let me instead just run through them briefly:

A Vietnam GI bill of rights—which I had cosponsored in the 88th Congress in somewhat different form; a broad new program of water resources research; an increased program of help to local communities to fight water pollution; pension increases for disabled veterans and their widows and orphans; providing limited social security benefits for persons over 72 not previously covered by social security; a bill to outlaw dognapping and provide more humane treatment for dogs and other animals in medical research; a broad program of automobile safety standards; a new program of highway safety; a new Child Nutrition Act—which I also cosponsored—to continue the popular school milk program and add an experimental breakfast program for needy children; legislation to extend the time for eligible senior citizens to apply for medicare—which I cosponsored; cheaper and faster mail service to our troops in Vietnam; a new Federal Department of Transportation; pay increases both for service personnel and for government civilian employees; a pay increase for teachers serving overseas in schools for children of American service personnel—which I also cosponsored; legislation guaranteeing access to information in government files; continued operation of heavy airlift squadrons of the Air National Guard, like the one at Schenectady; and a bill to postpone the removal of two excise taxes for 2 years to meet increased costs of the Vietnam war.

SOME BILLS STILL IN PROCESS

Several other important measures are still in various stages in the legislative process, and may be enacted into law before this session concludes. Among these are a new bill of rights for military reservists, preventing a merger of the Guard and the Reserves and also giving full status to National Guard technicians; legislation—which I was largely responsible for initiating—to put reasonable cost limits on the New York State medicaid program; a new minimum wage bill—I supported efforts to give a larger exemption to small businesses, and to exclude farm employees—and repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit for business, which I opposed. Some of these measures may be enacted before we finally adjourn; most, including a bill to increase social security benefits, will be deferred until the start of the new 90th Congress.

REJECTED BILLS

Other measures of interest to our district have been rejected by Congress this year. Whether they will be revived next year is problematical. Among these are the Dodd anti-gun bills, the proposed 4-year term for Members of Congress—which I opposed—and the 1966 Civil Rights Bill. I did, however, join in cosponsoring as a separate bill a provision introduced by Congressman CRAMER, Republican of Florida, originally as an amendment to the civil rights bill. It would make it a Federal crime to move in interstate commerce with intent to start a riot. It has not yet been reported ou of commitee.

THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

Apart from Vietnam, the most persistent and important problem Congress has faced this year is how best to handle the economic impact of that conflict, in a word, inflation. With heavy expenditures occasioned by Vietnam, with businesses operating close to full capacity, with labor in short supply and unemployment at rock bottom, we have found ourselves with more money to spend and fewer goods to spend it on. More money thus competes for each item, and prices inevitably go up. For a time it appeared that limited measures might deal with this threat. President Johnson even suggested in his state of the Union message in January that this Nation could have both guns and butter, though his own budget did support that conclusion, and I seriously questioned the whole contention at the time. The only action taken to deal directly with inflation was taken by the independent Federal Reserve Board, which increased bank interest rates. That action led to the present high rates, though it also probably headed off, to be perfectly frank, an even more damaging inflation.

In any case, it became increasingly clear that if we were to fight inflation successfully we had to make sizeable cuts in non-defense spending. Thus I have crossed party lines repeatedly in this session to support 5 percent across-the-board cuts in appropriation bills, and have opposed spending programs I felt could safely be deferred, such as rent supplements, highway beautification, and participation sales, the last a measure which the President himself eventually abandoned for the same reason I did, that it could only make interest rates soar even higher. Near the end of the present session legislation was introduced to combat inflation by eliminating the 7 percent tax credit on business expansion and new machinery purchases. I opposed this bill, because it could not prevent inflation, I believed, and might well end up working in exactly the opposite direction. Even its proponents admitted it could not be fully effective until next year, and by that time we might need other legislation, depending upon circumstances at the time.

NECESSARY EXPENDITURES

Of course I recognize that while we must reduce nondefense spending during the Vietnam emergency, we cannot expect to eliminate it altogether. The biggest, question Congress has faced, therefore, has been to determine the priorities to give various nondefense spending categories. To sound the sentiment of our district I sent out some 12,000 questionnaires at the end of August to each home. The 12,000 replies we got back clearly indicate that fighting water pollution and education are the two areas where you folks least want us to make cuts. I have tried to govern myself accordingly.

We certainly do need to keep funds coming for the many water and sewer projects already under way or applied for in our area, a far larger proportion of which, by the way, have been approved than with most other congressional districts.

We need to continue to help schools and colleges in our district, as we have already done for Keuka, Hartwick, Eisenhower, Oneonta State and others.

We need to keep the Federal airport program in operation, so that communities like Cortland can get the kind of impressive Federal help in developing new air transportation facilities that Oneonta got earlier this year.

And we need to keep funds moving into the construction of senior citizens housing in communities like Geneva, Cortland, and Amsterdam, and push through to completion without delay urban renewal programs already started in Penn Yan, Geneva, Auburn, Oneonta, Norwich, and Amsterdam.

LOCAL PROJECTS

Throughout my service in Congress I have worked hard to make certain that people and communities in our district get their fair share of every available government program. Certainly we pay high enough taxes. But until recently upstate New York has not been getting a proportionate share of the benefits of programs which our taxes have been paying for. In the past few years, however, as a result of persistent efforts on the part of my staff and myself, the total number of projects coming into our district has sharply increased.

For example, we have just had two urban renewal projects approved for Penn Yan, totalling eventually almost $1 million. Amsterdam recently received a $3.1 million loan for a new housing program, geared especially to senior citizens. Oneonta received $158,000 of Federal help for a new airport. Eisenhower College in Seneca Falls has been awarded loans of over $2 million for new buildings. Hartwick College in Oneonta recently received a Federal grant of over one half million dollars for a new athletic center, and prior to that Hartwick had gotten help for a new library, new laboratories, and several dormitories. Oneonta State received a $600,000 grant for classrooms. Keuka College got a $900,000 loan for a new dormitory. Auburn received Federal help to improve and develop Emerson Park. Bainbridge, Greene, Weedsport, Port Byron, St. Johnsville, Romulus, Oxford, Owasco, and the town of Seneca in Ontario County all got impressive Federal help with vital water and sewer projects. Supplementary educational centers, with grants to keep them going, have been set up in Homer, Amsterdam, and Canajoharie. Head Start programs were established and funded for Geneva, Amsterdam, Cayuga County, Cortland County, Montgomery County, Auburn, Oneonta, Laurens, Milford, and Unadilla.

New post offices have been approved, and will be constructed, at Port Gibson, Milford, Cincinnatus, Worcester, and Sherburne, though in some instances problems involving exact sites are still being worked out with Post Office Department officials.

To sum it up, during the 2 years of the 89th Congress, Federal project funds coming into the 35th congressional district under all these programs reached the amazing total of $93,732,108.

STRATTON BILLS

Once again a substantial number of the bills which I have introduced in the House have been enacted into law in this session of Congress, either with my own name as sponsor or as a cosponsor. These include the concurrent resolution formally recognizing Waterloo as the birthplace of Memorial Day, which I sponsored personally and guided through to enactment. The following bills which I cosponsored were also enacted into law: the Vietnam GI bill of rights which I had cosponsored in the 88th Congress, the bill to increase the pay of teachers in overseas school for the children of service personnel, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, and a bill to authorize regular commissions in the armed services for male nurses, to help relieve the critical nursing shortage.

OTHER STRATTON ACTIONS

Not all important legislative activities in Congress involve the adoption of complete bills. Many might, for example, involve changes or amendments to other bills, the stimulation of legislation, and even the blocking of other suggested action. Some of my achievements in these categories during this session are listed below, and may be of interest to you:

First. As a result of a fight I led Congress blocked for at least 1 year efforts to begin an unnecessary $34 million project to extend the West Front of the Capitol, thereby covering up the last remaining visible portion of the original Capitol building of 1800. You may have seen an article I wrote which appeared in the Parade Sunday supplement for September 25 on this fight. I hope that the wide national interest the Parade article has stirred up may put a permanent end to this ill-advised project.

Second. Last year I persuaded the State Department and the White House to add Finger Lakes wines to their list of products approved for serving in formal government entertaining at home and abroad. Recently I made the further suggestion that one good way to strike back at General de Gaulle's efforts to undermine our American dollar would be to stop buying French products, thus denying DeGaulle dollars which he can then exchange for our limited gold supplies. I mentioned specifically French wines and champagne. I suggested New York State wines and champagne instead. The reaction, as you may have seen, was both instantaneous and worldwide. Within hours the French franc experienced its worst sellof since 1958. Huntley and Brinkley carried the story on nationwide television. Moscow radio attacked me personally for my proposal. And syndicated columnist Art Buchwald devoted an entire column to my idea. Whether these various comments were critical or humorous sallies was beside the point. What was important was that all the world was suddenly talking—and is still talking—about Finger Lakes wines and grapes. And Americans from coast to coast now are thinking twice before they patronize French wines, or any French products again.

Third. As a result of a fight I led within the House Armed Services Committee, Congress this year struck $3.3 million from the administration's defense construction bill, thus blocking a projected transfer of the East Coast Branch of the Defense Language School to the westernmost tip of Texas. This committee action not only saves the government a lot of money, but it also prevents, at least for the time being, a serious disruption in one of the weakest links in our defense chain, our capacity to train top military men to speak foreign languages.

Four. Early this year I joined in a successful bi-partisan fight to keep the school milk program operating at full tilt, in spite of the administration's efforts to end it. I was also the only New York Congressman to testify in person at a USDA hearing to raise the return for fluid milk to the farmer. In line with my urging, that boost was approved, bringing farmers today a top milk price of 11.5 cents a quart.

Five. As a result of my prodding, and detailed research I was able to do on the subject, the U.S. Department of HEW has delayed its approval of the costly New York State medicaid program, which goes far beyond what Congress ever intended. The House Ways and Means Committee has also reported out a bill putting reasonable costs limits of the type I had proposed on the New York program, thus keeping both the Federal and State taxpayer from finding himself committed to vastly greater costs for the program than anyone had ever anticipated. Actually, the Ways and Means bill does not go as far as I would have liked to see it go. But it is a start.

Sixth. I am glad to report that no effort was made this year to revive pressures to construct those big dams at Genegantslet and Davenport Center, which I had successfully opposed last year.

Seventh. In line with recommendations in our Vietnam subcommittee's report, the Defense Department has been moving rapidly to send our troops in Vietnam milk which tastes a whole lot more like fresh milk than what they were drinking when we were there.

Eighth. Congressman FRANK HORTON of Rochester and I have gotten preliminary Federal approval for a five-county planning district, under the Economic Development Administration, including Ontario, Yates, and Seneca counties in our district, and Wayne County in Mr. HORTON's district. This new pilot program has great possibilities for future development in the Finger Lakes.

Ninth. In cooperation with other local officials I protested strongly a month ago to the ICC and the Lehigh Valley Railroad their efforts to close down the Manchester freight terminal and throw hundreds of people into economic disaster. Besides protesting I also met personally with community leaders on the problem, and got the National Mediation Board to look into the problem and the ICC to send officials to Manchester to meet with local leaders. As a result of this action I am pleased to see reports that the Lehigh has now restored most of these jobs and is expected to restore others.

VOTING SUMMARY

On the basis of my votes in this session of Congress I have been rated at 54 percent, by the Americans for Constitutional Action, the highest rating for any New York Democrat, and at 40 percent by the National Associated Businessmen, Inc. in their "economy" rating, also—with Congressman OTTINGER of Westchester—the highest rating for any New York Democrat: If nothing else both ratings indicate that my votes have reflected the interests of my district and my own conscience, not narrow partisan considerations.

During this Congress I have been honored to receive the Pope John XXIII award from the American Committee for Italian Migration—ACIM—of the Albany Catholic Diocese, and the award of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to "one of those eminent members of the legislative and executive branches of the government who distinguished themselves academically and athletically during their undergraduate years at member institutions of this Association." I was also honored to be elected a Trustee of Eisenhower College, named to membership on the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy, and late this summer appointed as chairman of a select subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee to make a thorough study of the problems of anti-submarine warfare.

Let me conclude by just expressing my sincere appreciation to all the people of the 35th district for the opportunity they have given me to serve them here. It has been a fantastic privilege and honor. I have tried my best to serve them diligently and effectively. I am especially appreciative of the overwhelming response to my 1966 congressional questionnaire. I feel confident that many of the actions of this session can indeed go far to advance the interests of our district and the ideals and dreams of this America of the sixties.

A Letter From Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to include a few paragraphs from a speech given in Omaha, Nebr., on September 23 of this year by Mrs. Christine M. Kneifl to the Bishop Bergan Mercy Hospital Guild. The remarks below are from a letter written by a young man serving our country in Vietnam. His comments speak for themselves.

> I guess my question here is: "Why didn't our teachers tell us that co-operation has to be a two-way street?" These communists over here don't co-operate worth a darn. They poison their bullets and they sow the jungle trails with spiked boobytraps, and they slaughter our wounded. They throw bombs into our barracks and kill us while we sleep. They torture and dismember their own countrymen who refuse to go along with them. They don't talk peace because they don't want peace. They never have. They never will.
>
> This isn't what I was taught in school. They told me there that everybody wanted peace and more than anything else in the world. I've learned out here that this just isn't so. They told me down in the grades that if we Americans just helped everybody else out and didn't go around starting any wars, there wouldn't be any wars. This was a downright lie, as it turned out. What I want to know is: Why were we lied to?
>
> Finally, what's with these college professors and these university presidents who are stabbing us in the back these days? Don't they know that everytime they permit their campuses to be used for this "give blood to the Vietcong" rally stuff, and everytime they let their students out of classes to lie down in front of troop trains and burn their draft

cards, it encourages Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse-tung to prolong this war out here just that much longer? Don't they know this—or is it just that they don't care? But every single day this war is prolonged, more of us over here are going to get killed.

They told me back in school that treason consists of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Well, I can testify to two things right now: First, that the commies are our enemies, all right; and secondly, that these demonstrations back home give them one heck of a lot of aid and comfort. If this isn't treason, what is?

Now, I can't understand our college authorities permitting their students to help our enemies, but there is one thing I can understand even less: why the folks back home let them get away with it! After all, these colleges and universities are mostly tax-supported, aren't they? Why aren't our mothers and our father and our cousins and our neighbors out demanding that these friends of our enemies be booted out, whether they turn out to be students getting a free education at public expense when they ought to be over here helping us, or professors drawing fifteen-to-twenty-thousand-dollar-a year salaries to preach aid to communism and sick surrender to those who are trying to destroy us?

Legislation and the Handicapped

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

LEGISLATION AND THE HANDICAPPED

(Remarks of Congressman JOHN E. FOGARTY before the Conference on the Handicapped, Washington Hilton Hotel, October 7, 1966)

This program today dramatizes the partnership between the legislative and executive branches of the United States Government in cooperating with the private sector to better serve the handicapped of our country. My part of this Coordinator's meeting is to discuss with you the subject of "Legislation and the Handicapped."

You'll notice that I didn't use "FOR the handicapped," and for a very good reason. Legislation benefits all of us, the handicapped included. I believe it is safe to say that "what's good for the handicapped is good for America." Events of the past two decades certainly have proved this.

However, legislation of and by itself is just the first step. The Congress can legislate based on careful consideration of all factors after hearings aimed at pin pointing the needs.

But, the Executive Branch of the Government must then take this legislation and breathe life into it. The private sectors of our economy, together with state and local public bodies and agencies as well as willing volunteers must blend their cooperative efforts. The mass media must translate dreams and plans into news so that the people we want to better serve will come forward for available services. And counselors and private citizens must motivate the unmotivated so that they will come forth, however hestitatingly at first, and take advantage of opportunities. *Then*, the employers and fellow workers must be willing to accept these newly trained (or retrained) men and women as employees and fellow workers. Only then will the circle be complete which began with Congressional hearings, progressed to legislative action and executive approval, moved through the State capital down to where the client lives and where the jobs are, and really take effect.

In this ever widening circle of jobs for the handicapped, the Coordinators of the Executive Branch of our Government have rendered distinguished and valiant service in partnership with the U.S. Civil Service Commission and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. I *salute* you. I *commend* you. *But*, I *remind* you that the job is a long way from being done, else we would not be meeting here today in observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week which concludes officially tomorrow. However, the "Week" goes on 52 weeks of the year as far as I am concerned, as far as the President is concerned, as far as the people of this Nation are concerned.

Each year, as Chairman of the Subcommittee for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, I look at the funds they are asking for programs they are carrying out. I see new programs launched; I see more services reaching more handicapped people; I see signs of increases in the employment of the handicapped—and various other evidence that we are making progress.

But—compared to what our handicapped people need—I get very impatient about the rate of progress.

I believe that the Congress is quite willing to spend more to help the handicapped people of this country—but I can tell you also that the Congress is going to be insisting on more results and better results.

Please understand me: I know, and I appreciate, what has been accomplished—and it adds up to quite a lot. But as long as we are only rehabilitating some of the people who need your help—as long as we are employing a part of the handicapped people who need jobs—this country is not going to be satisfied with any partial solution to this immense national problem.

For example, last year's major changes in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act are going to make some very substantial improvements in what we can do in rehabilitation services, research, construction and many other phases of the public and private rehabilitation programs. This year the state rehabilitation agencies have twice as much Federal-State funds to provide services as they had two years ago.

In Federal employment I have watched, and appreciated, what is being done through the Federal Coordinators Program.

The expanded work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped unquestionably is helping to create a better climate for the hiring of larger numbers of handicapped people.

Last year the state employment services placed more handicapped people in jobs than in any year in history.

We have an organized national program, through the Office of Education, for training a lot more teachers of the handicapped.

One of the most successful and helpful programs the Congress worked on in recent years was the program of captioned films for the deaf.

This year the Congress made specific provisions in the law for a national program to bring complete library services to handicapped people.

We also passed legislation to create a National Technical Institute for the Deaf and the work is already under way toward creating such a special technical training facility.

We now are well into the operation of the Community Mental Health Facilities Construction Program and the provision of comprehensive community facilities for the retarded.

I could cite many more instances where the Congress, in the last few years, has given its wholehearted attention to trying to cope with the problems of our sick and injured and disabled people. For the most part, I am proud of what the Congress has done.

But I don't think Congress has completed its task—and I do not think that the public and voluntary programs of this country are yet in control of this national problem of disability.

For example, I do not think we have really begun to make full use of the vocational rehabilitation programs. I have felt for some time that we need to take a whole new look at how the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration goes about its business and what we can really expect if their programs and their potential were fully comprehended and completely exploited. Last year our Appropriations Committee called for the establishment of an advisory body of national leaders in many fields to do a complete study of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and its programs. We asked such a group to consider what is needed, what changes should be made, what goals should be set, and how these goals could be reached. As a result, a National Citizens Advisory Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation was appointed by Secretary Gardner and it began its work early this year.

This is not the only study being done right now about the problems and needs of handicapped people and whether our programs are adequate for them. Secretary Gardner recently appointed a task force in the Department to do such a special study of Health, Education, and Welfare's many programs, and how they should be developed and coordinated to produce more and better assistance to the nation's disabled people.

The review and reappraisal activities in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are fine, as far as they go, but I'd like to see more activity by the Office of Economic Opportunity in this area, particularly as to the specifics of the number of handicapped people they are reaching and as to any special projects which make a point of including the handicapped. I would also like to see a review made of the young handicapped people who are screened out for physical and mental reasons when they apply to the Job Corps. It doesn't make much sense to me to make special dramatic and long overdue efforts to reclaim manpower for military service and then not make the same effort for such poverty projects as the Job Corps.

We probably have more new programs in the Office of Education than in any large agency of the government except for OEO. Our education legislation has never denied the handicapped the advantages we have tried to provide for children and youths, but, I have not been satisfied that a fair share of the handicapped are benefiting from this program. I assure you that I am going to be satisfied before this program runs much further along! It has never made much sense to me that educators who are supposed to be concerned with brains pay so much attention to brawn when it comes to providing educational opportunities. Some places you'd think the student body was being selected for an athletic contest and the faculty for jobs as coaches! This is a luxury we can no longer afford and I am pleased that the President's Committee is mobilizing for an attack on archaic thinking by school boards, administrators and faculties alike. Another symptom of this muddle-headed mania of over-protection is the recent decision by High Schools to deny any seriously handicapped person from competing in sports. The Congress cannot very well legislate against stupidity, a studipity with which some physicians concur, but we certainly can point it out as a dreadful reminder that we can never afford to be complacent. I wonder what Glen Cunningham and so many other great athletes who triumphed over disability are thinking about this most recent evidence of advanced thinking on the part of educators.

Don't misunderstand me, I'm not knocking education. We need more and more of it, but we can't afford to delude ourselves that all we need to do is appropriate more money and everything will come out all right. We have simply got to make sure that the handicapped get their fair share of educational opportunities, just as we must continue our efforts in behalf of their receiving more job opportunities, for today you can't have one without the other.

One thing that has happened in the last few years should be the concern of everyone at this Conference. This is the absolute necessity of rehabilitating and employing our more severely disabled people. Our rehabilitation programs know a lot more about severe disability, and what to do about it, than they did ten or fifteen years ago. Neither the public nor the voluntary rehabilitation programs are serving nearly the number of severely disabled they should be—but there is a steady increase in service and this is bound to increase even faster in the next five years. We are going to see service to far more cancer patients—to those with severe disabilities from stroke—to those paralyzed from spinal cord injuries—to the cerebral palsied, the deaf and many others.

This means, among other things, that we simply must broaden our plans for rehabilitation centers and workshops. We are going to need more such centers for vocational evaluation and training and we are going to need far more medical rehabilitation centers where a complete medical evaluation and service program can be carried out for these severely disabled people.

For this I do not think our present planning is geared to the size of the job or the urgency of the need. Why, for example, must the Hill Burton program for building rehabilitation facilities stay at $10 million every year when far more could be used. When this $10 million is spread among all of the states and territories, some of our states have such small amounts that there is no point at all in trying to plan a center. Since 1954, about 400 rehabilitation centers have been built or expanded through this special Hill Burton program. If this assistance had not been available the whole rehabilitation effort in this country would have been set back many years. Now is the time to take another look and set some new schedules for ourselves.

As we do this, I think the Federal Government—as the employer of about two million people—has a clear responsibility to take a whole new look at its plans and programs for hiring the handicapped. I do appreciate, as I said, the many things that have been accomplished so far. However, I think the Federal Government has a very clear responsibility to constantly serve as a laboratory for developing better approaches to hiring the handicapped.

I think also that we should demonstrate, by what we do rather than what we say, that the majority of handicapped people can be employed and can produce just as well as the nonhandicapped. Unless the Federal Government, by its own record of hiring the handicapped, can demonstrate this clearly and constantly, then I think our efforts and our exhortation to private industry will not amount to much.

I understand that the President's Committee, the Civil Service Commission, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency are interested in taking a look at the handicapped at work in the Federal Government so as to complete a pilot survey on their work achievements and characteristics in comparison with their non-handicapped peers. I believe this would be most helpful. Certainly, the results are bound to be favorable to the handicapped, or, at least not unfavorable, if experience is any criteria.

I understand that the Secretary of Labor is determined that the handicapped should be included in all the new and special outreach and community team programs for the disadvantaged. We've lost too much time already with too many of these people and, although we can't turn back the clock, we can reverse the failure syndrome and write a happy ending to the script if we try harder. Certainly, the Commission's efforts in finding and placing the mentally retarded has been one of these bench marks in history where a corner was turned and where coordinators, with the help of vocational rehabilitation counselors, proved that the retarded could also have their proud moment of Camelot and stand tall as Federal employees of the finest government on earth.

As a legislator, I am happy to have had this time with you today, both to commend you for what you have done, are doing, and will do, but, also, to remind you to continue to dare enough and to care enough to find new ways to open more job opportunities for the severely handicapped and the mentally retarded. I know of no Congressmen or Senator who wouldn't rather see the effort made than hear an admission that it was safer not to try.

Furthermore, the Congress looks to you men and women on the firing line to come to us with your advice and counsel, your ideas and your imagination, your hopes and your dreams, through the normal and appropriate channels, so that we can continue to do our part in this great democratic process of helping the handicapped to help themselves, and, to help all of us.

We must merge Congressional experience with the experience represented by those in this room today. The results would certainly increase both the quality and quantity of rehabilitation and employment programs which our country so urgently needs if the handicapped are to share in our American dream. It's really up to you. But, the Congress will certainly do its part!

A Challenge Which Must Be Met

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, in the October 19 Washington Evening Star there was a disturbing, but interesting, editorial with reference to declining food production and increasing world population.

Today the Congress is taking final action on the "Food For Peace" program. Included in the food-for-peace extension is my farmer-to-farmer amendment, which I believe will, if properly administered and implemented, hold out hope to free world countries everywhere. As the editorial points out, there is an urgent need to modernize agricultural methods in underdeveloped countries. It is my hope that when we convene in January the Appropriations Committee will provide funds to implement the farmer-to-farmer program so that we may get on with this enormous problem.

The article follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Oct. 19, 1966]

Famine Threat

The Food and Agriculture Organization's latest report to the United Nations leaves no room for doubt that the world is in danger of drifting into a Malthusian nightmare between now and the end of the century.

A single chilling fact suffices to point up the potential gravity of the situation. As Director General Sen writes in his preface to the FAO report, world population increased last year by about 70 million, but world food production failed to rise; instead, it declined between 4 and 5 percent in the underdeveloped lands of Africa, Asia and Latin America. As a result, in Dr. Sen's words, the outlook "is now more precarious than at any time since the period of acute shortage immediately after the Second World War."

When we keep in mind that the number of human beings is likely to double to a total of 6 or 7 billion in the next three decades, it is obvious that farm output—which is already alarmingly deficient—will have to be steadily and enormously increased from year to year to cope with the population explosion. Otherwise famine on a global scale will hardly be avoidable in the age ahead. Next to the nuclear threat, this constitutes perhaps the most fateful problem confronting mankind.

There are no simple answers, but two things, among others, are plainly needed. One is a curb on population growth. And the second is energetic, even urgent international cooperative action to modernize agricultural methods in the underdeveloped countries, which all too often have neglected farming in order to carry out ill-conceived industrialization. Certainly, unless birth rates and food output are brought into reasonable balance, the world will be desperately hard put to exorcise the specter of starvation.

The Value of Congressional Staff Work

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, at this time of the year when members of Congress are recapitulating the achievements of the Congress, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the special services which are rendered by our congressional staffs in connection with our duties as Representatives to the Congress from our respective congressional districts.

Because of the changing nature of our responsibilities, the preparation and analysis of legislation has become only a part of our overall responsibilities. Over and beyond our legislative functions, it has become the responsibility of a member of Congress and his staff to monitor and oversee the Federal programs which are enacted into law. In Washington our staffs are busy following the movement of local community requests for Federal loans, grants, and programs relating to urban renewal, community planning and development, education, poverty, manpower training, water and air pollution, and public development. The Washington staff endeavors to follow through on every application, while my district office staff monitors the actual administration of these programs.

Because of my special interest in consumer affairs, my Washington and my district staff has conducted field trip shopping experiments to compare the Washington and Cleveland consumer markets. In this connection, special studies were made of bread and flour prices, coffee and orange juice prices, and bacon prices which resulted in considerable national interest in these fields.

Last year when the Ways and Means Committee, of which I am a member, took action to reduce or remove excise taxes on consumer items, my staff made a widespread survey to determine whether these excise tax reductions were reflected in lower prices for automobiles, automobile parts, appliances, and other consumer items. The publication of my staff committee work resulted in widespread interest in the entire subject. This contributed extensively to reduce consumer prices in these items for at least a 6-month period. In addition, my staff arranged a compilation of the costs of automobiles to the automobile dealer so that new car purchasers could determine the profit factor in their automobile purchase. Over 500,000 reports of these lists were requested throughout the Nation.

My staff was first among congressional staffs to develop a recapitulation of the Federal impact in our congressional district. At the beginning of this 89th Congress, my staff conducted an agency-by-agency research project to determine as accurately as possible the exact total Federal expenditure on various programs in my community. The first research project required over 7 months of staff work. Since its compilation, many other congressional staffs have engaged in the same kind of staff study. This project ultimately resulted in the reorganization of information services in the various Government agencies which are now oriented to more readily provide essential information on a district-by-district basis. As a result of this analysis of Federal programs and their effect upon my congressional district, I have been able to direct local efforts toward increased utilization of Federal programs and at the same time I have been able to develop accelerated Federal response to community needs. This has resulted in a two-way advantage, to the community which I represent and to the Federal bureaucracies involved.

This summer, my staff utilized the summer intern program to determine all the programs of grants, loans, and scholarships currently offered by many branches of the Federal Government for educational advancement. As a result of this fine research job, my office is mailing to every high school principal, every guidance counselor, and all other interested individuals in my district a compendium and description of each of the programs which the Federal Government now offers. To complete this project, it was necessary to review over 1,400 separate documents published by the Federal Government and reduce and assemble this information so that it would be useful to the principal or the guidance counselor.

Earlier this year, the city of Cleveland announced its interest in a proposal to build a new international airport over submerged land in Lake Erie and relocate highways of the Federal interstate system through this site as a new community development proposal. My Washington staff and my Cleveland staff developed research studies which proved the weakness of this proposal, after which I urged my community to dismiss it from consideration since it would make an unreasonable and unforeseeable demand on Federal resources which did not exist. In addition, my staff studies established the fact that cost estimates were unrealistically low and thoroughly inadequate.

During the past 6 years, my staff has been deeply involved in a study of urban renewal and its effect upon our community. My district staff has analyzed the displacement of families from the urban renewal areas and traced their movement from slum to slum. In the Cleveland Erieview project, our studies traced the movement of business and industry from urban renewal areas and determined that one-third of the displaced businesses and industries removed to suburban areas remote from the city center, one-third closed their doors and went out of business, while the remaining one-third found another site for operation within the city's limits. This study indicated that the "urban renewal project lost" two-thirds of the employing enterprises which existed in the area prior to the urban renewal development.

In the Euclid-University Circle Urban Renewal Project in Cleveland, my staff first discovered the failure of the program to provide adequate housing for displaced families and involved the General Accounting Office in such a way as to expedite the project and relate its purposes more concretely with the legal intent of Congress.

More recently, my staff has been studying the impact upon my community of a newly proposed urban renewal project involving the construction of a new campus for Cleveland State University in downtown Cleveland. In this connection, my staff has been endeavoring to determine the tax valuation which would be lost to the city, the migration of taxable salaries and wages which would result from the removal of industries and commercial activities within the area and the interest of effected businesses and industries in relocating in the area of urban renewal if that were possible. In this connection, I have addressed the following letter to every industry, commercial activity, and employer in this new area:

> It has recently come to my attention that plans to construct a new campus for Cleveland State University involve the ultimate taking of your plant facilities.
>
> In order that the total impact of the Cleveland State University campus at this site can be calculated, will you kindly advise me whether your company has plans in this event to: 1) relocate in Cleveland; 2) relocate in the Cleveland Labor Market Area; or 3) relocate in some other community.
>
> If your present location is acquired for University purposes, it is my hope that your company will remain in the Cleveland area as a major employer. This community values employment opportunities and must make every effort to preserve employment which is presently situated in this area.
>
> Will you also advise whether your company would consider relocation and expansion in Cleveland if adequate and suitable land could be made available through further urban renewal acquisitions.

From the results of this survey, it should be possible to determine the tax loss and the payroll loss as a result of the new urban renewal project. This can be offset against the potential community gain in the proposed new use of the project to determine whether the community can expect a net gain or a net loss from the urban renewal proposal.

It seems to me it is incumbent upon a Member of Congress to carefully study the effects of these Federal programs on his community, to determine that the programs are sound and realistic and to determine that they meet the legislative intent. In this sense, the Congressman becomes an overseer of these Federal expenditures to insure that the taxpayer is getting his monies worth and that the local program meets the highest standards.

In addition to this type of project, my staff has been deeply involved in research and study on water and air pollution control legislation and the methods by which Federal programs can be brought to bear upon local problems.

My staff always maintains a review of the unemployment factor in my community to accurately determine our eligibility for Economic Development assistance. There is a constant audit by census tract of critical areas in my district.

When the Medicare Act was recently adopted by Congress, my staff determined the extent of need for new workers in the Health Occupations field and as a result of this study we were able to develop the first health occupations training program in the entire United States. Thirteen hundred persons have already completed this training and an equal number of trainees are currently involved in the program. In order to perfect this program, it was essential at the staff level to bring together the representatives of hospitals, the state employment agency, and leaders in the health occupations field.

During a recent tornado in my area in which there were numerous casualty losses, my staff was instrumental in marshalling pertinent information and bringing in the facilities of the Small Business Administration and the Federal Housing Administration to expedite the handling of the special problems of those in distress.

In addition to these responsibilities, my staff undertakes special efforts to accommodate hundreds of visitors and thousands of school children who come to Washington each year from my district. Some bring problems involving extensive case work before completion.

My Cleveland staff carries on a "problem in-take" at the rate of sixty visitors every working day. General Services Administration statistics indicate that our district office is the busiest Federal office in the Cleveland area. The processing of these inquiries serve to make our bureaucracy more efficient and responsible and provide me with essential information concerning the effectiveness of Federal programs and Federal legislation. In this mutual interchange, government serves more effectively as the servant of the people.

Cause for Concern

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BUCHANAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, a number of my constituents have written their concern over the 3-year, $6,600 fellowship granted recently by the Office of Education to the son of the chairman of the Southern California Communist party, Richard Erle Healey of Los Angeles, as reported by columnist Edward J. Mowery.

I have contacted the Commissioner of Education for an explanation of this case which I hope will be forthcoming. Meantime I cannot but share the concern of many hard-working taxpaying loyal American constituents who, in most cases, have to send their own children to college without the assistance of the Office of Education.

I enclose herewith the article:

U.S. FOOTS COLLEGE BILL FOR RED SPOKESMAN'S SON

(By Edward J. Mowery)

WASHINGTON, October 15.—If you're scratching for funds to give your kids a college education, or if Junior has mortgaged his earnings for a decade to pay off a college loan, keep this little hush-hush item in mind:

In late July, the U.S. commissioner of education granted Richard Erle Healey of Los Angeles, a three-year, $6,600 fellowship to become effective this fall at Tulane University, New Orleans. Healey, 23, has enrolled at Tulane as a graduate student in mathematics.

Healey is the son of Dorothy Healey, chairman and "leading spokesman" of the Southern California Communist party, and reportedly a member of the party's national committee.

Massive silence relating to Healey's fellowship has been observed by the Office of Education. The case shold be blown out of the water. Here are the facts:

The application for federal funds by Healey—a graduate of Reed College, Portland, Ore.—was flatly denied. He appealed to the seven-member Fellowship Review panel whose chairman is Michael H. Cardozo. The hearing was held April 16 at the National Lawyers Club, Washington, with Lawrence Speiser appearing as counsel for Healey.

Speiser heads the District of Columbia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. Which also figures . . . The Review Panel, it was authoritatively learned, was armed with a full dossier on Healey's background and connections.

The Review Panel overruled the initial denial of Healey's application.

With this little technicality jettisoned, the panel approved the fellowship. Other members of the panel are Mortimer M. Caplin, Dr. Manfred S. Guttemacher, Dr. Eugene N. Hanson, Dr. Fred W. Harrington, Dr. Lyle H. Lanier and Dr. Thomas Lauritsen.

Who is Richard Healey? What are his special qualifications for a $6,600 federal windfall in the field of higher education? Why should you subsidize his graduate studies at Tulane? Here's a bit of Richard Healey's "portfolio":

On March 5, 1962, "The Quest"—Reed College student weekly—identified Richard Healey as a board member of a Focus Club which, seven weeks later, welcomed Herbert Aptheker as a campus speaker. Healey was among Reed students in the "Reading Room" who heard Aptheker harangue on Communist party objectives, duties and goals. "Political Affairs," the Communist party's so-called "theoretical" organ, has described Aptheker as its editor (April, 1962).

A year previously, "World Youth," bimonthly publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), revealed that the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) met Feb. 20, 1961 in Helsinki to pave the way for the 1962 sessions of the Eighth World Youth Festival, also in Helsinki. The WFDY, with headquarters in Budapest, has been cited as a Communist organization by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Richard Healey attended the 1962 "youth festival" in Helsinki.

That fall he also participated in a student "peace" vigil in Portland, Oreg., protesting a presidential order to blockade Communist Cuba. And on Oct. 7, 1964, Richard Healey was at the Reed College chapel door collecting admissions to a W.E.B. DuBois Club meeting addressed by Henry Winston, national Communist party bigshot. (DuBois Clubs honor the memory of their Communist founder.

On May 8, 1965, Richard Healey distributed leaflets on a street corner blasting U.S. policy in Viet Nam. Others in the "demonstration" carried signs. One read: "The United States is drunk with military power."

Is Uncle Sam also "drunk" with educational funds? How many other Healeys are getting tax-paid college educations while vilifying this country? Congress should get the answers.

The Honorable Paul J. Krebs

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, as this Congress prepares to adjourn, the curtain falls upon the most productive Congress in recent years. This curtain also falls upon a man who has served in this House representing the 12th District of New Jersey with honor and devotion to the people who sent him here. I speak of the Honorable PAUL J. KREBS.

His departure from these Halls is not one of his own choice, nor is it one in which his constituents had made a decision. It is rather the uncertainty of a legislative reapportionment which was required to meet the standards set up by decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court—on the basis of one man for one vote.

In its action to redistrict the New Jersey delegation, it was decided that PAUL J. KREBS would have his district taken away from him and thus preventing him from representing his present New Jersey constituency in the next Congress.

Although a freshman Member, like myself, he has shown a deep interest in the legislation which we had before us, both on the national and international scene. He has also shown a fervent desire to help his State of New Jersey and the congressional district which he had the honor to represent in these halls.

PAUL J. KREB'S record of service, short as it was, illustrates that he is a man of integrity, conscience, purpose, courage, and ability. He has made many friends in this House and I wish him well in any future endeavor which he may undertake. The New Jersey delegation will miss him and the people he represented will miss him.

Tribute to Former U.S. Senator H. F. Byrd, Sr., of Virginia

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, I am grieved and distressed to learn of the passing of former U.S. Senator Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia. I have known Senator Byrd for more than 40 years and have been closely associated with him personally and politically for all of that time. I served in the General Assembly with Senator Byrd before he was Governor of Virginia and then I served in the General Assembly throughout his splendid 4-year term as Governor from 1926 to 1930.

Senator Byrd's life and public activities have been of such a character as to enhance the betterment of the entire state of Virginia. Senator Byrd was a statesman of the first rank. He was a strong adherent to sound philosophy and good government administered by men of ability and honor.

Senator Byrd will, without doubt, go down in history as one of the great Virginians of all time and, certainly, the ranking Virginian of this century. He was endowed with keen intellect and possessed extraordinary sterling qualities of character with the courage and ability to do what was right irrespective of what effect it might have had upon him personally or politically. I was with him in many political battles involving serious governmental problems. I have never known him to waiver in a fight when principle was involved. He steadfastly clung to principle and was unmovable. When he decided that a course was right, he fearlessly clung to that course. If others around him became excited, the greater was his calm and composure. Like the sturdy oak, he was a refuge in times of storm and stress.

I had unbounded admiration and the warmest personal affections for the late

Senator. I loved him dearly. I shall ever cherish the memory of our associations. I have benefited much by having known him, and many are the times I have found the right way through his sage counsel and wise advice.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that we in this country today do not have more men of the type of Senator Byrd. He measured up in every way to the high standards that people have a right to expect of their public servants.

In connection with the life of Senator Byrd, I think these lines are quite appropriate:

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
  Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
  Men who have honor,—men who will not lie:
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
  And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
  In public duty, and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,—
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps!

Americanism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of the House a project initiated by St. Raymond's Post No. 488, Catholic War Veterans, USA, of the Bronx, in promoting Americanism and boosting the morale of our fighting men in Vietnam. Following is Commander Lawrence W. Lindsley's account of the project: "In a concerted effort to stir patriotic activity and feeling in the citizens of our parish, our homes and the minds of our children, we have contacted all of the societies of our church and several organizations in the neighborhood, asking that everyone show his or her love of country, by displaying the Flag in our homes, in our cars and on the streets; encourage the use of the Pledge of Allegiance and more frequently singing of the National Anthem and Hymn:

We have instituted a program of aid and comfort for our men in service through the following four points: (1) Write to the men in the service from our parish; (2) Send them water additives such as lemonade to help make their water palatable; (3) Send small cans of fruit, fruit juices, sardines, boned chicken and dehydrated soups for snacks; (4) Circulate petitions throughout the United States asking the President to defoliate the tall grass, underbrush, forests and jungles of South Vietnam so that the communists cannot use them as cover for their guerrilla tactics.

We have commenced the collection program through local merchants, Parkchester Merchants Association, The New York Fire Department, and all line organizations of that Department. After having arranged for shipment of the items to Vietnam through the Brooklyn Army Base, a local trucker has agreed to pick up from the stores and distributors the items donated, bring them to our collection points and then after they are properly prepared and addressed take them to the Base for shipment. Point 1 and 4 are particularly satisfying to us and to the men in service. Their letters are really great. The fact that the government is now using the defoliation in a fairly large scale operation to help prevent the North Vietnamese from infiltrating men south across the demilitarized zone, proves the practicability of this action throughout the whole of South Vietnam. This action could have the excellent by-product of clearing large areas of presently unusable land areas for growing rice and rubber plantations, these being the two most profitable products of this small country. Thus it is evident we would be helping the future economy of South Vietnam and not killing even small animals. It now becomes impossible for the President not to answer this question in any but a favorable way. Defoliation would surely end the war soon in victory.

Workshop of the American Academy of Maxillofacial Prosthetics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN E. FOGARTY TO THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHETICS, SHERATON-PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 12, 1966

It is an honor and a pleasure for me to have been invited to join you today and address some brief remarks to this workshop of the American Academy of Maxillofacial Prosthetics. Your Academy is a youthful one, as such organizations go, but in thirteen short years it has attained a level of scientific competence that entitles you to look as an equal upon the other professional societies. One cannot help but be impressed by the air of thorough professional ability that permeates your membership.

There is no more admirable calling than that of rebuilding human bodies ravaged by injury or disease, and your stated objective of furthering the development and use of maxillofacial prosthetics in the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with cancer or other diseases can elicit only the most enthusiastic encouragement from all of us who are vitally interested in the health of the American people.

This country has a great need to expand the teaching of your particular surgical specialty in professional schools and institutions; to train more young dentists in maxillofacial techniques; and to promote greater use of these techniques in hospital dental services. Your workshop program this week has been planned with a view to meeting these needs, among others, and I was very favorably impressed to read the names of the nationally and internationally recognized participants here, many of whom are known to me, if only by reputation. One is also impressed by the Academy's recognition of close communication as a means of improving rehabilitation practices, by its systematic compilation of data on professional and institutional standards, and its effective use of these data to bring your own special techniques to an ever-widening public.

Your president, Dr. Niiranen, has asked me to speak to you today on "The Administration's Rehabilitation Programs." In view of the fact that the Federal Government is deeply involved in rehabilitation on many fronts, this is a tall order, and so in the time allotted me I shall have to touch only briefly on the highlights.

The Congressional appropriation for the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration for fiscal year 1966 was 300 million dollars. For 1967 the VRA has requested a substantial increase because it will provide for the attainment of one of the agency's long-sought goals: the rehabilitation to useful living of well over 200,000 disabled.

It is my privilege to serve as the chairman of the House subcommittee that considers the appropriation requests of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, and in the hearings held early this year for the 1967 budget there were brought out many points which I believe will be of interest to you. First I should tell you that, under recent amendments to the law, the matching rate for Federal rehabilitation grants to States was fixed at 75 percent. That is, for each dollar the State makes available for rehabilitation the Federal Government pledges 3 dollars.

There is authority in the appropriation for expansion of rehabilitation services, construction of rehabilitation facilities, and workshop improvement projects. We have been advised by the VRA that with the new facilities and with 75 percent Federal matching, no disease or condition, however difficult or complex the service, need any longer be outside the vocational rehabilitation program if the handicapped individual can reasonably be expected to be made capable of gainful employment.

Those thus rehabilitated are in wide variety of occupations, ranging all the way from professional to unskilled. Based on last year's experience, the 1967 rehabilitated are likely to be 9,000 teachers, engineers and professional people; 23,000 skilled workers; and 32,000 clerical and sales persons. So this program is not only restoring human beings to the dignity of work, but is contributing to the general betterment of the community and the Nation.

Along with the construction of facilities, VRA programs include Research and Training funds for research and demonstration projects, and special centers not only for medical rehabilitation, but in the vocationally oriented programs and centers for the mentally retarded. Incidentally, it is expected that as many as 19,000 mentally retarded will be in the program in 1967. The special center program was warmly commended by the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke last year.

The programs cover the rehabilitation of the mentally ill, epileptics, the deaf and blind, and those persons with brain damage. It provides for those afflicted with speech and neurological disorders, and for victims of heart disease, cancer and stroke.

Mention of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke reminds us that this commission's report has underscored the need for the State-Federal programs of vocational rehabilitation to take stock of the services the programs have provided for people who have survived the initial onslaught of these diseases. They also plan for a greatly expanded program of rehabilitation in order to restore these people to productive roles in the community. While State rehabilitation agencies have been serving disabled groups for many years, their efforts have been hampered by a lack of funds for providing the expensive services required. They have been plagued with a dearth of specialists skilled in the know-how of planning and implementing the complex array of services often necessary for heart disease, cancer and stroke cases. The years ahead should see a rapid increase in the number of these cases restored to gainful employment through the public programs of vocational rehabilitation.

It is interesting to note that when the VRA was given an increase in its appropriation for research and training of 6 million dollars in 1966 the agency decided to address itself first of all to cancer because that was the forgotten area as far as rehabilitation was concerned. As a result of this attention several projects of rehabilitating postoperative cancer patients have been initiated. These include a project recently approved at New York University School of Medicine. This project will establish a pilot regional center to discover new techniques and methods for the surgical, dental, prosthetic, psychosocial and vocational rehabilitation of facially disfigured cancer patients. Facial disfigurement, principally following eradication of cancer of the head and neck, has increased greatly during the last decade. The more frequent employment of radical surgery as a method of treatment, and the feasibility of massive excision of tissue, has resulted in the survival of a large number of patients who can be brought more rapidly and effectively into the mainstream of happy and productive life through the application of appropriate rehabilitative techniques.

This pilot project in New York exemplifies the spirit, I think, of the entire Federal government thrust in the area of cancer patient rehabilitation. There is one surgical procedure—with which many of you are familiar—which is a dramatic example of the plight of all who must face up to the postoperative problems of malignant disease. I am referring to an operation which involves the amputation of the human body at the hips, and subsequent fitting with limbs and braces. As a means of saving lives, it calls for the closest cooperation from physicians, physical therapists, clinical psychologists, prosthesis experts, occupational consultants, and social workers. In fact, with government support, the needs for multidiscipline cooperation, administrative coordination and research have been projected by specialists in five areas of radical cancer surgery:

Removal of the voice box which leaves the patient with the terrifying realization that he has lost his vocal cords.

Removal of the breast whose impact is a combination of depression and fear—depression because of the loss of one of the patient's symbols of womanhood, and fear of death.

Amputation where the impact is fear. The patient wonders if he will be able to walk again? To use his arms? To live a normal life?

Surgery resulting in an artificial opening in the colon which brings severe emotional disruption and feelings of degradation.

And finally, that area of radical cancer surgery with which you are so closely concerned, facial disfigurement, bringing in its wake severe functional disabilities or feelings of social rejection arising from gaping defects in a patient's features.

Each of these surgical procedures brings its own peculiar forms of physical and emotional disability, and the practitioners of the healing arts—as well as that segment of your government charged with the support of the healing arts—will not be doing their job to its fullest until these disabilities are overcome.

It is apparent, from the efforts I have just described, that we have made a start in this direction. It is a small start but a confident one, and I can assure you that it will go forward as rapidly as the numbers of trained professional and technical personnel, and the availability of adequately equipped facilities, and the cooperation of the States will permit.

In the past two years the VRA has had numerous contacts with potential research agencies and universities interested in doing projects involving the development of coordinated teams of physicians, counselors, psychologists, and social workers. These teams would direct their efforts at relieving the psychological and social pressure developed as a result of cancer and its treatment. Also, there is interest in getting these services out to rural areas at some distance from large urban medical complexes.

A moment ago I mentioned the cooperation of the States. Although the VRA hopes to bring about the rehabilitation of 207,500 persons in 1967, it is estimated that some 400 or 450 thousand become disabled each year. If all our States did as well as the top five or six in terms of serving so many people per 100,000 population right now we would be rehabilitating at the rate of 350,000 a year, instead of at 200,000. So, along with the stepped-up effort of your Federal Government it is vital that the States participate more actively in rehabilitation programs if we are to narrow the gap between the rehabilitated and the disabled.

A program of the VRA that has opened up interesting possibilities is the Special Foreign Currency Program, for which 2 million dollars was appropriated last year. Involving the interchange of experts from overseas and the sending of our experts to our projects abroad, the program has turned up some interesting developments. I am thinking, for example, of the one to come from Dr. Marion Weiss, of Poland, who has revolutionized, we think, the surgery on amputations. He found that by fitting artificial limbs immediately upon operation—instead of waiting for the stump to heal—a great deal of psychological trauma can be saved. The patient wakes up with a leg instead of waking up with a stump. This procedure enables the patient to walk soon after—in many instances on the first day after—the amputation, and to go back to work sooner. Under older procedures the patient lies for weeks or months waiting for the stump to heal before he can be fitted with an artificial leg and then has to learn to walk all over again.

Also under the Special Foreign Currency Program we are experimenting in Israel on training the blind to work in the textile industry. In Yugoslavia we are developing an electronic artificial hand and a cybernetic arm that will employ a computer-like electrical-impulse system to control braces and muscles. In India, Pakistan, Israel, Yugoslavia and Egypt there are studies dealing with different problems in the rehabilitation of people disabled by heart disease and stroke. In Yugoslavia, again, the deaf are being taught speech recognition through transmission at low frequencies where, it was found, those with profound hearing loss are the most sensitive to sound.

These, then, are some of the areas in which your Federal Government is concerning itself with rehabilitation. Many of them, of course, are remote from the areas in which your interests lie. On the other hand, many are directly concerned with your work, and will continue to be so concerned—and on an ever-expanding front. It is to be profoundly hoped that through the cooperation of the Federal Government, the fifty States, and able, dedicated scientists like yourselves, we shall see the day when the greatest possible number of the disabled—through effective programs of rehabilitation—will be restored to the condition where they can live and work in the dignity to which they are entitled as members of the human family.

Got Any News for Me Today?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, as the 89th Congress draws to a close, there will be numerous statements recounting the many major and significant achievements of this great Congress. It is a time to reflect back upon the fruits of our labor with a great deal of satisfaction and pride in the legislative accomplishments of the past 2 years. Unfortunately, for myself and other members of the Virginia delegation, the progress of the 89th Congress has not been without its price, since on August 24 of this year we suffered the loss of a dear friend and a highly respected newspaperman, Mr. Clarence G. Marshall, at the age of 81.

Affectionately known to most of us as "Marsh", Clarence Marshall was a familiar figure around Capitol Hill, covering the Washington news scene for the Daily Press and the Times-Herald of Newport News, Va. At a time when most men would have contemplated retirement and resting upon the laurels of significant accomplishments over more than three-score years of activity in the field of journalism, Marsh was still on the job of reporting the news to the people of the Tidewater area up to the very moment of his death. As a matter of fact, when Marsh was stricken with the fatal heart attack which took his life, he was in my office discussing with me the current proceedings of our Committee on Merchant Marine, an area in which he maintained a vital and continuing interest.

Marsh was a newspaperman's newsman. He had a distinguished writing career which commenced 65 years ago as a cub reporter on the Times-Herald. Later he served as the first managing editor for the U.S. Daily, now known as U.S. News & World Report. He also served as senior editor of Kiplinger's Changing Times. He was a charter member and assisted in the founding of the National Press Club, and he was the mentor of many newsmen whose careers he helped to shape.

The 19th century poet and philosopher, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, once stated that:

> In every man's writing, the character of the writer must lie recorded.

So, too, is the character of Clarence Marshall recorded in his conscientious pursuits to serve the readership of the Tidewater area. The esteem in which he was held by his associates is exemplified by the following memorial resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Daily Press, Inc., on September 26, 1966:

> Whereas an association together that dated back 65 years came to an end on August 24, 1966 in the death of Clarence G. Marshall, Washington Editor of The Daily Press and The Times Herald, and
>
> Whereas through the years Mr. Marshall gave freely of his time and effort to the inter-

ents of these two newspapers as a faithful employe and official as well as when he was employed by other organizations, and

Whereas Mr. Marshall served for 31 years as a Director of The Daily Press, Inc., and for shorter periods as director of the subsidiary Hampton Roads Broadcasting Company and Southern Colorprint Corporation, giving valuable advice and important and wise counsel due to his intense interest in these organizations, and

Whereas Mr. Marshall was a personal friend to stockholders, officers, executives and the personnel generally of The Daily Press, The Times-Herald, and WGH, all of whom miss him very much, now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Directors of The Daily Press, Inc., That through unanimous action taken at the regular board meeting in August, 1966, they express to his widow, Mrs. Alice Marshall, their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in her personal loss, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of The Daily Press, Inc., to show the formal expression of the Board of Directors in lamenting the death of Mr. Marshall, a long-time associate and genuine friend, who did so much for these newspapers over the years and who served them so faithfully and fully as an employe, a director, executive and lastly as Washington Editor.

The loss of Clarence Marshall from the Capitol Hill news beat is particularly distressing to me. The halls of these buildings will seem a little bit emptier knowing that this distinguished newspaperman from Virginia will no longer be in our midst. No longer will we be able to anticipate seeing the approach of this eldest member of the Fourth Estate with the inquiry that had become his trademark "Got any news for me today?" It is a loss which the English poet, Robert Southey, probably best expressed in representing my feelings over the death of Clarence Marshall when he said, and I quote:

> The loss of a friend is like that of a limb; time may heal the anguish of the wound, but the loss cannot be repaired.

Tribute to the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it is good to have this opportunity to join my colleagues in expressing appreciation to our esteemed colleague and former Speaker, the Honorable Joe Martin.

Joe Martin will always be known as the "Grand Old Man of the Grand Old Party." He has served in the House longer than any other Republican, with the exception of Speaker Joe Cannon. Mr. Martin has been the only Republican Speaker of the House since 1930. He was House Republican leader for 20 years and chairman of five national party conventions. He served through the lean years of the 1930's when Republicans were even a smaller minority than we are today. Then he helped the Party come back to power with a majority in the 80th and 83d Congresses.

Although we Republicans have a particular claim on Joe Martin, Members on both sides of the aisle have a deep affection for him. Once when the late Speaker Rayburn was asked to campaign against Joe Martin, he is quoted as having said: "Hell, if I lived there I'd vote for him." Joe Martin is known as a man who always keeps his word. He has contributed much to the House of Representatives and to his country. We are all going to miss him very much, but we wish him well in whatever endeavors he may undertake.

Joe Martin

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE H. FALLON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, it is a common human failing for people living through the great upheavels of history not to appreciate the movers and shakers of their own era. Charles Dickens marred his genius, but revealed himself as human, when he revealed his lack of perception by denouncing our 24th Congress as one composed of mediocrities. He did not see the giants whose talents would have made any legislative assembly memorable. Only a minority recognized the spectacular man who was Lincoln when he lived.

It would be easy, but not just, to chide our ancestors for this lack. It well may be that historians will see us as dullards for not appreciating great leaders of our own day.

However, I know with certainty that we Americans of this generation will never be charged with ignoring the qualities and the career of Joseph William Martin, of North Attleboro, Mass. Such oversight would be comparable to ignoring the Rocky Mountains.

If our beloved Joe Martin did no more than routine duties in his public service, he would have achieved notice and distinction because of simple longevity as a public servant. It began in 1912 after election to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the Taft administration and continued during the tenures of ten presidents, with twenty-one consecutive terms in this House. This alone would give him a secure place in the annals of our legislative history.

But there are many yardsticks for measuring a man and by any of them, Joe Martin is of extraordinary stature among Americans.

Energetic and forecful with all the qualities of a leader and champion, he did not retreat from what he regarded as the best interests of his own Massachusetts people or Americans anywhere. But in addition to being a bulwark of his party, he had the rare ability to act as the balance-wheel amid whirling dissentions and be the calm center of political hurricanes for almost forty years.

His party recognized this great talent by making him the standing Chairman of five Republican National Conventions, the Minority Leader of the House for nine Congresses and the Speaker for two others.

Joe Martin had many endearing traits, but to me his most engaging quality was that of a good sport. He never gloated over his many triumphs and never whimpered amid his few defeats. He added lustre and respect to his profession as a politician, expecting and taking successes and losses, with admirable equanimity.

It would require a fat volume to record Joe Martin's career. I leave that to the historians. In marking the progress of our country in this century, Joe Martin's influence on our era will remain a monumental peak for any student of our times. To heap more honors on such a man would be superflous, so we wish him a warm and heartfelt Godspeed.

Vietnam—Glimmers of New Hope?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, underlying everything Congress does during these last crowded days before adjournment—an adjournment which may not come before October 22—is the war in Vietnam. It remains the most troublesome and disturbing issue facing the American people. And it is right that it should be disturbing, for the peace of the world hangs in the balance in that faroff corner of the world and the cost to us and the Vietnamese people in terms of destruction and the loss of lives and wealth has become enormous.

But faint glimmers of new hope have lately become visible—hope that negotiations may yet be possible and that the war can be ended with honor and security for all. Accompanying this new hope, if I read the signs correctly, is a growing concurrence among Americans about our country's proper role in Vietnam—all of which make it appropriate to reassess our position there.

The great majority of our people, I believe, have come to shun the twin extremes of unlimited escalation of the war and of unilateral withdrawal in favor of the more realistic and humane position that negotiation offers the only real possibility of halting the destruction and guaranteeing the peace, independence and neutrality of the Vietnamese people.

A RESPONSIBLE OBJECTIVE

This is also the stated and official objective of our Vietnam policy. It is a sound and restrained and responsible one. And it is the objective with which I agree.

It is not our purpose to destroy North Vietnam or to engage Communist China in all-out warfare, either of which could result in unlimited destruction and shatter world peace. By the same token, it would not serve our legitimate interests or the cause of peace and freedom to pull out without assuring the South Vietnamese their right to determine their own destiny. It would only turn the country over to the Communist forces already there and weaken the resolve of other free countries in southeast Asia to protect their independence against attempted Communist subversion. An independent, neutral Vietnam would pose no threat to anyone, either the Communists or other neighbors. A defeated and Communist-subjugated Vietnam clearly would.

This is sometimes a difficult position to maintain. It is attacked both by those who believe we must get out because we should never have become involved in Vietnam and by those who believe we should use any military means, whatever the cost, to end the war immediately. But I believe it's the right position, and while I respect those who hold the opposing views and defend their right to express them, I think both would be self-defeating.

In the case of the former, unilateral withdrawal would solve nothing. Whether or not it was wise or right for us to become involved in Vietnam, we cannot restore the status quo by withdrawing. It would only make a bad situation worse, postpone the inevitable, and make more costly the need to prevent Communist takeovers elsewhere.

In the latter case, proponents of a major stepup in the war outlook the recent history of escalation in Vietnam. It has not been notably successful in ending the war or defeating the Communists. And it presents serious risks. Who, for instance, would pick up the pieces if we destroyed North Vietnam and prevent the almost certain Red Chinese attempt to move into the vacuum? How long and bloody could the war become if China intervened? Might not Soviet Russia and Communist China be led to mend their differences in the face of what they would then consider a common threat from the United States? In such circumstances—and most experts consider them highly likely—the quick and easy victory could become a nuclear world war.

A REAL RISK

What we cannot afford to forget is that any powerful nation will resist what it believes to be a threat to its own interests and security—just as we forced the Russians to back down at the time of the Cuban missile crisis. And with hundreds of thousands of troops and a sizable Navy and Air Force operating thousands of miles from home on the doorstep of Soviet and Chinese Asia, we are not adding to their sense of security. We are taking a risk—a risk we should not unnecessarily compound.

Our task is the delicate one of convincing the Communists not only that we intend to preserve the independence of South Vietnam and will not be deterred from this purpose, but also that we have no intention of threatening their own security.

While this may resemble, more or less, the position of the administration, it does not follow that the administration has done an adequate job of developing or implementing its policy. I do not believe it has. It has often, for example, allowed the impression to be fostered that it has no consistent policy. It has frequently confused, deliberately or otherwise, both its friends and its enemies. It has reflected divisions within its own ranks. It has failed to be candid in reporting the facts of the war to its own people—naively optimistic one day, despairingly pessimistic the next. Official spokesmen of the administration have issued conflicting statements the very same day, unbeknownst to each other. It is little wonder that people are apprehensive—ourselves, our friends, and our enemies.

Therefore, though our basic policy, as I understand it, is right and reasonable, it must be made effective. But to be effective, it has to be credible, believeable. And to be credible, it has to be consistent and it has to be reiterated. Our words and our actions have both got to fit the same policy mold.

A CONVINCING INITIATIVE

In this context, it is almost incredible that Ambassador Goldberg's recent address before the United Nations should have been the first real initiative the United States has taken in the effort to find a basis for negotiations. Previously, we had been content simply to react to others initiatives. agreeing to consider proposals from the communist side but making none ourselves. What have we got to lose by convincing the world of our peaceful intentions—so long as we insist that peace be based on justice and freedom for Vietnam?

More than 8 months ago, I spoke on the House floor urging that Congress conduct a full-scale debate on Vietnam in an effort to clarify the issues and reach a true consensus about our direction and policy. Until Ambassador Goldberg's speech, nothing the Administration said seemed to answer the questions I raised—questions I am sure have been on the minds of millions of Americans.

I hope, therefore, that Ambassador Goldberg spoke not for himself alone, but for a united, determined administration. I hope his initiative will be taken up, repeated, developed and expanded—again and again—by other administration spokesmen, including the President himself. It will be a sign of strength, not weakness. If we say it right, and mean what we say, it will be understood by friend and enemy alike. It will encourage neutrals of good will to renew their efforts to persuade the communists to talk. It could even lead to periods of cease-fire, honored by both sides, which would stop the bloodshed and destruction and provide the time and circumstances for at least the beginnings of negotiation. Again, I ask, what have we got to lose?

There is reason for hope, for restrained optimism, in recent developments. Since Ambassador Goldberg's speech, the United States at least temporarily has restricted bombing of the de-militarized zone between North and South Vietnam in the hope the communists will stop using it for military purposes. Premier Ky of South Vietnam, heretofore a severe critic of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, has expressed "deep appreciation" of Thant's efforts to restore peace and has urged the Secretary General to remain at his post. Thant, himself, has renewed diplomatic efforts to convince the North Vietnamese to talk. And there are new rumors of peace feelers from Hanoi itself.

Just how the Presidents forthcoming mission to Asia will affect this situation remains to be seen. It could contribute greatly if he and our Asian allies pursue the Goldberg theme persuasively. Unless the conference is convincing, however, it may only prolong the doubt and destruction.

Meanwhile, the mothers and fathers and other loved ones of Americans fighting in Vietnam—and I am one such parent—know why we must be there and why we must end the fighting. We are strong and we shall win. But our victory must be one of peace and freedom, not of devastation and death.

"The Civil Right of Public Reverence," Address of Rev. Robert G. Howes, Professor at the Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 14, I was scheduled to address a meeting of the Citizens for Public Prayer, Staten Island, N.Y. The House was in late session on the demonstration cities legislation and I was not able to return to New York for the meeting.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to include excerpts from an address made by Rev. Robert G. Howes, MA, STL, MCP: Associate professor at the Catholic University of America. Father Howes is the Washington, D.C., representative of Citizens For Public Prayer, and a member of the board of governors of Constitutional Prayer Foundation. His address follows:

From the stands, a football game is a confusing thing. So much is going on. Cheer leaders tumbling, coaches and officials gesturing, twenty two men moving in a myriad of directions! A visitor from Mars would certainly wonder how anything coherent really happens out there on the field. The secret is, of course, that each team keeps its eyes on the ball. Everything else is secondary. All the complicated motions actually converge on one pigskin—move it ahead, drive it backward, keep it, take it away! I suggest we have come in our crusade for the civil right of public reverence to a time when what most needs to be said by all of us to all of us, and to those millions more we must activate before Congress re-convenes in January is this:

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BALL!

Suppose first we reflect tonight on some of the *diversionary tactics* which now tend to confuse this great issue—for participant and spectator alike.

There is, in the beginning, the tactic of silence plus. For many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that we are a huge army with very few generals, we have had generally bad publicity. Our case has been short-changed, ignored, minimized in many of the news media. We simply do not have the propaganda resource of the generals without armies who fight us. We do not have their well-developed and long-time contacts with the news media, their mimeo machines, their secretaries, their PR staffs. I say silence plus, because often the same news media which have down-played our position or buried it in insignificant and truncated paragraphs turn around when we have lost a temporary battle and say—"see, no one is really concerned for school prayer. The issue is dead." To fight this tactic of silence plus, we have got to make a constant noise. Wherever we can, as often as we can, we have got to dramatize our conviction so that it cannot be ignored. One letter, one phone call, one meeting is simply not enough. The only way to defeat silence is by responsible and continuous noise. Here, as much as anywhere, is something we must do better between now and January if we hope to carry the Congress. Here, since we do not have many generals and many staffs, is where we must appeal again and again to the ingenuity, single and organized, of those who believe in the civil right of public reverence across America.

Second, there is the tactic of substitution. This tactic is now widespread, well-financed and apparently the single major opposition line. We are told that all kinds of religion-in-schools is still possible and that, this being the case, our peoples' amendment for public prayer, is at best unnecessary, redundant. In my testimony before the Senate Constitutional Amendment Subcommittee on 5 August last, I responded to the tactic of substitution with these words:

"Let it be clear that, should the incredible happen and the will of the nation fail to survive here on the Hill in the matter of a prayer amendment, we shall require to gather the crusts which may for a time remain behind for reverent parents to feed their public school children on. Our attitude to the supposed substitutions, then, is this. First, none is really adequate. Second, none, even the most perfect, will in any way eradicate the tragic precedents of the two 'prayer' decisions. Third, even though some emasculated type of reverence may for a time survive, we are convinced that each meaningful expression of religion in public schools stands now under a shadow and must, if the Court is true to itself, be seriatim banned."

Third, there is the tactic of selective citation from the two prayer decisions. Remarks made by majority justices en route to their conclusions are excerpted and then combined into what seems to be a wonderfully correct and even reverent position. Here especially keep your eye on the ball. I do not question the integrity of any justice, nor the honesty and conscientiousness of the Court itself. But our concern must go to what was indeed done in the two decisions, however intended, rather than to incidental commentary which may appear to say otherwise. Abraham Lincoln said once of the Dred Scott decision—So long as it occupies the ground there is not room for even the shadow of a starved pigeon to occupy the same ground. The whole point is notwithstanding what lawyers call dicta—that is remarks made by courts en route to a decision—the central and compelling reality here is a fatal equation. In its first decision, the Court clearly equated "establishment" with religion, however non-institutional, however non-sectarian however non-compulsory that religion might be.

In its second decision, the Court repeated this equation, said that opposition to it was an exercise in intellectual gymnastics only and widened it—as we knew it must—to cover prayers which could by no stretch of the imagination be said to be government-composed. This is the heart of the matter. This is the ball. Even Mr. Justice Brennan in his concurring opinion in the second prayer case concedes that the historical argument behind such a fatal equation is at best tenuous. For our part, we believe that the whole weight of history and tradition denies this argument and that the Court has turned its back on the customs and desires of our people. There is an old saying—what you do thunders so loud I cannot hear what you say. The two prayer decisions, and the reaction to them of countless school boards confirms this, run a basic question into the whole practice of public reverence. If these decisions stand, no practice of public reverence is safe. This is the nucleus of our position. It is, of course, quite possible that this court and successor courts may never again apply the fatal equation or may, even, retreat from it. So long as it remains on the books, however, the danger remains, the potential for application remains. We must not be dissuaded by pleasant phrases, or anthologies of sweetness. Our fight is much more than for school prayer. Our fight is clearly for the right of the great majority of our citizens, saving the dissenter's privilege of silence and/or abstention, to provide their children and themselves in public convocation with a religion which is non-institutional and non-compulsory and, as nearly as is humanly possible, non-sectarian. This indeed is a civil right.

There is, fourth, *the tactic of resolution*. A sense of Congress resolution is introduced and this is claimed to satisfy the need. Actually, as exemplified in the recent such attempt by Senator Birch Bayh, there were two things wrong. Most importantly the simple declaration by Congress in no way removed the fatal precedents of the two Court prayer decisions. Speaking to a similar sense of Congress declaration in October 1963, the then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy wrote:

"Declarations of policy in legislation, like preambles and other introductory material, do not alter specific operative provisions of law. This rule is particularly relevant where, as here, the declaration of policy was not contemporaneous with the enactment or amendment of any of the basic pertinent statutes."

A danger of almost equal magnitude in the tactic of resolution, as practiced by Senator Bayh and certain fairly obvious associates, is that the resolution was written to promote the minimalist interpretation of what the Supreme Court actually did and, it was said, "to get people off the hook." Paragraph after paragraph of whereases explicitly repeat the minimalist position. Indeed, then, the tactic of resolution is doubly wrong. It confuses the issue, giving Congressmen an escape route from amendment which seems to be right and yet is worse than naive. It dodges the substance of the issue. It deliberately places in the legislative record a vast underestimation of what the Supreme Court really did in the two prayer decisions. Contrast, for instance, the Bayh whereases with these three responsible readings of the said decisions:

(a) Henry P. Van Dusen, former president of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City (letter published in the New York Times, July 7, 1963):

"The corollary in both law and logic of the Supreme Court's recent interdictions is inescapable, prohibition of the affirmative recognition and collaboration by government at all levels with all organs of religion in all relationships and circumstances. A consistent application of such a policy would involve a revolution in the Nation's habitual practice in the matter of religion. . . . Nothing less than this is at stake.

(b) Rev. Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, professor of philosophy at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, has written:

"This is a ruling which affects deeply the whole of American life and represents a radical change in the cultural pattern in many parts of the Nation." Reference: "Presbyterian Life", issue of May 1964.

(c) In a fine editorial on June 18, 1963, the official publication of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, Massachusetts, wrote under the heading: "All Public Life Affected":

"The same tedious arguments emphasizing the 'establishments of religion' clause are brought forth to support a position which turns its back on the total American tradition and outlaws the present practices of 39 States. Let us suppose that the Lord's Prayer and the Bible are excluded from the American public schools, for precisely the reasons given by the Supreme Court. What is the next step? Clearly, all other expressions of religion in public life must now be deleted. Let us not wait for them to come up case by case, but in one single gesture let them be suppressed."

* * * * *

Four years ago, when we started this great grass-roots effort, many of us were new at the game of politics. We recognized that we had a supremely right cause. But I'm afraid we may have supposed that such a cause would carry on its own naked excellence, that we had simply to remind a willing Congress and we would win. We have grown since then. We are now veterans. We have the scars of old soldiers. We have learned the ways of war. We have discovered that wishing will not make it so, that for all its wonderful justice the cause of public reverence must like all other causes campaign over the tough terrain of politics if it is to succeed. Let me sum up some of the things we have perhaps come better to understand now than when we began:

i. that unless and until a Congressman specifically promises to back a prayer amendment (NOR a resolution) and proves his promise by speaking repeatedly to his constituents and otherwise demonstrating that this is indeed a major issue for him too, he is not adequately with us. The same, precisely, is true at our religious leaders local and central.

ii. that blocking action in a congressional committee can prevent even a matter in which 80% of the nation concurs from reaching the floor and that, when this action happens, we can anticipate precious little if any support from men and news media who otherwise blast chairmen of congressional committees who booby-trap action on other items.

iii. that one-night stand involvement is useless, that we have simply got to become **PILE DRIVERS** or, as I said of Mrs. Murray and myself after our Boston debate, **BULL DOGS** if we are to win. Again and again and again, using every resource and outlet within our reach, we have got to grip this issue, we have got to pile drive it home.

iv. that we fight a most resourceful and well organized opposition which switches from tactics of silence, substitution and selective citation to outright attack on us as fanatics, and that this opposition is notably assisted by the ambiguity and/or non-involvement of those who should be speaking loudly on our side.

v. that silent petitions and silent letters are not sufficient to political success, that notice must be directed to the stymied majority, that we simply must **DRAMATIZE** our cause in every way open to us.

vi. that financial support is indispensable even to a grass roots cause such as ours.

Senator DIRKSEN said in the Senate on 19 September last, after introducing his amendment proposal:

"Mr. President, I merely want to tell the Senate and every Member of it that this issue will not die. This issue will not be diverted or subverted. It will not be settled until it is settled right, for when this session is over, another Congress will convene on the third of January of next year. That will be the 90th Congress. If we fail to act now, this resolution will be up again. I mean to have it back, because it is too important. Involved here is the moral future of America."

We are thus now confronted with one principal question. What can we do between October and January which will expand our ranks on the Hill to the point where we shall next time succeed? What can we do that we have not done so far? One thing is sure, we have got to stimulate and expand Citizens for Public Prayer in every state of the Union. If we lack the generals and the staffs, we do not lack the seed ideas and the clearing houses. I say to you tonight—Move Out, Spread Your Wings, bombard your relatives and friends everywhere. Duplicate our material. Build bonfires wherever you can under representatives and senators who have not so far committed themselves or who have committed themselves against us. And not just with one match! A bonfire is a continuous, blazing, insistent thing that stops only when it has consumed the material in it totally. We must rest content only when our spokesmen in Washington a) agree with us and b) give evidence of such agreement by their repeated reference to our cause in their congressional and home addresses and reports. We must rest content only when, by insistent correspondence and personal contact, we have convinced our religious leaders to a) agree with us and b) to give evidence of such agreement by their repeated reference to our cause in their sermons, news media and pastoral action. The key words again are—Pile Driver, Bull Dog. The key phrase is keep your eye on the ball. The key people are GOD and us. The key comparison is that we must be as alive in our effort for this civil right as are our neighbors in their effort for other civil rights. What a tragedy it would be for America if the fight for human equality were won in the same generation which, by its apathy and astigmatism, lost the fight for God as a real presence in its public assembly. What a tragedy if we attain the brotherhood of man and deny our children and ourselves the civil right to declare reverently the fatherhood of God in public places!

Perhaps I can best conclude with another excerpt from the testimony I offered before the Senate Constitutional Amendment Subcommittee in Washington on 5 August last:

"The effort here is not for school prayer alone but rather to arrest once and for all at the prayer point a process of secularism which unless radically checked, must erode away all public reverence."

This is a great cause, ladies and gentlemen. This is one of the greatest causes ever before the conscience of the nation. With His help we shall indeed overcome.

Joe Martin

SPEECH

OF

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I have served in Congress 24 years with one of the great statesmen of all time, Congressman JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR. I never knew a finer, more able or more competent legislator and gentleman in all my life than Speaker MARTIN. He will be greatly missed as a Member of the House of Representatives. May God bless him and his relatives.

MERBISC—An Important Breakthrough in Community Recreation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARLAN HAGEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I would like to call to your attention an important breakthrough in community recreation in Kern County, Calif., located in my congressional district. California City has just announced a phenomenal plan for maximizing community recreational participation. The plan is called MERBISC which stands for most extraordinary recreational bargain in southern California.

The MERBISC plan is the product of the joint efforts of a city and a private developer. It is a most exciting experiment in recreational planning and deserves our thoughtful study and our warm recognition.

California City was designed by its developers as a completely planned city in Antelope Valley which comprises North Los Angeles and East Kern Counties. California City, planned as a recreation and open space-oriented community, is an example of the type of new town development urged by administration leaders to slow the suburban sprawl and central city core decay characteristic of so many of our older cities.

Six years ago, voters in California City approved a $1 million bond issue to finance public recreational facilities. First built were two lakes, an island, a 42 feet high desert waterfall, an 18-hole, 3-par and night-lighted golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool, ball field, picnic areas and miscellaneous quiet sports. This was followed recently with creation of a 12-mile long parkway along the path of the historic 20-Mule Team Road which has been dedicated to public use in perpetuity and will be preserved in its original unpaved condition for equestrian and pedestrian uses. Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall has appealed for preservation of just such meaningful open space.

In addition, a new park in California City is being created near Galileo Hill, a beautiful landmark butte in the middle of this dramatic high desert area. This regional park, Galileo Park, will have pasture and barn facilities for horses, trailer and other camp facilities, a sanctuary for birds and other high desert wildlife, and, in general, make available—inside city limits—the wide-open Western way of life so easily lost in the rush to build out our existing communities to take care of America's exploding population.

Here, in eastern Kern County, in southern California, a city has boldly accepted the challenge and has declared itself as determined to build a new community centered around the needs of its people. Presently boasting a modest population of only 1,000, this California city looks confidently towards its ultimate potential size, estimated at 1 million people.

Mayor James Riley—just 10 years ago a resident of Boston, Mass.—and his city councilmen, Joseph Brockway, Ivan Manzer, Glenn Metzger, and Ted Sutherland, have retained planning and engineering experts to establish now the safeguards which will insure a continuing healthy climate of family-centered recreation and open space-oriented land uses for decades to come. The culmination of this work is the announcement by California City of a new idea to be known as MERBISC.

The MERBISC plan provides that a whole family can use all of the recreation facilities in California City for the total sum of $10 per year. And a MERBISC card insures that price for a full 10-year period. What makes this remarkable community step possible is the large scale on which California City was achieved. Through a unique arrangement between the city and the private development company, adequate revenues are guaranteed so that the city can operate the extensive recreation facilities without loss, and without taxation of its 20,000 property owners.

We all know that the cost of decent family recreation to the average American family runs to many hundreds of dollars per year. The MERBISC plan suggests the exciting possibility that, with proper planning and community concern, such cost can be tremendously reduced. In effect, California City has created an income boost for those families who subscribe to the MERBISC plan.

What makes California City's MERBISC idea especially noteworthy is that it comes not from the lead of a governmental agency, Federal or local, but rather springs from the feelings and action of the ordinary citizens of a young, thriving American community. What it announces to the world is that it is possible to provide the richest qualities and varieties of recreation experience to our populations right within their city limits. It proves that it is not, and should not be necessary for people to have to travel a great distance from their homes, and at great cost in time and money, to enjoy a full measure of family recreation.

If more communities could learn from the lesson of California City, if the idea of MERBISC could spread, there might be less need for the creation of more and more State and Federal parks. Indeed, much of the effort now expended on acquisition, development, and maintenance of new regional parks could be directed to encouraging more communities to develop within their own boundaries a new horizon of recreation availability which will make it possible for people to literally vacation at home. And perhaps most important, such vacationing may not be a matter of 1, 2, or 3 weeks per year, but a day-to-day experience and a better way of life for average American families.

The Cost of Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, in a significant speech to the Conference of State Committees on Criminal Administration, President Johnson dramatically put nationwide emphasis on the problem of crime.

His approach was a well-balanced one that spoke of the need to convict the criminal as well as the importance of securing the individual against the invasion of his constitutional rights.

He stressed the importance of gaining more knowledge about crime and he pointed a finger at poverty as the most serious cause of crime. He suggested that national strategy against crime also include more help for the police, a more equitable system of criminal justice, better rehabilitation of prisoners, and social measures which strike at the roots of crime.

I request inclusion in the RECORD of the following editorial from the Washington Post, which provides an excellent analysis of this important Presidential address.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 17, 1966]

JOHNSON ON CRIME

President Johnson's remarks on the war against crime, delivered at the Conference of State Committees on Criminal Administration were well devised to put new nationwide emphasis on the problem.

It was an emphatic and dramatic speech. Moreover, it was balanced. It gave equal importance to the conviction of the criminal and the security of the individual against the invasion of his constitutional rights.

The proper stress was given to the importance of further knowledge about crime. The President rightly said that our criminal statistics are inadequate, that we do not know how many crimes are committed, how many are processed in courts, how many Americans are victimized. More than 15 years ago, this newspaper exposed the perversion of crime statistics in the District of Columbia. The sort of concealment that then existed here is less common than sheer statistical inadequacy. In either case, the public is denied knowledge of the size of the problem and information on the efficiency of steps taken to deal with it. More needs to be known about crime. And this need, incidentally, is in conflict with many measures that would diminish this knowledge—such as some of the measures proposed by the Reardon committee of the American Bar Association.

The President also was right to emphasize that poverty is the first enemy in the war on crime. Poverty can create criminals faster than punishment can restrain them.

No doubt the President's speech is to be regarded as a curtain-raiser for the report of his National Crime Commission in January. If it is a fair sample of that document, much can be expected.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey Speaks at Gannon College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH P. VIGORITO

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. VIGORITO. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY AT GANNON COLLEGE, ERIE, PA., OCTOBER 11, 1966

When I'm with young people, I like to talk about the future.

I know you're far more interested in the good new days than the good old days, and so am I.

Today I want to talk about something of vital concern to all of you—the air you are going to breathe and the water you are going to drink . . . and swim and water-ski in as well.

Back in my home state of Minnesota, they tell a story about an old farmer and his mule. The mule stalled right in the middle of the road one day.

First the old man took a two-by-four and smacked the mule between the eyes. Then he shouted: "Giddup!" and the mule got.

"Why the two-by-four?" a bystander asked. The old man answered, "The first thing I've got to do is get his attention."

I sometimes think we Americans are a little like that mule. Often, we don't seem to get going until something hits us between the eyes.

That has been particularly the case when it comes to our natural heritage. We have been blessed with so rich an endowment that we sometimes have been deluded into seeing it as limitless.

We took our forests for granted until they were threatened with exhaustion.

We misused our high central plains until they began blowing away as dust in the wind.

In both these cases, we did wake up and take remedial action—but, as in the old-time movie serials, it was just in the nick of time.

Now another crisis of immense proportions has hit us squarely between the eyes—the galloping deterioration of our Great Lakes.

These magnificient inland seas contain a third of all the fresh water on the world's surface. They are an asset of incalculable value to the nation.

We have carelessly treated them as inexhaustible—and now we are finding they are not. By using them as a dumping ground for all the wastes that our civilization produces, we have done grave damage to them.

You here in Erie know this all too well. For it is not too much to say that Lake Erie is dying before our eyes. Large areas of it are already as lifeless as a desert.

My good friend Secretary of the Interior Udall has said: "To fly over Lake Erie and look down into the cloudy mess of murderous pollution is like reading the flyleaf of a book on the end of civilization."

Last month I convened a Great Lakes Conference on Water Pollution, in Chicago, to bring to national attention what we see happening.

If we permit this to go on, it will be a tragedy of vast proportions. For there will not be another Lake Erie in this geologic age.

And this is more than a matter of sentiment and esthetics. It would be an immense economic disaster for the 25 million people who live and work on the Lake's shores—and for the nation as a whole.

I am confident that we can save Lake Erie. I have enough faith in the ingenuity of our scientists and engineers to believe that they can devise the means to do the job. And I have enough knowledge of the power of an aroused public opinion to believe that it will be done.

At Put-In-Bay there is a great monument to our victory in the first Battle of Lake Erie, back in 1813. I hope that, before too many years, we shall be able to celebrate victory in the second Battle of Lake Erie—the battle to make it fit—and keep it fit for our children and our children's children.

Lake Erie is by all odds America's number one water pollution problem. But Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario are also in bad shape. The experts say that, even if all the pollution of Lake Michigan were controlled, it would still take 500 years to make its water really clean again.

Congressman Vigorito has been one of the most diligent and effective Members of Congress in pushing for action to scrub the Great Lakes clean—notably in his bill to secure Congressional consent for the Great Lakes Basin Compact. Under this Compact, the eight states and two Canadian provinces bodering the Lakes can plan together and work together for their conservation—and their continued uses for the many purposes of our civilization.

This problem of water pollution is nationwide in scope, and it is getting worse—a sharp reminder to us that, in this changing world, not all change is for the better.

Indeed, the first man to identify change as the most pervasive element in life—the ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus—put it in words that make sadly ironic reading today. He wrote:

"You cannot step twice into the same river, for fresh waters are ever flowing upon you."

All too often nowadays, the waters that flow upon us are the very opposite of fresh. They are laden with industrial and human debris. The U.S. Division of Water Supply calculates that 1900 communities, where 20 million Americans live, have inadequate facilities for the treatment of waste. In many, raw untreated sewage flows into the municipal fresh water supply every day.

The Hudson River is so badly polluted that, if absolutely no more sewage were dumped into it, the experts say it would still continue to contaminate itself for the next 15 years. That's a measure of the filth that has become an integral part of the river's bed. It used to purify itself every 15 miles. Now it repollutes itself every seven miles.

The Potomac River, which flows right past the doorstep of our nation's capital, is another case in point. President Theodore Roosevelt used to swim it regularly. Even in the heat of the Washington summer, no one in his right mind would do that today.

At long last—but far better late than never—we in America are beginning to tackle head-on the job of cleaning up our rivers and lakes—a task comparable, in classic mythology, to Hercules cleansing a thousand Augean stables.

Some 300 communities—and a great many industries—have in recent years joined in an all-out war against pollution. We are already up-grading the water used by more than 40 million people.

The combined efforts of federal, state, and local governments—and of many other public and private institutions—are being concentrated on this urgent task.

Scientists and technologists, supported by federal funds, are working out new ways of disposing of waste. They are sorely needed because, in important respects, our methods have hardly improved during the past generation.

Federal grants available to help municipalities construct new sewage facilities have been greatly stepped up.

We are also in process of establishing federal standards for water quality—recognizing that the waters of a single river often serve the needs of several states.

These standards will be *particularly* valuable to industry as guidelines for action. Many of our newest plants do a remarkable job in reducing and treating their wastes. Others do far less well—some very badly. Standards applied to everyone, across the board, will spur those who are lagging to catch up.

Maybe we would have acted more promptly if, like fish, we'd actually been living in waters which were gradually becoming deadly to us. Or maybe not.

For it is only very recently that our smarting and watery eyes have opened up to the fact that many of us are living at the bottom of another kind of ocean—the atmosphere—which is becoming more and more contaminated and inimical to our health.

Only a few years ago, smog was regarded as an affliction peculiar to Los Angeles—and a favorite target of comedians' jokes. Now, the laugh is on the rest of us—and, if we're laughing at all, it's often through smog-induced tears.

The kind of clear day when one can see forever is, for many of us, increasingly rare. Already air pollution has increased to such an extent that, according to the United States Public Health Service, no fewer than 7,300 communities are affected to varying degrees. And they include desert and mountain cities which most of us still associate with the most sparkling crystal-clear kind of air.

We owe a very great debt to the harassed citizens of Los Angeles. They were the first to be hit by smog—and the first to react to it. They are responsible for a great deal of the technological and administrative know-how for fighting air pollution—including the kind of pollution-controlling devices which, under new federal law, will be mandatory equipment on all 1968 automobile models.

Other new federal programs are designed to develop more effective methods to control air pollution, and train hundreds of sorely-needed technicians.

Towns afflicted by air pollution generated in another state can now call for federal help—as can any city which isn't able to deal with its own problem. Federal grants are available to pay two-thirds of the clean-up costs, but most cities are still unwilling to chip in their share.

According to a recent Public Health Service survey, there are only some 130 city, county, and regional air pollution programs in operation—and some of these are token in character.

It's clear that, before much more can be done, a number of city halls will need a good swift kick in the seat of their apathy. That can only come from an aroused citizenry. And a great many people need to be aroused. A nation-wide survey undertaken by the chemical industry last year found that four-fifths of those interviewed did not consider air pollution a major community problem.

That kind of complacency is dangerous—and not only to property, but to life itself.

There is no doubt that air pollution is a contributing factor to the rising incidence of chronic respiratory diseases, like lung cancer, emphysema, bronchitis and asthma.

We often speak of individuals as being spoiled by success. It is our own spectacular economic success, particularly in recent years, which has resulted in the massive spoilage of our air and water. As industry has boomed, as cars and freeways and people have multiplied—so the wear and tear on our natural environment has doubled and re-doubled.

Unfortunately, as Justice Douglas has put it, our affluent society has also been an effluent society.

Where do you come in? As alert, active, and well-educated citizens, you have a vital and individual responsibility.

Experience shows that, in our American democracy, there are two essential pre-con*ditions to dealing with problems, like air* and water pollution, which are nationwide in scope—and you can help with both of them.

First, the public must become informed about the nature of the problem. Here's a job for you. Get the facts—there are many more than I've been able to give you today—and see that *they get around.*

When people generally are aware of the problem, it can be said to have entered the public *consciousness.*

Second, the public must become sufficiently aroused to insist upon a solution. Don't wait for George to do that—get in and pitch yourselves.

When people get up on their hind legs and holler, the problem has not only entered the public conscienciousness—it has also become a part of the public conscience. At that point, things in our democracy begin to hum.

As I get around campuses, I run into many students who think that the individual has become the helpless victim of forces too vast for him to affect in any way.

Don't ever think you are merely fodder for some computing machine.

Archimedes said: "Give me but one firm spot on which to stand, and I will move the earth." And Americans have again and again proved this in ways that Archimedes never dreamed.

Upton Sinclair revolutionized the packing industry with his novel, THE JUNGLE. Rachel Carson forced us to take a fresh, hard look at the use of pesticides with SILENT SPRING.

These people had to start from scratch, or very near to it. Things are already moving, and legislation now going through Congress will put a great deal more federal muscle into the fight.

The job here is to get things moving much further and faster—and in thousands of towns and cities where lethal garbage is still being dumped into the water and the air.

There is need for every concerned citizen—for people like yourselves—to speak up loud and clear.

For American public opinion is like an ocean—it cannot be stirred by a teaspoon.

Man is the only animal who has succeeded in contaminating virtually every square inch of his surroundings. But what he has done, he is surely capable of undoing. So let us here and now resolve not to rest until we have cleansed our waters, so that we can use them in safety—and cleared the air, so that we can all breathe easier.

The Poetic Thoughts of a Thankful American Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, Mrs. Evelyn Behney, of Oak Grove near Wilmington, Del., has written a brief poem which expresses very well her love of our country.

Her appreciation of her American citizenship is all the greater because she was not born in the United States. She came to Delaware from Canada.

In the interest of sharing the sentiments in her poem with others, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the poem was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as *follows:*

THANKS

With tears in my eyes
A thrill in my heart
I gaze on that beautiful flag;
And know while I look
There can not be a sight
That can make me more
proud or more glad.
For I was not born
In this beautiful land
Which abounds with the good
things God gave;
So my love is more high
My pride is more deep,
I give thanks for all that I have.

Yale Students Support Status of Columbus

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this august body to an Oct. 13 UPI story by James Healian entitled, "Yale Students Support Status of Columbus." This article describes how a group of Yale Law students formed a Society for the Promotion of Christopher Columbus.

Mr. Speaker, this society was formed from the ranks of a very distinguished and venerable organization at Yale Law known as The Lunch. Every Wednesday, the 15 members of The Lunch gather at Mory's to eat lunch together and discuss the great and lesser issues of the day.

Present third-year members of this very distinguished body at Yale Law known as The Lunch include: Terry Segal, president and my former Legislative Assistant, Joe Lieberman, prize-winning author of "The Power Brokes," Bob Kimball, former Legislative Assistant to John Lindsay, Jeff Greenfield, frequent contributor to national magazines and a recognized expert on obscenity, Al Davis, Yale Law's outstanding scholar-athlete, Mike Libonati, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of Christopher Columbus, and Al McFarland, Charles Pulaski and John Nathan, the Law Journal's representatives to The Lunch.

Second-year members of The Lunch include Roger Aaron, Dave Martin, Henry Putzel, John Schulz and the famous Princeton train-robber George Bunn.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the October 13 UPI story.

The article follows:

YALE STUDENTS SUPPORT STATUS OF COLUMBUS

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Twenty stouthearted students braved sotto voce heckling Wednesday as they urged Yale University to turn over a new Leif and restore public faith in Columbus as the first New World tourist.

Members of "The Society for the Promotion of Christopher Columbus" walked under Yale blue skies after leaving the tables down at Mory's for a three minute march to the

Beinecke Rare Book Library, carrying placards reading, "Italian Power."

The students, most of whom were from the *Yale Law School, were protesting the* issuance last year by Yale of the Vinland Map which tends to show that Leif Ericson got to America first.

"What school child's heart," asked demonstrator Jeff Greenfield, "swells with pride when he hears the band play Leif Ericson, the gem of the ocean?' "

Greenfield's oratory came in the shadows of the library's opaque marble facade where Terry Segal, a spokesman for the student group, said a man from the library heckled Greenfield—in stage whispers.

"It was definitely derogatory" said Segal.

The demonstration was mapped well in advance and when the fledging lawyers reached the Beinecke, they picketed the place for 10 minutes.

Michael Libonati implored the crowd—in English and in Italian—to put their trust in Columbus, a former sugar broker, rather than Leif.

Meanwhile, Segal and Joe Lieberman entered the library to stare stonily at the Vinland Map. When they came out Greenfield was telling the crowd "This is a day of brotherhood when Italians, Irish, Poles and Jews unite in a common cause: to attack the Scandinavians."

Segal and Lieberman, whose book, "The Power Broker," a biography on Democratic State and National Chairman John M. Bailey, has just been published, then took on the task of burning a facsimile of the Vinland Map.

The students put the facsimile of the map to the torch and promptly tossed it into a wastebasket.

"A Basso la carta," somebody shouted. This means, "Down with the map."

Tribute to the Honorable Eugene J. Keogh

SPEECH
OF
HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, my good friend, GENE KEOGH, provided many memorable moments during our deliberations in the Ways and Means Committee and his keen mind and insight have helped to shape much of the legislation which emanates from this Committee. GENE has an unusual talent for expressing his thoughts incisively and emphatically and if I should ever need a lawyer to plead my case in court he would be among the first with whom I would counsel.

GENE KEOGH is a loyal fighter for progressive legislation and has served his constituency, as well as the whole country, with a high degree of proficiency in trying to achieve his ideals along the lines of improved conditions for all Americans. His talents in committee sessions and in debate will certainly be missed since GENE has been such a champion for the underprivileged of the entire country.

Additionally, GENE has a fine cooperative personality and during my first months on the Committee he was most helpful to me in the encouragement and advice which he gave to an inquiring mind. We will all miss GENE's fine personality and cheery disposition here in Washington and I wish him well in his *retirement from the Congress.*

The Truth About Busing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, first let me say as a strong advocate of civil and human rights for all Americans, I unequivocally oppose the forced busing of schoolchildren, for I do not believe it either acomplishes the aim of civil rights or adds to the improvement of our educational system. Equally I am firmly opposed to any Federal control over our education system since I believe that local autonomy must be maintained.

However, the false issue of an alleged plan by Federal education authorities to impose a nationwide policy of forced busing on local school districts has been brought into sharp focus of recent date by many extremist groups whose only interest is personal gain.

In true fashion these "fear merchants" have enlisted front organizations like the so-called Committee for the Preservation of Suburban Schools in my district to give an aura of civic respectability to a cynical, unethical and demogogic attempt to win votes.

They have not hesitated to employ the most reprehensible fear-and-scare tactics in their attempt to deceive the people that such a threat to traditional local school autonomy really exists.

The threat of Federal interference in local school autonomy to correct racial imbalance or for any other purpose is the "bogeyman" invoked by those who seek to incite the so-called backlash.

The hard truth of the matter is that, even if the Federal education authorities wished to impose a busing policy on local school districts, they could not do so.

They could not do so because there exists, in the Constitution of the United States and in the Federal law, every possible safeguard against Federal interference in local school autonomy.

The 10th amendment of the Constitution unequivocally states that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Complete control of schools and education is one of the powers reserved to the States and the people by our founding fathers.

The Congress of the United States, anxious to reassure the people of the absolute sanctity of the traditional principle of local school autonomy, has taken measures to reinforce it.

The Civil Rights Act of 1966 specifically states:

> Nothing in this title [tile IV] shall be construed to authorize action by any department *or agency to require the assignment of stu*dents to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 contains a specific provision reaffirming the intent of Congress to preserve local control. Title I *of that law provides:*

> On the administration of this section, the Commissioner shall not exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the personnel, curriculum, or program of instruction of any school or school system.

The 1966 Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which I voted for in the House, contains two more restricting amendments, further underlining the prohibition against any kind of Federal interference or control of local school systems.

The first of these amendments adds the following definitive language to sections 604 and 605 of the 1964 act:

> * * * or to require the assignment or transfer of students or teachers in order to overcome racial imbalance.

The second amendment to the 1966 act has the effect of removing any conceivable possibility that the racial composition of any school could be the criterion for eligibility of that school for Federal funds.

I have supported these amendments.

Moreover, I am on record as having repeatedly stated, on the floor of the House and in numerous public utterances, my unqualified opposition to forced interdistrict busing as a means of redressing racial imbalance or for any other reason.

Furthermore, when first made aware of something that "fear peddlers" called the Educational Opportunity Act of 1967, I questioned U.S. Commissioner of Education Howe, who stated that his department had neither the jurisdiction nor intent of interfering with local control and supervision of schools.

At this point, since the power to "bus" resides solely with the States and the Commissioner of Education, I directed the attention of Governor Rockefeller of New York to the fact that the people in my district are concerned lest their children be forced to transfer to schools outside their district. He had already indicated a willingness to bus our children. However, he passed the onus and responsibility to New York State Education Commissioner Allen, who has also indicated he favors the busing of schoolchildren.

In a telegram to the Commissioner on October 3, 1966, I passed on to him the desires of my community which is to preserve the character of our schools:

Dr. JAMES E. ALLEN, Jr.,
Commissioner of Education,
Education Building,
Albany, N.Y.

It has come to my attention that rumors are being circulated concerning an alleged proposal for the forced exchange and busing of New York City and Nassau County school children.

If such a plan were to be seriously advanced by the Federal Government I would be unalterably opposed to it as I do not believe this approach would provide a cure for the evils of discrimination. The truth however is that upon checking I find that the Federal Government has made no such proposal, in spite of careless charges to the contrary. US Education Commissioner Harold Howe II has stated flatly the position of his agency and the Administration that educational decisions and control reside exclusively in the local community and State and that no Federal legislation is under consideration that would include any provisions for busing.

Therefore, Mr. Commissioner, if the Federal Government has not advanced such a proposal, any decision on such a plan must rest with you as our State Commissioner of Education and our State's Chief Executive, Governor Rockefeller. I call upon you to take whatever steps are necessary to prevent the destruction of our subruban school systems and to see that high education standards are maintained in our State.

Congressman LESTER WOLFF.

I informed these "front" committees that I had sent this telegram and suggested that they direct an inquiry regarding alleged school busing plans to these officials, inasmuch as the power to bus schoolchildren was theirs, not the Federal Government's. And, as I had done in previous occasions, I informed my constituents, through the press and by direct mail, of my position and the actions I had taken to remove any doubt about that position.

But, I regret to report, even in the face of these measures taken to dispel the fear and confusion wrought among my constituents by the irresponsible, unethical and reprehensible extremist smear tactics, the rumors, baseless and iniquitous in their falsity, continue to be spread abroad.

They are being spread because demagogues persist in circulating them. Nothing, apparently, is too base and unconscionable in their minds.

In their desperate attempt to throw the populace into a confused state they have registered a new low in American politics.

I appeal to my constituents to reject this scurrilous attack on their good sense, and I appeal to my House colleagues to condemn this outrageous insult to the intelligence of all Americans.

Hon. Howard W. Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK CHELF

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, as the departure of the Hon. HOWARD W. SMITH approaches, I want to join my colleagues in wishing him good health and happiness in the years ahead.

The extent of the contribution of Congressman SMITH cannot soon be evaluated. He has been a magnificent parliamentarian and a defender of the Constitution. He has kept faith with America and has done his valiant best to make more secure the bastions of liberty and freedom.

His voice has been heard, his advice sought and his counsel heeded. His influence has been mighty and he has lived up to the trust placed in him not only by his constituents but also by the Members of the Congress.

Judge SMITH is admired and held in the highest esteem for his integrity, his conscientious service, his loyalty and the warm human qualities of his nature.

The U.S. Congress and this Nation are fortunate to have been blessed by the life and service of Congressman HOWARD W. SMITH.

Oakland's Small Business Development Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I was privileged to help open the Small Business Development Center in Oakland, Calif.

Like other SBDC's around the country, it is designed to open the doors of opportunity to disadvantaged persons by pointing out possible openings in business for those with business talent.

It helps develop job opportunities by providing credit to small concerns, particularly in the service industries.

It is a community organized and community operated body to encourage and promote the entry of minority groups into the mainstream of business.

I can attest to the need for such a program in my district.

This week I received a letter from the executive director of the Oakland Small Business Development Center reporting on its first 6 months of operations. It is an encouraging report and I am pleased to bring it to the attention of our colleagues and other interested parties.

The letter follows:

OAKLAND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC.
Oakland, Calif., October 18, 1966.

Hon. JEFFERY COHELAN,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COHELAN: The entire country must commend you for the outstanding success of the Oakland California Small Business Development Center. The figures for the first six months clearly show that, contrary to the fears of some early critics, the money spent is not just part of a gigantic giveaway program. We are at war with poverty at the real grass roots level.

I am sure that your colleagues and your constituents will be interested in this Oakland success story that you brought into being by your faith and persistence. The positive benefits to the community are clear.

The Oakland Small Business Development Center processed 46 loans which were approved and for which funds have been disbursed between April 15 and September 30, 1966. The total value of these loans was $479,346, or an average of about $10,400 per loan.

At the time at which the loan was granted, 116 working persons, including 51 proprietors (as sole owners, partners or officers of a corporation) were involved. As a result of these loans, from 124 to 129 additional jobs will be created which will involve persons currently unemployed and receiving public assistance. This means that each job requires about $3830 to create through OSBDC programming.

In a text book, Introduction to Business, published in 1961 by Jucius and Terry, the authors mention that it costs the average employer over $10,000 to create each new job. The OSBDC is involved to a great degree in free management training, which is yet an additional cost to other enterprises.

Loans of $479,346 will also generate $690,119 in projected salaries during the first loan year, exclusive of that of the proprietors' profits. In 30 cases, the operations are principally family-run, so that annual family incomes will range above $10,000 for all but seven or eight cases.

In terms of state and federal taxes to be generated, based on: a) business and personal income taxes of owners, b) employers' payroll taxes, and c) income taxes paid by employees themselves, a minimum of about $233,320 will be derived by government from these small businesses. In addition, the federal government will receive about $18,014 as intrest on the 4 percent simple interest loans. The total minimum derived from these 46 loans, then is about $251,334 for the first year.

As of September 30, the OSBDC had spent $53,639 of its $87,643 budget in operating the office. This means that each dollar loaned by the government to Oakland's small businessmen cost about $0.09.

It is important to point out that OSBDC is bringing into Oakland's Target Areas a very large amount of federal money in addition to the $1,500,000 already earmarked through the regular Anti-Poverty program. This money is going directly into the hands of the poor to create economic opportunity for both small businessmen and the jobless.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH DEBRO,
Executive Director.

Hon. Paul J. Krebs

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker I ask for this special order today so that those of us who have worked with our colleague PAUL KREBS from New Jersey, can pay tribute to him.

The other Members have covered his background and have told of his cooperation here in the House. I join with my colleagues in stating that PAUL KREBS has spent more time on the floor of the House while Congress was in session than any other person I have known or observed in the Congress. I believe he has had the honor of acting as Speaker and also as leader a record number of times for a freshman. The reason Paul would stay on the floor is because he had advocated all his life—so much of the legislation that passed in this 89th Congress.

As leader of the UAW and as past president of the CIO Council in New Jersey he had the honor of actually talking and working and voting for the people—the legislation he had advocated on a thousand rostrums throughout our State over many years. I want to call particular attention to the fact that I was secretary of state for 8 years with

Gov. Robert B. Meyner, and in this capacity I spent many hours with Paul Krebs concerning pending legislation. We sought his advice about personnel problems of the 25,000 State employees. He was always available, knowledgeable and persistent. He is tireless when he advocates a cause.

I am sorry he is not coming back to the 90th Congress. His years of service and experience will be hard to replace. I want my colleagues to know that in all the years that Paul Krebs was a leader of labor, I never heard one derogatory word, but one thing was clearly established—and management knew—that from the State of New Jersey Paul Krebs had integrity to a fault.

I wish Paul Krebs and his wife the best of everything in the future.

Hon. D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT T. ASHMORE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the large number of my colleagues who today pay tribute to the record of our esteemed colleague, D. R. "Billy" Matthews from the State of Florida. Over the several years I have known him, two things have most impressed me with this man, his forthright sincerity and his ability to get significant work done rapidly without offending anyone. He is a master of wit, and yet, we all know he is earnest and serious when he sets out to do something. We can be assured that when "Billy" sets his goals, they are worthwhile and worthy of every man's attention.

One of our colleagues has mentioned the fairness with which his recent primary campaign was conducted. I would have expected no other type of campaign from this man, or his opponent, for that matter. "Billy" brings to us a lesson in triumph and success even in the face of technical defeat. His warmth and disarming manner and his optimism are attributes we can sorely do without during these days in Congress.

When fate has played her game and the results are such as they have been in this instance, we are prone to question why it had to be this way. Some are even preoccupied with mental gymnastics on how the situation could have been changed. I would prefer to adopt the same good-natured philosophy of my colleague, "Billy" Matthews, and look forward to the even greater accomplishments which lie ahead for him.

Although his present tenure of office in the U.S. House of Representatives is rapidly drawing to an end, we are convinced that his days of outstanding service to his State, his people and his Nation will continue for many, many years. So I bid him God's blessing and farewell for the present, but I do so with eager anticipation for a very bright and useful future for one of the finest men I have ever known.

Poverty and the Aged

SPEECH

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, in recent months I have been concerned that the increasing inflation which has marked the past year will have a highly detrimental impact on the citizens in our Nation who depend on fixed incomes, very particularly on the aging. Most of the wage-earning families in our Nation have experienced a substantial net gain in income since 1960. Unfortunately, a great proportion of the elderly, who are not benefiting from the full employment and higher wages, are, on the contrary, suffering seriously from loss of purchasing power. Furthermore, they fear that if prices continue to rise, their situation will worsen.

Among the aged poor, social security benefits made up at least 35 percent of their total income in 1964. Roughly a third of all aged beneficiary families and one-half of all aged beneficiaries who live alone who are poor depend upon social security as their only source of income. My concern for these elderly citizens, caught in the squeeze between fixed incomes and rising prices, led me to cosponsor a bill last session which raised the social security benefits by 7 percent.

On July 25 of this year I introduced H.R. 16514, which provides for an automatic increase of social security benefits whenever an increase occurs in the cost of living. At that time I anticipated that it would be necessary to appropriate general tax revenues to the social security fund for this program. However, following recent discussions with social security experts, I have come to realize that it may be unnecessary to dip into general tax funds for such a program, because increased social security collections automatically will occur whenever inflation occurs, since wages of our work force are certain to rise correspondingly at the same time. These increased collections should be almost sufficient to cover the added outgo. Therefore, within the near future I expect to introduce a new bill, similar to H.R. 16514, but containing a provision that the automatic benefit increases be financed out of contributions to the fund.

Some of my constituents may feel that my concern for our retirees may be undue and overly solicitous. I ask those who have that viewpoint to read a recent speech, entitled "Poverty and the Aged," delivered on August 21, 1966 to the Planning Conference on Poverty and the Aging, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., by the Honorable Wilbur J. Cohen, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Secretary Cohen shows all too clearly, using extensive and undisputed statistical economic evidence, that the aged member of our society is not as well off financially as he should be. He, too, recommends an adjustment of benefits to increases in cost of living.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I place the text of Secretary Cohen's remarks in full at this point:

POVERTY AND THE AGED

(By Wilbur J. Cohen, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare)

Poverty, of course, is an ancient enemy of mankind. But what distinguishes our generation from past generations is that we are committed to conquering the enemy and not coexisting with it. We have already made a beginning. The spotlight has been put on poverty. The Nation has assumed the responsibility for eliminating—and I say eliminating, not ameliorating—this social illness.

In a Nation where the Gross National Product has been moving upward at a rate of $35 to $50 billion dollars a year, and will exceed $1,000 billion by 1970, the economic capacity to cope with the problem successfully does exist.

When I look at the record of our achievements, I am convinced we can win the war on poverty if we accelerate the efforts already begun. Since 1930, the extent of poverty has been reduced from over 40 percent of our population to less than 20 percent. And by the mid-seventies I believe we can bring this figure down to 10 percent; within the following decade we can, if we make plans now, virtually eliminate poverty. Whatever we do to accomplish this goal will generally improve the status of the aged population since about 16 percent of the poor are the aged.

To make progress toward this goal we must plan for the proper mobilization and use of our resources for eliminating poverty and we must continually evaluate and reevaluate the effectiveness of our allocation of these resources. This is, appropriately, a prime purpose of this important conference on poverty and the aging.

RECENT PROGRESS

Fortunately, we have in this country the capacity to achieve our goal. The American Nation is enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity. The economy provides for the great majority of Americans today goods and services and advantages which in past years were enjoyed only by the wealthy minority. The indicators of over-all progress are clear. Median family income has reached a new high. The educational attainment of the general population has risen. And with the introduction of new programs to improve the quality and availability of health services, the health of the American people is improving. New programs have also been started to offer social and economic opportunities and to assure equal opportunity to those who in the past have been denied this right. Existing and well tested programs have been improved and strengthened to help us reach the goal of improving each and every American's life.

SITUATION OF THE PRESENT AGED

The aged, too, have shared in the benefits from these unprecedented gains. The median income of all the aged families reached $3,460 in 1965. Last year the total income of all older persons was over $40 billion a year. Nearly a third of all aged couples had assets (not including the value of their home) of $10,000 or more. Fewer than 1 in 5 of the elderly are still working. But because income maintenance benefits are never as large as the wages they aim to replace in sheer dollars, earnings are the largest single source of income for the aged population. About 90 percent of the 19 million older people have some retirement protection; 85 percent are eligible for social security benefits, and about 75 percent are actually getting them; another five percent are protected under Civil Service or railroad retirement systems. This is a remarkable gain over the situation 25 years ago,when only

15 percent of the labor force had any kind of retirement protection.

And the situation is steadily improving. If we consider only the people who became 65 in 1965, instead of all those who were 65 and over, about 92 percent were eligible for Social Security benefits and about 97 percent were covered under some kind of public retirement program. And about 15 percent of the aged are drawing private pensions.

Virtually all of the 19 million aged now have health insurance protection under the new Medicare program, which will help to relieve them and their children of a major part of the financial burden of illness in old age. The new Medical Assistance program (Title XIX) which was also provided by the 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act will ensure that the necessary medical and remedial care and services are available to the needy aged whose income or resources are not sufficient to pay for medical care.

Earlier this year, the Congress amended the Social Security Act to provide monthly social security payments of $35 a month for an individual age 72 or $52.50 for a couple age 72 or over who had previously not been eligible for insurance benefits because they did not meet the work requirements. It is estimated that approximately 370,000 people will be eligible beginning in October for these new benefits, amounting to about $95 million the first year. The cost of the benefits for people who do not have three quarters of coverage under Social Security will be met out of general revenues; the cost of these benefits for people who do have 3 or more quarters of coverage will be paid out of the Social Security trust fund.

As you might expect with the extension of the Social Security program to cover almost all workers, the proportion of the aged who must ask for public assistance to meet their basic needs has declined over the years. Since 1950, the percentage of the aged getting assistance has declined from 22 percent to 11 percent and the proportion who have their Social Security benefits supplemented by old-age assistance has also declined. Without the income provided to older people by the Social Security program, the old-age assistance roll would probably be 3 or 4 times its present size with a yearly cost of $8 billion to $10 billion instead of the present $3 billion.

The Social Security program, of course, does much more than merely reduce the need for public assistance. By serving as a base to which people can add savings and other retirement income, it also helps many of the aged live comfortably in retirement.

It is too soon to assess the full impact of the new Medicare and other Social Security improvements as well as related programs which will benefit the aged. They are nevertheless of great significance. Many of those among the older segment of our population have, to be sure, shared in the unprecedented wealth and progress of the Nation. But for those who have not, the record of our past achievements in improving the situation of the aged holds hope for measures to improve the lot of those who were bypassed. And we must find ways to do so.

POVERTY PROFILE

Unfortunately there are still many who are poor. Poverty can be defined in many ways and there is still disagreement over how to define it and how to measure it. While there may not be complete agreement, the cost of bare subsistence can be computed. The difficulties lie in answering the more complex questions. What is a minimum acceptable level of living in a society like ours where people expect more than mere subsistence? How does one take into consideration the effect of such variables as age, of family size, geographic location, living arrangements, and rising standards of living in general?

Answering these questions involves very controversial areas. And who is considered poor, of course, depends on the answers to these questions.

One of the more widely accepted measures of poverty has been developed by the Social Security Administration. The Social Security Administration's poverty index is based on a minimum food budget and uses a concept of equivalent levels of living for families of different types including variables such as age, size and family composition, and city or rural residence.[1] Using this measure of poverty, there are about 34 million Americans—15 million children and 19 million adults—or about one fifth of the Nation's population living in poverty. They make up 12 million families, or 1 out of every 5 families in the country.

While we cannot view these figures with any degree of complacency, there has been considerable improvement, more for some groups than for others. Since 1959, the percentage of poor has been reduced from 22 percent of our population to 18 percent, a decline of 13 percent. The poverty rate among the aged declined by 8 percent since 1959.

THE PRESENT INCOME GAP

How poor are those we say are living in poverty? How much money would it take to raise these poverty stricken people above the level of want and despair? Today it would take about $11.7 billion to raise the 34 million poor to a level where they could buy the basic needs for daily living. This amounts to about 2.4 percent of the Nation's personal income, which totaled $495 billion in 1964. To meet the income deficit of the aged poor would amount to about $2.2 billion.

But the problems of poverty cannot be solved by money alone. In addition to a regular income the poor also need increased understanding and services for their non-economic needs. These include education, health services, training, housing and a number of other services which will help promote self help, and motivate those who are now dependent to achieve independence.

Put in very general terms, these are the problems we face in waging a war on poverty. But let us look more specifically at one of the largest groups of the poor—the Nation's aged population. For however you define poverty, it is clear that a significant proportion of this Nation's poor are aged (16%) and a large proportion of aged are poor (31%). In the concentrated and many faceted campaign against poverty in the United States, chief reliance so far as the aged are concerned must be placed on those programs which can be improved to provide adequate income to those who because of advanced age or poor health can no longer work. Although a regular income is by no means a guarantee of satisfactory living in old age, it is indeed a prerequisite for a good life. Without sufficient income the older person cannot have the security of knowing that he is not a burden on his children or others.

THE AGED POOR

The needs of the aged are as varied and important as any other group. Many are aged widows, few of the aged are in the labor force, and the public income maintenance benefits they do get are not a really adequate replacement for wages. For many of the aged their poverty is simply a continuation of the life they have always known. Under the SSA poverty index about 31 percent of the total aged population were poor in 1964. Another 10 percent of the aged population probably would have been poor if they had not been living with relatives.

Of the 5.4 million aged poor, about 30 percent live in the central cities, another 20 percent live outside the central city but still in the metropolitan area. The other 50 percent live in non-metropolitan areas; about 14 percent of these people live on a farm.

The vast majority of the aged poor are white, even though the chances of being poor are greater for an older Negro. About one-half of the aged poor, white and non-white alike, are in central cities, but, as one might expect, more of the non-white aged poor live in the central city.

About 2.5 million couples, more than half of all aged couples, have incomes under $3,000. And 2.8 million older people, or 3 out of 5, who live alone have incomes under $1,500.

Over one-sixth of all older couples have no assets of any kind or assets of less than $1,000. Almost one-fourth have no assets or less than $1,000 except for equity in their own homes. The aged poor, of course, have very little in the way of assets because most of them found it impossible to lay aside something for their old age and at the same time meet their daily living expenses, educate and rear their children and perhaps care for their own aged parents or other relatives.

Earnings make up a very small share of the income of the aged poor. In 1964 earnings accounted for about one-sixth of the total income of all aged poor families, contrasted with about one-half of the total income for all aged families. Although all the aged receive only a small portion—5%—of all wages and salaries paid in the United States, the aged who do have earnings are certainly better off than those who do not.

But where do the aged generally, and particularly the aged poor, derive most of their support? Three-fourths of all the aged now receive social security and for many this is the chief source of income they can count on. At least one-fourth of the income of all families with an aged head comes from social security benefits and among the aged poor, these benefits made up at least 35 percent of the total income in 1964.

While the improvements that have been made in the social security program have helped reduce the numbers of those living in poverty from one-third of all aged couples in 1959 to one-fifth in 1964, important decisions must still be made on further changes needed to keep pace with changes in the economy and in the concept of what is feasible and what is desirable, under various amendments to the law, coverage extensions have brought more people under the protection of the program, eligibility requirements have been liberalized and average benefits have been increased. Among other important results of these changes, more elderly women (a significantly large group) and elderly Negroes now are getting Social Security benefits. The program has helped many of the elderly to move out of dire poverty and made the plight of those remaining less severe.

The striking importance of these benefits is illustrated in the fact that although 35 percent all aged social security beneficiaries were regarded as poor under the SSA index, another 38 percent would have been poor if it had not been for their benefits, and only one-fourth of all other beneficiaries could have escaped poverty if they did not have their checks each month. And even those beneficiaries whom Social Security could not protect completely against poverty were better off than the poor who received no Social Security payments at all. Half of the aged poor receiving social security benefits needed less than $500 to rise out of poverty whereas three-fourths of the poor non-beneficiaries could not have made it with $500.

We see then, the importance of social security benefits to the independence of the aged. For roughly over a third of all aged beneficiary families and for one-half of all aged beneficiaries who live alone who are poor, social security is their only source of income. More than one-fourth of all benefits paid out to aged families, under the program went to a poor household.

---

[1] See appendix for detailed explanation of the Index.

The aged are more likely than younger people to receive support from other public programs, such as, veteran's programs and public assistance. All older families derived a sizeable portion (one-fourth) of their money income from sources other than Social Security or earnings. For the aged poor, more than half of this additional income came primarily from public assistance.

One out of 8 families with an aged head receives public assistance, but two-thirds of these families also receive Social Security. Among the aged poor families, a fourth received public assistance and over one-half were social security beneficiaries.

There are encouraging signs that the reasons for the high incidence of poverty in old-age in the past and even today may be diminishing in importance and that the incidence can be substantially reduced in the future. While it is true that poverty in old-age reflects their low current earning capacity, it is also evident as I noted earlier, to put it quite simply, many of the aged poor are poor now because they were not able to put enough aside for their old-age while they were working, rearing and educating their children. Many of the aged are poor because they had to use up what savings they did have to pay catastropic medical bills. Very few of the aged have had income from private pensions. And of course some who are now poor always have been poor. They have often been unemployed or worked for low wages.

But a number of changes in our society should help remedy these situations. Medicare will help to ease the financial burden of ill health not only for the aged but for their children who in the past have many times had to use up their savings to pay parents medical bills. Expanded scholarship and loan programs for their children will make it easier for middle income people to see their children through college and also enable them to build up savings for their retirement.

Today only a little over 2 million people have income from private pension plans—by 1980, over 6 million or one-fourth of the aged population may be receiving private pensions which will supplement their Social Security benefits. Today about 35,000 private pension plans aided by special provisions in the Federal tax systems supplement the Social Security program. The growth in private pension plans has been phenomenal over the past 20 years. Many of these plans of course probably would not have come into being if the social security program did not exist, for many employers might have been unwilling or unable to afford the cost of setting up plans that would do the whole job of providing income security in old age.

Now that we have identified some of the factors associated with poverty in old-age, we can continue to plan for the further reduction of its toll. Recognizing that it is about impossible to design preventive measures that anticipate all the problems and all the needs, the solutions that are designed must be flexible. We can expect changes in existing programs directed to the aged both to remedy gaps and inadequacies that exist today and to anticipate new circumstances and new goals. For one thing we know that the man or woman who retires today may still be living—and relying primarily on his social security benefits—10, 20, or 30 years from now. This has important social consequences as well as economic consequences. The positive changes that have occurred to give older people greater independence as well as improved stature as family members and as members of the community also have had some negative effects. Although improvement in social security benefits have enabled more of the aged to maintain their own households, many of them can maintain their independence only on the borderline of poverty. What is important though is the fact that many more elderly persons in 1964 than in earlier years had enough money to try getting along by themselves instead of sharing a home with a child (or other relatives) in a household with combined income more nearly adequate for all.

NEXT STEPS

But while there are encouraging signs that we can expect the aged to be in a better financial position in the future, it is most urgent that we take immediate measures to provide for the aged who are poor today and to explore the possibilities of other innovations and strategies to prevent those who are now young from being poor when they get old.

Since most of the aged poor do get social security benefits, one of the first places we could start to improve the status of the aged poor would be to make improvements in the social security program. President Johnson has stressed the importance of doing just this. In signing the Medicare Extension Act last spring he said:

". . . yet too many of our older citizens are still trying to get along on income that is too small now to meet their needs, even though we have increased it (social security benefits) seven percent in two years.

So Social Security benefits which are the main source of their income must be increased in the years ahead.

. . . I asked the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mr. John W. Gardner, to complete his study as soon as possible on improving the benefits and the financial structure of the Social Security program . . . I intend to make these recommendations to the next session of Congress . . . I would like to increase insurance benefits across the board for 21 million beneficiaries, the aged, the disabled, the widows, and the orphans, including an increase in the monthly minimum, the monthly maximum and the total family benefits . . ."

Now let me assure you, the Department is undertaking a full scale effort to carry out the President's directive.

Although the objective of the Social Security program is not solely the reduction of poverty, it could be used to a much greater extent to reduce poverty. Now that just about eveyone is covered under this program, it is high time we did more about making the protection adequate. The level of social security benefits is the key, in my opinion, to determining how fast the number of aged poor will decline.

It is true that improvements in cash benefits in recent years have not quite kept the benefits up to date in terms of purchasing power. The seven percent increase last year fell short of restoring the 1958 purchasing power of the benefits and the 1958 increase of about seven and one-half percent also fell slightly short of restoring the 1954 level. This means that those on the social security rolls throughout this period have not shared in the Nation's rising level of living. Even in terms of the 1954 standard of living the benefits were low to begin with. For many people who have not yet retired and who will be working under the program for a longer period of time, the improvements made by 1965 amendments will result in a significant increase in benefit levels.

In the future if a man who regularly earns "average wages"—around $5,600 a year—he and his wife will be eligible at age 65 for a benefit of about $225 a month, or about 50 percent of earnings, and for the one who earns regularly at the level of the Federal minimum wage, amounting to about $2,600 a year, the benefit for the couple will be about $140 a month, or about two-thirds of previous earnings.

These amounts are not enough for most people to live on even now, and they must be increased. Retired workers who earned their benefit at jobs paying minimum wages, or less, and do not have significant assets or income from other sources; the low benefit such retired workers receive is usually all they have to live on. For the worker who is under the social security program many years and who has earned only minimum or near-minimum wages, the social security program should certainly pay amounts above the minimum standards we have been using to measure the poverty line. The basic poverty level in present prices is about $155 a month for elderly couples or about 10 percent more than the benefits payable to the steady worker and his wife earning the Federal minimum wage. And single people, and those who do not work regularly, are not as well off in relation to the poverty standard.

What is needed then is general benefit increase at all earnings levels—not just an increase for those earning minimum amounts—if the program is to continue in its role as a basic retirement system for workers with average and above-average earnings as well as those at the minimum.

There are other ways in which benefit amounts under the program could be improved. Something might be done about the low amounts of some of the actuarially reduced benefits payable to those who claim benefits before 65. More than half of the men awarded retirement benefits in 1965 are getting reduced benefits because they came on the rolls before age 65, and their benefits are, on the average, much lower than the benefit amounts payable to men who started getting benefits at age 65 or after. For the former, the average is about $78 a month as compared to about $107 a month for the latter.

In addition to the need for improving the adequacy of social security benefits for those who are already receiving benefits and for those who first start getting benefits, there is also the need for keeping the benefits up to date once they have been determnied. Many people are on the benefit rolls for 15 or 20 years, or even longer, after entitlement and this will be even more true in the years ahead. Even though some do have assets and savings when they first start getting benefits, the longer they remain on the rolls, the more they have to fall back on these other resources to meet their needs and eventually these are depleted. Both the civil service retirement system and the military retirement system now include provisions to automatically adjust benefits to increases in the cost of living. Although the Congress has made periodic adjustments in the contribution and benefit base sufficient to keep it approximately in line with the $3,600 figure adopted in 1950, the maximum has not been adjusted to keep up with the rise in earnings since the beginning of the program. The base would have to be raised to about $15,000 to restore it to the comparable $3,000 figure provided in 1935. This contribution and benefit base should rise as earnings levels rise to prevent the protection provided under the program from deteriorating.

These are some of the measures that are being considered to improve the adequacy of social security benefits; and in doing so, improve the plight of the aged poor as well as maintain the status of the aged who are reasonably well off.

For most workers these improvements would be sufficient to keep them out of poverty, but it is recognized that there will always be some people, who for one reason or another may require public assistance. We must not flinch from meeting their needs adequately. More services need to be provided for the aged but they are not substitutes for adequate allowances for food, clothing and shelter. Needs must be met adequately not only in terms of assistance amounts but also in terms of availability for those who require it. Residence and other restrictive eligibility requirements are a barrier to meeting need wherever it exists.

The public assistance programs should be strengthened to realize the full needs of those who need to have their full needs met and to also meet the needs of those with occasional and special circumstances.

There will also be a growing need for social services and the public welfare agencies will be called upon more often to provide essential social services.

Comprehensive social services must be available to all citizens who wish to use them. And they must be available when and where the people need them, for example, through social service community centers. The aged, particularly, need specialized services. Many of the aged are infirm, isolated and poor, and are out of touch with families and the community. Deterioration, both physical and mental, that is associated with old age could be reduced by the provision of services directed toward the aged. We must direct more attention to these needs of the poor. Recreation, health services, satisfactory living arrangements, and opportunities for continuing education, and creative activities must be provided. Old age can be a time of enjoyment with many rich rewards in terms of self fulfillment.

Another area in which much more could be done is in provision of adequate housing for the aged. Many of them live in one room walkups, rundown hotels, old lodging houses, or isolated farm houses. Much of this housing is unsafe, unhealthy and rat infested. Rents take about one-third of their total income. Much could be done to improve the housing situation of the aged. The recently enacted Rent Supplement Act should help to provide decent housing for the aged. But even more could be done. The Department is supporting a bill which would require as a condition for the approval of a State old-age assistance plan that the State establish and designate a State agency which would be responsible for maintaining standards of health and safety in housing rented to recipients of OAA. Such a provision would provide an essential safeguard for the living arrangements of a highly vulnerable group—the needy aged. We are also hopeful that the Demonstration Cites Bill which is now pending in Congress will help provide needed services to the aged, as well as to other groups in the community.

Much could also be done to strengthen Federal, State and local and private and voluntary coordination and cooperation in the provision of services for the aged if we are going to deliver the services to the people for whom they were intended.

Improvements in the social security program, housing and other services for the aged can be made within the immediate future. But for many individuals their war on poverty is a life-long struggle. In the long run, more opportunities must be afforded for all persons to accumulate financial assets and tangible goods over their lifetime. The continuing economic growth of our Nation should make it possible for each employable individual to work at a decent wage, and maintain a reasonable standard of living. He should be able to build up income security for his retirement through social security, pension plans and cash savings and other assets. He should be afforded this opportunity throughout his lifetime so that he is not automatically assigned to the poverty roles when he reaches old age.

Overall bold, coordinated programs—both public and private—providing essential health, education, housing, recreation, welfare, transportation and public facilities are needed.

Opportunities should also be provided for improved social and economic mobility of all our citizens, with efforts directed toward increasing their potential to rise above minimum standards of income, assets and basic services. There is a compelling need to provide each person an adequate level of living and a way in which he may climb without hindrance of discrimination or lack of equal opportunity as high as his aspirations and capacity for achievement may take him.

CONCLUSION

To sum up: The Nation is committed to the goal of eliminating poverty. Whatever definition of poverty is used, a significant proportion of the Nation's poor are aged and a large proportion of the aged are poor and only through improvements in their economic status can we make progress toward our national goal of reducing—and eventually—eliminating poverty. While "sufficient" income to assure an adequate level of living is a prerequisite for a comfortable life in old age, it is not an absolute guarantee that other needs will automatically be met. Income and the security of available health services are guarantees of freedom from economic insecurity and freedom from the fear of being a burden on others, and these are important freedoms. But the needs of the aged are varied, and all too many people spend their last years alone and in endless monotony. They must have the opportunity to live a full and meaningful life; they must have the opportunity to obtain satisfactory living arrangements, to participate in a variety of activities, recreation, creative activities, friendships and continuing education.

Our objective is to improve the quality of each and every American's life; to open up new avenues, to extend their ability to choose and their freedom to choose the direction of their lives. The elimination of poverty among the aged is one of the first steps in this direction, for the welfare of the aged is inextricably interwoven with the welfare of all other Americans.

APPENDIX—POVERTY INDEX DEVELOPED BY SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The index takes account not only of income, but also of size of family and of farm-non-farm residence.

The SSA index specifies a minimum money income required to support an average family of given composition at the lowest level consistent with prevailing standards of living. It is based upon the costs of an "economy" food plan defined by the Department of Agriculture. The poverty income level was computed using one-third as the proportion of total income allotted for food. (For aged households, the proportion assumed to go to food was somewhat lower.) The figures derived by this method, while somewhat arbitrary, are consistent with earlier measures developed for counting the poor—for example, the first Council of Economic Advisors' estimates arbitrarily chose income of $3,000 for a family and of $1,500 for an individual as the poverty line. The SSA poverty index works out to an income of $3,130 for a nonfarm family of four members in 1965, just under $1,500 for a single aged individual, and $1,850 for an aged couple.

Hon. Leo W. O'Brien and Hon. Eugene J. Keogh

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK CHELF

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, the State of New York is losing, through retirement, two fine Members of its delegation, the Honorable EUGENE J. KEOGH and the Honorable LEO W. O'BRIEN.

They are sincere, conscientious, loyal and able Representatives of their respective districts. They have rendered valuable service and their departure is a distinct loss not only to their constituents but to the Nation as well.

As they leave, I would like to extend to both of them my very best wishes for an abundance of success and happiness in the years ahead.

My Beale Street Baby

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday October 28, the Secretary of the Interior is going to present to the city of Memphis a certificate and a bronze plaque designating the Beale Street Historic District in that fair city as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The purpose of this ceremony and this designation is to preserve this historic street and district for posterity. It is a program initiated in the Registry of National Landmarks of the National Park Service.

This is the street where W. C. Handy wrote the blues, the only truly American music.

A Beale Street urban renewal project has recently been approved and planning has been completed. A part of the plan is the preservation of the buildings in the area which qualify as historic sites.

Mr. George W. Lee, an insurance executive and civic leader, is the most eloquent spokesman on behalf of this famous area. He opens his book "Beale Street, Where the Blues Began"—New York 1934:

> Beale Street is where the blues began. Rising out of the Mississippi River, it runs for 1 mile straight through the busy heart of Memphis and loses itself in the muddy bottoms of East Street. The echoes of its fantastic music have been heard around the globe, for this colorful little thoroughfare is known the world over; its fame has penetrated into every nook and cranny where sound carries the echoes of the English voice. It has become talked about, written about, sung about so much that sightseers from every quarter are lured there in search of adventure or to gaze upon the scenes and surroundings that represent its vanished glory.

Of course, East Street is no longer muddy and Beale Street is no longer a little thoroughfare. And its glory is being restored.

As an important part of the ceremony, plans are now afoot to designate "My Beale Street Baby" as the official song of the dedication. This song written by Mr. Harry E. Godwin of Memphis, Tenn., is written for the traditional Dixieland band which should be composed of seven.

I take great pleasure in inserting here in the RECORD "My Beale Street Baby" by Mr. Harry E. Godwin, the official song of the dedication of the Beale Street Historic District as a Registered National Historic Landmark:

MY BEALE STREET BABY

VERSE

By the Levee's scene
There's a Dixie queen
And her heart is light and gay
In ole "cotton town"
Nothin' gets her down,
'Cause she heard her sweet man say—

CHORUS

Why don't you
Wait for me, baby,
My Memphis baby,
I'm comin' home to you—
(just wait and see!)
Lonesome for Beale Street
You and ole Beale Street
You are callin' me
That famous blues street
That dream-come-true-street
There we'll dance and sway . . .
Me and my baby fair
All the folks will stop and stare
I'll be home today.

Tribute to Hon. Leo O'Brien

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, if a retiring member of this House were to be judged solely by his contributions to legislative accomplishments, then LEO O'BRIEN, our distinguished colleague, would certainly obtain a high rating. When a man leaves this chamber to return to family life, he leaves more than a mark on the law of the land, he leaves a personal remembrance among those who have known him over the years.

LEO O'BRIEN, the legislator, considered by many as the father of Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood, has done great things here, all of which have made America a bit better by his presence.

LEO O'BRIEN, the man, is considered by all as a kind, helpful, wonderful person. These qualities result in more than the printed words which appear in a statute book. They leave lasting memories in the minds and heart of use who have had the pleasure of serving with him.

LEO O'BRIEN is a man of many personal accomplishments, not the least of which was to win the hand of a lovely lady from North Cambridge, Mass—Mabel Jean.

A former newsman and commentator, LEO O'BRIEN left that field to contribute to the work of Congress. He now leaves the Congress to what we all hope will be even greater happiness and accomplishments than those which he has achieved in the past.

Perhaps one of the most meaningful accolades which we can render to our colleague is to add, after the description "LEO O'BRIEN, gentleman"—"And friend".

Speech of Vice President Humphrey at San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on September 26 the students and faculty of a major college in my congressional district, San Fernando Valley State College, were privileged to have as their guest the Vice President of the United States.

I wish to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the words Vice President HUMPHREY spoke that day on the challenges of our times:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE, NORTHRIDGE, CALIF., SEPTEMBER 26, 1966

It is a pleasure to be away from Washington—where we are constantly lectured to by professors, both inside and outside government—and to be here, where I can visit with my fellow students.

There has been a great deal said lately about the lack of challenge in our times—about how the old frontiers are all conquered.

When I hear these things I wonder which world it is they're talking about.

We live in times today even more challenging than "the age of discovries" centuries ago, when the world was opening to the daring seafarers of Spain and England.

I can recall reading of those voyages—made in tiny ships only a little less cramped than our spacecraft—when I was a boy. And I remember my keen regret that everything had been discovered . . . that never again would man set foot for the first time on a new land.

But as the earth has closed in on us, the universe is opening up.

In a few short years, man will set foot on the moon.

Here in California you hardly need to be told that we are in the space age.

It is an everyday reality in your lives, and a major one.

This state plays a bigger role in the space industry than any other. And I know, Congressman Corman, that this congressional district stands among the highest in the country in dollar volume of space contracts.

At this stage of the space adventure, only a few superbly-trained individuals, the astronauts, have had the opportunity to venture out into space—just as only a few Europeans were privileged to discover and explore new worlds.

There are those, even if they are diminishing in number, who question whether our space effort is worthwhile—just as there were doubtless some who, when Columbus returned, muttered: "was this trip necessary?"

I could say that man is bound to explore space, just as he was bound to climb Mount Everest—because it is there.

It is the kind of challenge which, if we knew we were capable of rising to it and did not, we should feel ourselves less than worthy of the age in which we live.

I could point out, too, that we are just in the beginning days of this great adventure—that we cannot really predict what it will bring forth in the future, anymore than Columbus could have foreseen all the consequences of his voyage.

However, even setting these considerations aside, we see dividends our space effort is already yielding right here on earth.

We see the new high-performance materials and the incredibly compact electronic devices which have been developed for our spaceships, but are being built into many articles of everyday use.

We see new methods and techniques, such as: the accelerated use of oxygen in steelmaking . . . new coatings for the temperature control of buildings . . . filters for detergents, and many others.

We see better medical instrumentation—resulting from electronic innovations for spacecraft—already being applied in clinics and hospitals. It should soon be possible, for instance, to monitor continuously and in detail the condition of hundreds of patients from a single central location, just as the well-being of our astronauts is monitored from earth.

Already, some of our unmanned satellites are at work for us improving global communication and weather forecasting, and increasing the accuracy of navigation.

When I see what a high proportion of college faculty members are, at any given moment, airborne to some conference or other, I am inclined to agree with the man who remarked that improvements in transportation do not cut down traveling time, but merely increase the area over which people have to travel.

With satellite communications, we can reverse this strenuous trend. Businessmen, scientists, and scholars can confer with one another without leaving their offices or laboratories.

But our space program has brought us far more than improved materials and processes.

I think we must admit that the first Sputnik gave us a good swift kick in our complacency concerning the quality of American education.

Since Sputnik One there have been tremendous improvements in our entire educational system—of which the new mathematics and the new physics are only examples.

NASA, for instance, has taken concrete steps to improve education in subjects related to space. It has assisted over 200 colleges and universities throughout the country with grants for facilities or research projects, and often for both.

In California alone, over 250 persons at eight universities are studying today under NASA's Ph. D. assistance program.

But these efforts are only secondary if you put them beside the general awareness in our country, since Sputnik, that all our education—from top-to-bottom, in social studies and languages as much as in technical subjects—needed re-examination and re-evaluation.

In the last three years alone, we have more than doubled our federal investments in education.

And I doubt that there is a school system remaining in America which has not undergone a revolution, major or minor, since Sputnik One.

Sputnik hurt our national pride. It jarred us loose from our comfortable doze. And it began to get us moving, I might add, even before the presidential election of 1960.

The space age has placed a premium on knowledge and education. It has also forced us to adopt higher standards throughout all our society.

It has demanded new techniques in large-scale management and new methods for assuring absolute reliability in product performance.

Above all, it has caused us to develop systems analysis and engineering—the technique of bringing to a sharp focus, on a single problem, the combined resources of many different scientific disciplines.

It has required biologists to work and think with physicists, chemists with mathematicians, and astronomers with geologists.

The rich resources of human skills and insights—and the new and sophisticated techniques of mobilizing them for the solution of problems—can and are being applied to unravale some of the difficulties and complexities of modern life—from air pollution to the information explosion.

Since California is the leading state in the space age, it is no surprise that California has made better use of these new approaches than any other state.

Governor Brown, and the aerospace industries, working together, have shown creative imagination in meeting challenges in city planning, in urban and rural transportation, in pollution control, in records management, and public health and safety.

What has begun here—and it really is still in the beginning stages—is already being studied by other states and regions facing the same problems.

The systems approach is here to stay.

But there is an earthly benefit of the space program which may in time overshadow all the other benefits.

Our space effort contributes greatly to the most compelling necessity of our times—the establishment of enduring peace.

In the narrow, preventive sense, it helps to deter aggression by adding to our national strength and security.

It gives support to our ground forces in terms of improved communications, more reliable weather information, and more accurate navigation and mapping.

It gives us more adequate forewarning of potential or actual danger.

It will also give us the capability—which we trust we will not need to use—to neutralize threatening or hostile spacecraft.

In a far broader and more positive sense, it inspires confidence in our friends and allies and respect from our adversaries.

It is a continuing demonstration of the strength and vitality of our society and economy—of our high performance in science, technology, management and production. And it shows in practice the meaning of a truly open society such as ours.

Our space programs and activities have been carried out under the eyes of the entire world. The contrast, for example, between the veil of secrecy drawn over Soviet landings and the world-wide TV coverage of the Gemini splashdowns could hardly be more striking.

I believe, too, that space exploration may in time have a profound effect upon how we look at the life of mankind here on earth.

It will put all our concerns into a wider and more wholesome perspective.

Ever since Copernicus, we have realized that our earth is a mere speck in an immense universe. But while we have known this intellectually and theoretically, most of us have not really taken it to heart, not really felt it in the marrow of our bones.

As the full significance of that fact is brought home to us by the actual exploration of space—as we begin to comprehend that the earth itself is a kind of manned spaceship hurtling through the infinity of space—it will seem increasingly absurd that we have not better organized the life of the human family.

Our experience in space can be a powerful stimulus to all of us, wherever we live, to move towards a world of law, a world without war.

And we may find also in the space effort that "moral equivalent of war" for which philosophers have been searching over many centuries.

Like war, it stretches our human capabilities to the utmost. It demands all that we possess of ingenuity, determination, persistence, and intelligence—and, on the part of our gallant astronauts, the highest degree of courage and resourcefulness in the face of danger.

Space activities—even competition in space—can be a substitute for aggression, a bridge for mutual understanding and the identification of common interests with other nations, and a major tool of arms control and disarmament.

With all the exciting happenings in space, it is sometimes hard to realize how new this whole venture is.

It was less than 10 years ago that we put our first spacecraft into orbit, and now we have launched more than 400.

It was only 5 years ago that we put our first astronaut into space—and then just for a 15 minute hop.

As of today, our astronauts have flown 1804 man-hours in orbit.

This is more than three times the man-hours of the Soviet Cosmonauts.

What of the future in space? I will not set any timetable, but I do see these achievements in the future:

Improved methods of propulsion, using nuclear as well as chemical energy;

The development of winged spacecraft capable of re-entry into the atmosphere and landing on earth;

The establishment of manned earth-orbiting stations, capable of a wide variety of functions and missions;

The building of stations on the surface of the moon, and exploration of it;

Unmanned probes throughout the solar system, to be followed by manned expeditions to the nearer planets.

These are not mere idle dreams—but goals we will achieve.

It used to be said that the sky was the only limit to human aspiration and achievement. Now—thanks to man's ingenuity and spirit of adventure—we are bursting through into the infinity of space.

And as we look toward that infinity, we are inevitably reminded of St. Augustine's words:

"Man looks about the universe in awe at its wonders—and forgets that he himself is the greatest wonder of all."

Tribute to Honorable Joe Martin

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, many great men have graced these Chambers and have left deep imprints on the history of the United States, but one of the truly outstanding members during my service in the Congress is former Speaker of the House, Joe Martin. I welcome the opportunity to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to him. It has been truly a privilege for me to serve with him in this, the Nation's highest legislative body. I have had many occasions to work with Joe Martin and have come to know him well over the years, and although we sit on opposite sides of the aisle, there have been many occasions when our votes were the same.

His service always has reflected his interest in the well being of his state and Nation and demonstrated the wisdom, integrity and devotion to duty which he possesses. Our distinguished colleague has rendered valuable service in the House for 42 years. His record has indeed been impressive and attests to the fact that he is a great public servant and an honorable statesman who has served with distinction and great credit. We shall all sincerely miss Joe Martin and his ability, courage and graciousness.

Hon. Howard Worth Smith: Statesman, Jurist, Legislator

SPEECH

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, few men who have served in this great Capitol have had a stronger hand in shaping the history of our country than our distinguished friend and colleague, Howard W. Smith.

For 34 years, Judge Smith has served with distinction and with honor the people of Virginia and of our Nation.

His courageous voice has been heard, and in fact has led, the greatest debates to sound in this chamber in a century. His wise counsel and advice, his courtly demeanor, his strong adherence to principle, the magnificent ability to disagree without being disagreeable, will be sorely missed in the 90th Congress.

Judge Smith came to Congress as a young and seasoned lawyer, and a jurist of distinction. He came at a time when our Nation was in the bleak depression of the 1930's, and took part in the slow, tedious program of rebuilding a healthy and vigorous economy. He was here when our Nation was almost brought to its knees by the Axis attack in 1941, and took part in the building of a strong, armed forces that swept over the forces of tyranny. More wars, disasters, both natural and economic, and great social upheavals here and abroad marked the years of his service. And over it all, his calm voice calling for this House to chart its course through uncertain channels by the great guideposts of our Constitution.

One great American, Harry Truman, once said of a politician that if he cannot stand the heat, he should get out of the kitchen. Howard W. Smith not only could stand the heat—he had the courage to light the fire.

Courage and steadfast principles mark his long years of distinguished service, and he leaves for all of us an example that we could well follow. For 8 years, it has been for me a privilege to know this distinguished statesman and lawmaker, to listen to the counsel and advice he offered to this House, and to follow his leadership when in my judgment the course he charted was the wisest for our Nation to pursue. Our Nation owes to this man, as to few others, a deep debt of gratitude for his years of unselfish service and his constant adherence to constitutional principles of good government. With his help, our Nation has grown great and prospered. And he has helped keep us on a course that can only lead to even greater progress in every field.

On behalf of the people of the 22d District of Texas, I extend our warm and sincere best wishes to Judge and Mrs. Smith and his lovely family. May the years ahead be filled with good fellowship and good health, and warm with the memory of great accomplishments on his country's behalf during a singularly long and dedicated career.

Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956

SPEECH

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, on October 23 it will be 10 years ago that the Hungarian people, provoked by the shooting of innocent demonstrators before the radio building, and the massacre of unarmed demonstrators before the Parliament the next afternoon decided to rise against their Communist masters with arms and to force the establishment of a representative government and the withdrawal of Russian troops from Hungary.

Their heroic deeds, often done by young men and women in their midteens enriches European and Hungarian history with new legend of courage, willingness to sacrifice, and death-defying conviction in the righteousness of human rights, national freedom, and individual dignity. Unfortunately, the Hungarian nation, which in its history *together with the Polish nation remains* the most freedom-loving people of the Continent, was not successful in the final analysis and after a temporary victory, cunning and overpowering military superiority enabled the Soviet Union to restore the silence of the graveyards to Hungary.

However, even in the silence the sullen defiance of the working population had to be contended with by the new quislings of Moscow. As a result, in the last few years there were some concessions made to the people on the economic level and in regard to travel restrictions. However, the basic issues of the absence of free elections, economic initiative, and police state methods which are implicit in the Hungarian regime have not changed. Hungary still does not enjoy as the United Nations General Assembly put it in the Resolution 1005 of November 9, 1956, "a Government responsive to its national aspirations."

The main reason for this state of affairs lies in the continued presence of Russian troops—some 70,000 to 85,000—in Hungary, not counting those engaged at the missile installations. Their withdrawal was demanded not only by the last legitimate government of Hungary during the fight for freedom, not only by the United States and the western allies, but by more than 60 nations of the United Nations General Assembly in 23 different resolutions between November 4, 1956, and 1962.

Our President has spoken on October 7 on building bridges to Eastern Europe and engaging in peaceful engagement with the area and the Soviet Union. It would be fitting and proper to press the Soviet Union as a sign of real good will to withdrawal its troops from Hungary where they fulfill no military security needs for the Soviet Union and represent only too clearly the repressive and aggressive side of the U.S.S.R.

Farm Statistical Fantasy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. NEAL SMITH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, since so many Members have made reference to a booklet allegedly authored by a former employee of the Agriculture Department, I believe the following editorial from the Des Moines Register of Tuesday, October 18, 1966, should be of interest:

FARM STATISTICAL FANTASY

A copy of the expensive, 11 in. by 14 in. pamphlet, "The Farmers' Worst Five Years," by Frank M. LeRoux, was sent to our office by Senator Jack Miller (Rep., Ia.). LeRoux is the former "general sales manager" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who resigned last month with a blast at Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman and the Administration's farm policies. This pamphlet is LeRoux's documentation for his charges against the Administration.

The Administration has made plenty of errors in management of farm programs (such as the fouled-up sale of corn last winter in which country elevators were placed at a disadvantage) and in policy planning. But LeRoux accomplished the feat of publishing a 64-page booklet attacking the Administration without mentioning any of the Administration's real blunders.

Instead, he tried to prove that farmers are not really prosperous. This is something about which it is difficult to be convincing. And LeRoux is not. In fact, his manipulation of the statistics of farm income is about as ludicrous as anything we have seen lately.

For example, LeRoux deplores the decline in farm income as a share of the national income. But this has been going on from the beginning of industrialization. With the expansion of production of manufactured goods, services, entertainment and all the luxuries of the affluent society, agriculture declines relatively. This is only another way of saying that agriculture is efficient and that the proportion of income spent on basic food and fiber has declined. It is a mark of economic progress.

One of LeRoux's charts shows how much more rapidly his own salary as a government servant rose in the last five years than the average income of farmers. We're not sure what that is supposed to prove. But the only discredit to Secretary Freeman we can see in this booklet is the evidence proving that one of his political appointees doesn't know the first thing about the economics of agricultural—or even what has been happening in agriculture lately. The question might be raised as to why Freeman kept this fellow on for five years and raised his pay to $25,000 a year.

VFW New York Parade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, when the Hon. Mendel Rivers and I were guests of the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Convention in New York City some beatniks and left wing peaceniks were still complaining about the Veterans of Foreign Wars parade.

Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the New York Daily News and radio broadcast by the St. Francis Monastery in New York City indicate the thinking and attitude of the millions of real patriots in New York City concerning our veterans who served their country on foreign soil:

[From the New York Daily News, Aug. 26, 1966]

WE LOVE A PARADE

And especially do we love parades put on by good and patriotic citizens, such as the one staged Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in convention here assembled.

The VFW marched 17,000 strong down Fifth Ave. from 90th to 64th St., beginning at 6:15 P.M. Tuesday and winding up about 12:30 A.M. Wednesday.

Featured in the event were the customary adornments of any patriotic parade—few of them silent or intended to be.

Some residents on Fifth Ave. complained to Mayor John V. Lindsay's office and the Police Department about the late noises. The Mayor asked the Police Department to investigate, and meanwhile apologized to the Fifth Ave. complainants.

This drew fiery retorts from VFW leaders, including National Commander Andrew Borg, who said: "If it wasn't for us, maybe they [the complainants] wouldn't be sleeping at all, or sleeping permanently somewhere."

For our part we love visitors and conventions in New York City, and the more of them the better. They are an extremely important element in the metropolitan economy.

In 1965, for example, reports the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 1,026 conventions and expositions were held here. They were attended by a total of 3,112,716 persons, who spent a total of $296,794,640 in the city.

Anything within reason that encourages this "industry" is eminently okay by this newspaper. For a relatively few New Yorkers to be kept awake until a little after midnight one night in one year does not seem to us a hardship quite comparable, say, to what a lot of our men are enduring in South Viet Nam.

Furthermore—we don't love spoil-sports—and that unpleasant term fits, we believe, at least some, maybe all, of the beefers about the VFW parade.

It was not a disorderly affair, or a near-riot such as American Legionnaires used to pull at their conventions.

And we think there may be something in VFW past commander James Van Zandt's charge that many of these complaints were turned in by Vietniks and pacifists enraged over the VFW's support of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

How about I Am The Mayor Lindsay looking into that angle? And the next time Vietniks pull a parade here, how about His

Honor being as critical of that raggle-taggle procession as he was of the VFW ceremony?

Broadcast by St. Francis Monastery, 135 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N.Y.

On Tuesday night the veterans staged their parade on Fifth Avenue. It lasted past midnight, keeping people awake, blocking traffic and, according to one report, scaring two cats to death. No funeral arrangements were mentioned for the deceased.

This is not the first time these men kept people awake during all hours of the night, stopped traffic and frightened the life out of beings. These same men did this night after long night for a few years before the twenties, for four years in the forties, three years in the fifties and four in the sixties. They didn't use bugles then. They used bombs and bullets. They didn't parade down Fifth Avenue—they crawled through snow and mud. They flew in riddled planes, sailed in shell-scarred ships. Yes, they kept many people awake before. But because they did, we are able to sit back and complain about two hours of lost sleep caused every few years by their parade.

Thank God for these veterans and ask God to have us not forget their many midnight vigils made for us.

Thank you for listening to this message from St. Francis' Monastery.

Hon. Joseph W. Martin

SPEECH

OF

HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, "Mr. Republican" will not be with us in the 90th Congress, and we shall certainly miss the sage advice and direction given to our party by the retiring "Mr. Speaker," Joe Martin.

In the long history of this legislative body, it is something of a rarity to have served 20 consecutive terms, including many years as minority leader and as Speaker. Joe Martin came to the House in 1925, and since that time many Members have come and gone while he has remained for over 40 years of close association with this nation's history, in good times and in bad, and through periods of stress and strain, war and crises, during which the House has had the benefit of his steadying influence and able guidance. And in spite of his tremendous legislative responsibilities and demands on his time and energies, freshmen Congressmen in need of indoctrination and advice have found him a friendly and helpful advisor. His devotion to the cause of our party, and leadership, have earned him the distinction of being referred to as "Mr. Republican."

Joe Martin's constituents, the Republican Party, the Congress, and the Nation, have all benefited from his wisdom and outstanding service. As a fellow Dartmouth man here in the Congress, we salute him for the high honor which he has reflected upon his alma mater, as a colleague we respect and admire him for his fine qualities and dedicated service, and as a friend, we will always remember him with great affection.

Abuse of Governmental Power in Desegregation of Public Schools in Groesbeck, Tex.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have been proud of the fact that the people of Texas have made an enviable record in the conduct of race relations. Texas has complied with the law and desegregated its public schools and other facilities in a manner that has been acceptable to people of both races and I know of no serious instance of violence or street demonstrations anywhere in the State of Texas. This is in sharp contrast to other States in the North, South, East, West, and Midwest, where racial violence has become one of our most serious public problems. Indeed many of these States have a much lower percentage of colored population than does the State of Texas.

I have long been concerned with the abuse of power, whether it be economic power exerted by business or labor leaders, or governmental power exerted by arrogant bureaucrats from Washington. Probably the most objectionable abuse of power is that which comes from public officials because they represent all of the people and have a greater obligation to act responsibly for the common good. A most shocking instance of the abuse of governmental power occurred recently in connection with the desegregation of the public schools in Groesbeck, Tex. At this point in my remarks I include a news story which accurately comments on the unfortunate situation at Groesbeck:

GROESBECK POLICY, HEW DISAGREE

(By John Mort)

Washington.—The little Groesbeck Independent School District in East Central Texas and the big Department of Health, Education and Welfare here appear to be on a collision course over the administration's new guidelines for school desegregation.

And Groesbeck may get some help from Congress.

The argument is over so-called "freedom of choice" rules.

Last year the school board passed freedom-of-choice rules whereby a student, regardless of color, could attend the school of his choice.

None of the 338 Negro students in the Groesbeck system has switched from the school.

HEW challenged the plan, saying freedom of choice is not operating in Groesbeck.

The department has notified school officials federal funds for any new educational programs have been "deferred"—the first step in cutting off all federal education funds.

Meanwhile some members of Congress in both the House and Senate are challenging the new guidelines, saying they go beyond the intent of Congress in enacting the Civil Rights Law of 1964.

This is the position of Groesbeck school officials.

They say Negro students are still in their usual school because they exercised their freedom of choice and stayed there.

And they say it would be wrong to force them to attend another school.

HEW doesn't agree.

A spokesman for the agency admitted this week that the new guidelines are more stringent than those applied last year. He said while Groesbeck met the required standards last year it doesn't this year.

The spokesman said HEW investigators have found "a lack of substantial evidence that effective steps have been taken to further the elimination of the dual school system" in Groesbeck.

Further, he said, the "freedom of choice" rule is not considered effective "if there is no movement" of students.

Groesbeck school officials say an HEW team spent several days recently canvassing Negro homes. No instances of intimidation were reported to the school officials.

However, the spokesman here said the HEW team found "implications" of some fear of economic reprisals on the part of Negro parents.

The Groesbeck school is one of only two in Texas having received notification of deferral of funds. The other is the Richardson school district.

The HEW spokesman said if the problem cannot be worked out satisfactorily between his agency and the local school system, the next step will be to initiate a hearing to determine if all federal education funds should be cut off.

A total of 71 school districts in the nation have received notification of deferral of funds.

So far, 39 districts have had their funds cut off for noncompliance with desegregation standards. Twenty-two of these districts are in Louisiana, 13 in Mississippi, two in Georgia and two in Alabama.

None has challenged the action in court.

So far no Texas school district has been cited for a noncompliance hearing.

Groesbeck may be the first.

In the meanwhile, the House Rules Committee is considering appointing a special committee to determine if the administration's guidelines go beyond the intent of Congress.

An a Senate appropriations report contains language critical of the new guidelines.

There is some feeling here that because of the criticism in Congress, the HEW may back down and accept the guidelines used last year.

The little band of Federal agents which descended upon Groesbeck was composed of the following individuals from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Dr. Don M. Vernon, Jack B. Limpkins, Cynthia Brown, Jerod D. Ward, James S. Deasy, and Earl Baker. This group of agents met with the Groesbeck School Board on August 24, 1966, and threatened the school board with prompt deferral and subsequent termination of Federal funds provided by Congress for assistance in the operation of the school. Federal aid to education was long in becoming a reality, largely because of the opposition of persons who believed that Federal aid would lead to Federal control. Proponents of Federal aid to education scoffed at the fears expressed by these opponents and I feel sure that such proponents would have included Dr. Vernon and the little band of Federal agents who descended upon Groesbeck. Dr. Vernon, in his Groesbeck visit, made clear his view of Federal aid to education and Federal control as an essential part of it. Dr. Vernon also made clear his distorted view of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 when he said to the Groesbeck School Board that freedom of choice is only a means of achieving desegregation and is not the end. Dr. Vernon told the Groesbeck School Board that if they have given a true freedom of choice which has not desegregated the school system, then that freedom of choice is not good and you must move to another means of accomplishing it. In other words, it appears that Dr. Vernon does not believe in democracy or in the right of an individual to elect to go to the school of his choice; that is, Dr. Vernon apparently does not believe this unless he happens to agree with the choice the individual has made and if Dr. Vernon does not agree with that choice, his philosophy is that the individual must be compelled to go to the school which Dr. Vernon has elected for him.

The people of Groesbeck are fine people and their public officials are people of the highest character who have acted in a very responsible fashion. Following is a copy of the letter sent by the superintendent of the Groesbeck schools to the parent of every pupil. This letter accurately portrays the objective manner and fine impartiality with which the Groesbeck officials undertook to comply with the law and give to every person the free and unrestricted right to choose the school which he would attend.

In closing I wish to express my complete disapproval of the conduct of this little band of Federal agents and alert my colleagues to the dangers that may confront the people in their districts if they attempt to desegregate public schools by permitting the individuals to choose the school they wish to attend.

GROESBECK PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Groesbeck, Tex.
Date sent ———

DEAR PARENT: Our community has adopted a school desegregation plan. We will no longer have separate schools for children of different races. The desegregation plan has been accepted by the U.S. Office of Education under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The plan requires every student or his parent to choose the school the student will attend in the coming school year. It does not matter which school the student is attending this year, and it does not matter whether that school was formerly a white or a Negro school. You and your child may select any school you wish.

A choice of school is required for each student. A student cannot be enrolled at any school next year unless a choice of schools is made. This spring there will be a 30-day choice period, beginning March 31, 1966, and ending April 29, 1966.

A choice form listing the available schools and grades is enclosed. This form must be filled out and returned. You may mail it in the enclosed envelope, or deliver it by hand to any school or to the address above at any time during the 30-day choice period. No one may require you to file your choice form before the end of the choice period. No preference will be given for choosing early during the choice period.

No principal, teacher or other school official is permitted to influence anyone in making a choice. No one is permitted to favor or penalize any student or other person because of a choice made. Once a choice is made, it cannot be changed except for serious hardship.

Also enclosed is an explanatory notice giving full details about the desegregation plan. It tells you how to exercise your rights under the plan, and tells you how teachers, school buses, sports and other activities are being desegregated.

Your School Board and the school staff will do everything we can to see to it that the rights of all students are protected and that our desegregation plan is carried out successfully.

Sincerely yours,
H. O. WHITEHURST,
Superintendent.

Inflation Hits Those Who Cannot Strike Back

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, concerned at the number of letters I had been receiving from my older constituents about the rising cost of living, I recently conducted a poll of retired people in my district. My purpose was to determine the effect that inflation was having on them and on their way of life.

The results have been eye-opening and at times heartbreaking. So far nearly 700 people have answered my questionnaire, many adding letters to explain their answers.

Some have lived on fixed incomes only 4 months, others as long as 48 years. The average is 10½ years.

Each one of these questionnaires tells me the story of a man or woman who has worked hard through his or her working years to provide for their retirement. Nearly all of them retired knowing that their income would be less than when they worked, but believing it would be enough to provide for their modest needs and give them security and independence in their remaining years. Almost no one anticipated what was to happen to them in these last few years.

The stories these people write tell of pensions and retirement annuities eaten away by high prices, of savings dwindling away to pay for food, of homes sold, of moving in with their children, of appealing to public welfare agencies, of eating two meals a day and meat once a week.

Mr. Speaker, this is a generation of men and women who have seen two world wars and a depression. They are a proud generation of people who rolled up their sleeves instead of putting out their hands. They took up arms to protect this country when we needed them. They did without when they had to and they saved when they could.

All they ask now is that the money they have saved and the retirement incomes they have earned be worth what it was when they retired.

Almost without exception the replies to my poll tell me of economizing on an already tight budget, of buying the bare essentials of food, housing, and medicines. The bare essentials to which some of them have cut do not include clothes or meat everyday, or eggs, or drugs and medical care. For most it means no car, no movies, not even trips by bus to visit their children.

Perhaps the most heartbreaking of all—and nearly everyone has reduced their standard of living drastically—are those who have sold the homes they spent most of their working lives paying for. Now, after retiring in a home they owned, they cannot make shrinking pension checks cover taxes and upkeep. Some move to trailers, some to apartments, some to undesirable neighborhoods and some to live with children.

Several of them are supporting other members of their family who have no income—an aunt, an orphaned grandchild.

They unanimously agreed that the biggest squeezes on their pocketbooks have come from food, medicine and real estate taxes, in that order.

At a time in their lives when proper diet is essential, they can eat meat only once or twice a week. They report trying to sleep later so they can cut to two meals a day. Several are diabetics, for whom a high protein diet is a must; they have also cut down on meat although they know it will shorten their lives.

They have postponed needed medical attention, not taken drugs prescribed because they could not buy them, done with old glasses prescriptions, not had needed dental work.

Often they told of trying to get a job but being refused, or losing their social security or pension because of a little added income.

Many of them laugh at the President's "poverty level" of $3,000 a year and wish they had that much, or that $3,000 would buy what it did 3 years ago.

The constructive suggestions these people made particularly interested me, for they sound very much like the report and recommendations of the Republican Task Force on Problems of Aging.

A tremendous number of my constituents have asked for an automatic cost of living increase for social security and railroad retirement whenever the cost of living index rises above a certain percent. Civil service retirees already have this assurance that their income will at least in part keep stride with the cost of living.

As it is now, the retiree on social security is a pawn in a game of politics where each increase must be begged and bargained for. We have just seen the results of this—an increase promised just before elections that will go into effect during another election year.

Over 100 GOP Congressmen, myself included, have introduced such legislation and the GOP task force made this recommendation several months ago.

A large number of my retired constituents either work or would like to work to supplement their income and contribute to their own support.—They are able-bodied, willing, and interested and can make an immeasurable contribution to our Nation's productivity. These people face two problems.

First, they have a very difficult time finding a job. Employers refuse to hire them strictly on the basis of their age. The GOP task force has urged that the Administration on Aging initiate an educational and informational program to reduce the resistance to employment due to age. The Department of Labor should step up its efforts to provide specialized placement services for older workers through its employment offices. Private employment services should be encouraged to do the same.

The second problem the older worker faces is the loss of his social security due to excess income. The social security laws restrict the amount of outside earnings to $1,500 a year without loss of social security benefits. The retiree and the Republican task force both realize that this is too low. A worker who has contributed to social security for most of his productive years is entitled to receive these benefits without being heavily penalized for his willingness and ability to continue working.

But like so many sound Republican proposals this year, my bills to increase income limitations for both social security benefits and veterans' pensions, and countless other similar bills have lain unheeded.

Several of my constituents have suggested tax relief for those over 65 in both income taxes and taxes on the property they live on. Both of these areas should, I think, be carefully explored by the appropriate taxing governments.

In nearly every questionnaire returned, people expressed not only a concern for the effects of inflation, but a good understanding of its causes. They protested the Federal Government's unbridled spending on nonessentials while supporting a war. They feel cheated when they read of billions of dollars of their money spent in unsound programs benefiting people better off than they, when the expense of these programs is what is making the value of their limited income shrink.

They have a right to feel cheated. The deliberate planning of inflation by the administration and the reckless fiscal policies of the spend, spend, spend majority in this rubberstamp Congress has put these people in the plight they are in. Promises of increases for some in 1968 will not get them out.

What these people need and deserve is a sound, well-run economy to live in. They need an economy where a dollar is a dollar, not 75 cents, not 89 cents, not 99 cents, but a dollar that will buy a dollar's worth of food and rent and clothing and medicine.

Mr. Speaker, the kind of people who wrote to me can perhaps best be summed up in one sentence repeated in over half of the letters returned. It was worded in many ways and it followed many different stories of doing without such as I have described here. It was usually as a note at the bottom of the page: "but I'm lucky—a lot of my friends are worse off than I am."

Mr. Speaker, I am ashamed of a Government that would deliberately take advantage of these people.

Hon. Joseph W. Martin

SPEECH

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to a fine gentleman, a great American, Speaker Joseph W. Martin. Joe Martin has compiled a record of service to our Nation that will rank him as one of our truly great statesmen. During the years that I have been a Member of this House, I have considered it a privilege to serve with him.

When he was Speaker, he treated all members in the same gracious manner without regard to the side of the aisle on which they served. He has brought a great measure of dignity to the House of Representatives and next year he will be missed by all of us, Democrats and Republicans alike.

Along Life's Highways and Byways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the following magnificent article was written by a lifelong friend, Col. John Allyn Cheshire. It is a moving reaffirmation of faith in a supreme being:

ALONG LIFE'S HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS
WITH JOHN ALLYN CHESHIRE

Maybe you'll forgive me for this entirely personal column today. It is being written in unspeakable loneliness and grief with black despair clutching at a broken heart and choking of the dim light of God that just a few days ago shone so brightly and hopefully over this little house that has for more than a decade been the happy home of my wife and me.

Wednesday, Sept. 7, she kissed "Daddy" warmly, as she always calls me, opened her eyes for a moment, and then passed on to her God peacefully in the arms of her faithful nurse.

Then the sun went down for me and left me in a darkness where I had thought God always held a light for us to brighten the way out of every black valley of hopelessness and lead us into the daylight of the promises He has made us. But now God had failed me after all my prayers . . . after His promises to answer prayers, and I was bitter.

But I know there is a God. I have heard His voice, I have felt His presence, I have seen His miracles.

As I look around me now in my despair and doubt, I know all that is or was or ever can be is the handiwork of God. He is my father and I will yet go on trusting Him, but why did He fail me now when I needed Him so much, when Mother, as I always called her, wanted so much to get well and come back home because she said, "I need Daddy, and he needs me."

And she prayed that she might come back home to me, but again God did not answer her prayer. And after kissing me firmly she breathed just twice and gently died.

I've never felt I needed a written covenant with God. Why should I seek the assurance of any living man that the wisdom, love and power of my heavenly Father would ever fail me? In His divine wisdom He did fail me when I needed Him most. But I accept His wisdom.

I saw Him last night in the brilliant stars through my tears. I knew He was up there guiding us all; and I saw Him in my loneliness in the daybreak this morning.

My house was home for Mother and me. Now it is just an unspeakably lonely house, but still I believe God watches over it, and that Mother is watching over it too because as she so often said, "I need you Daddy, and you need me." So I still have Mother.

When the solemn funeral services were over, together with my son and his wife and his two sons, we followed the funeral car that carried Mother to her last resting place. When the throngs had left I was driven back to our house along with my family.

Later my son suggested that we go back and see where Mother was placed, which was in the shade of a great, towering tree. There was lovely flowers everywhere in great profusion.

Near my feet where I stood I noticed a large wreath with violet colored flowers. I said to my tall and strong son, "Son, I wish Mother could see those violet colored flowers. She always loved that color so much. It was always her favorite."

My son answered me with, "Dad, she does see them, she does see them." What a beautiful faith my boy has. I think now I'll soon understand.

I stepped lightly into her hospital room the day before she went home. The nurse was adjusting something about her neck. When she had finished, not knowing I was standing there at the room entrance, she bent down and kissed Mother's forehead and said gently, "You loveable little thing."

Then I walked in and she said to me "Everybody here in the hospital loves her so much." And Mother loved everybody. . . and now she's with God.

In the crowded funeral home there were many friends of our family. I should like to name them, but space here doesn't permit. But the pallbearers were friends of the family, particularly my son's family.

They included Dan Finger, electrical contractor, Glee E. Bridges, hardware merchant, W. S. Fulton, department store owner, R. S. Suber, textile executive, George H. Mauney, head of the Mauney Cotton Mills, and Grady Howard, administrator of the Kings Mountain Hospital where Mother was when she left me and went home to God.

"There is a word of grief the sounding token;
There is a word bejeweled with bright tears.
The saddest word loving lips have ever
spoken;
A little word that breaks the chain of years;
It's utterance must ever bring emotion,
The memories its crystals cannot dye,
'Tis known in every land, on every ocean—"

Judge Howard Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to serve in Congress with Judge Howard Smith 24 years. His record as a Member of Congress and as the chairman of the Rules Committee is most outstanding and praiseworthy. His attainments and accomplishments and legislative victories are legion. There is no man with whom I have served whom I esteem more highly.

I wish for Judge Smith and his family every happiness and success in the future.

Incidentally, he has a daughter, who, with her family lives in Texas not far from where I live. It is my hope he will have the opportunity to be in Texas many times in the years ahead. He always is welcome there.

Donna Dill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 12, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Miss Donna Dill, age 5, of Hillsboro, Tex., has been named the March of Dimes National Poster Child for 1967. She is an only child and has been treated for spina bifida since she was 18 months old. Her general health is good after four operations, and it is thought that perhaps one day she may be able to discard her right leg brace.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a copy of the release on this young lady as well as some biographical background on her family. I know that everyone in this body will wish her well.

NEW YORK CITY, October 24.—Donna Dill, a 5-year-old Texan who is most at home on a Shetland pony, today was named the March of Dimes National Poster Child for 1967.

The announcement was made here by Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation-March of Dimes.

Donna, who was born with an open spine (spina bifida), symbolizes the 250,000 American babies born with birth defects each year. The March of Dimes has helped her as part of its continuing fight against birth defects.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. David J. Dill, Donna frequently visits her grandparents' ranch near Corsicana to ride her pet pony Popsy.

When she's on Popsy, Donna's blue eyes sparkle and her blond pony tail bounces up and down. Riding gives her a feeling of freedom—Donna needs no crutches when she rides.

But she can't walk without crutches, and her partially paralyzed legs must be supported by braces every waking hour.

Donna's open spine was treated when she was 18 months old, and she has had four operations since. Her general health is good, and her doctor thinks she may be able to discard her right leg brace someday.

Not so long ago this independent young lady wanted to sleep in her braces so she could get herself up in the morning. Today she helps around the house by picking up her toys and giving mother a hand with the dishes and cookie-baking.

Popsy is not Donna's only pet. Her 3-year-old poodle, Fluffy, is a favorite, and she keeps goldfish in a bowl in her room. Donna also finds time to play with a neighbor's kitten.

"I just like all animals," she told her mother recently, "even snakes."

Donna now attends Sunday school and plans to begin public school next fall. She will enter the first grade an accomplished and experienced traveler.

As the National Poster Child, Donna hopes to meet President Lyndon B. Johnson. During the January March of Dimes campaign tour, the 5-year-old charmer will make public appearances in about 20 cities from coast to coast.

She will also meet Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, a host of U.S. Senators and Representatives, Cabinet members and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. There will be appearances with stars of television, motion pictures and radio.

Her travels will call attention to March of Dimes-financed programs of medical care, scientific research and education in the field of birth defects. The National Foundation turned its attention to birth defects after the victory over polio was assured. March of Dimes funds now support 77 birth defects centers for study and treatment of children like Donna across the nation.

Donna's parents, both native Texans, will accompany her on the tour.

Her father, who is 26 years old, is quite at home on the range. He roped calves in rodeos as a high school and college student. He is now employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as the Assistant County Supervisor for the Farmers' Home Administration.

The National Poster Child's 24-year-old mother, Jo Ford Dill, is the secretary of the Hill County (Tex.) Chapter of The National Foundation-March of Dimes. She attended Navarro Junior College, Corsicana, on a band scholarship as a drum majorette.

Mrs. Dill is teaching her daughter to twirl a baton, but Donna's ambition is elsewhere. A true Texan, she wants to be a cowgirl when she grows up. She privately confesses, however, that she would settle for being a mother or a nurse.

THE 1967 MARCH OF DIMES NATIONAL POSTER CHILD BACKGROUND DATA

Name: Donna Dill, 5 (born 10/2/61 in Huntsville, Tex.).

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. David J. Dill, 101A Milford Road, Hillsboro, Tex. (65 mi. south of Dallas).

Donna: Symbolizing the quarter of a million children born each year in the U.S. with birth defects, pert and pretty Donna was born in Memorial Hospital, Huntsville, Tex., with an open spine (spina bifida). This condition was treated at Methodist Hospital in Houston (Dr. Henry G. Marshall, neurosurgeon) when she was 18 months old. To date, she has had 5 operations including Sharrard operations on dislocated hips (orthopedist, Dr. George H. Lane, of Orthopedic Clinic of Houston). Donna has also received therapy at the Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research in Houston. Her legs are partially paralyzed. Se was braced when she was 2 years old and now can walk wearing full leg braces plus plantar pressure bar and Canadian crutches. Donna has a long blonde pony tail, flashing blue eyes, plus a happy disposition. She is 3 feet tall and weights 33 lbs. (including 4 lbs. of bracing). Her general health is good and outlook for the future is optimistic. (Her orthopedist feels—that when she is full grown—she may be able to have a stabilization operation to enable her to discard her right leg brace). Donna attends Sunday School at Central Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). She will enter first grade next year. Donna loves all animals and has a Shetland pony "Popsy" which she can ride. Her favorite though, is "Fluffy," a three-year-old poodle. She likes to play with her dolls, color and watch television. Since she is an only child, Donna helps around the house by picking up her toys and washing dishes. Donna wants to be a cowgirl, mamma or nurse when she grows up.

Donna has been assisted for the past two years by The National Foundation-March of Dimes. Additional thousands of birth defects victims across the nation receive exemplary medical care at 77 March of Dimes birth defects treatment and evaluation centers. Donna was the Texas State March of Dimes Poster Child last year (1966).

Father: David J. Dill (born 4/20/40 in Corsicana, Tex.). Received Master of Education degree from Sam Houston State College in 1963. His main interest is agriculture and cattle and he has also participated in rodeos—roping calves—while in high school and college. For the past three years he has been employed by the Farmers Home Administration (an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture) as an Assistant County Supervisor. He is a deacon in his local church.

Mother: Jo Ford Dill, 24 (born 8/11/42 in Fort Worth). Graduated from Corsicana High School in 1960 and attended Navarro Junior College, Corsicana, for one year on band scholarship (drum major). Homemaker. She is also the secretary of the Hill County (Tex.) Chapter of The National Foundation-March of Dimes.

After financing the development of the vaccines that led to victory over polio, The National Foundation-March of Dimes in 1958 turned its efforts to the fight against birth defects, which afflict one child in 16 born in the U.S. each year. The 1967 March of Dimes will raise funds to finance medical care, scientific research and education programs in an effort to overcome the serious national problem of birth defects.

Hon. Santiago Polanco-Abreu Made Honorary Citizen of Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Texas delegation in the Congress, I take this opportunity to inform the House that we have gained another member. It is my pleasure to inform you that recently my esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DE LA GARZA] presented to the distinguished and very able Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Honorable SANTIAGO POLANCO-ABREU, a certificate of honorary citizenship of the great State of Texas—said certificate issued and properly signed by our great Governor, the Honorable John B. Connally. Among the outstanding qualifications which entitle our colleague, the gentleman from Puerto Rico [Mr. POLANCO-ABREU] to Texas citizenship were the following:

He was elected to the House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, for the terms 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Puerto Rico, 1951–52; chairman of the committee on finance; vice chairman of the Committees on Interior Government, Appointments, and Impeachment Proceedings and member of the Committee of Rules and Calendar. On January 17, 1963, the gentleman from Puerto Rico [Mr. POLANCO-ABREU] was appointed speaker of the house, and served as a member ex officio of all house committees. Our colleague is also a member of the American Bar Association, Bar Association of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rican Atheneum, Association of American Writers, Lion's Club, and Pan-American Gun Club. His greatest asset is his charming and gracious wife, Viola.

Texas could not in good grace pass up such a distinguished career without making Mr. POLANCO-ABREU one of our own. We welcome him

President's Veto of the Guam Right-To-Work Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, under leave previously granted, I include herein my remarks on the President's veto of the Guam right-to-work bill.

Great Britain is an industrialized nation. It is also one of the most highly unionized nations in the Western world. Yet, compulsory unionism is hardly known in Great Britain. A worker has a choice—he can either belong to a union or not belong to it. The union status which he chooses has very little to do with the job he holds, or his security in that job.

Not so in the island of Guam. The President of the United States has vetoed an act of the Legislature of Guam guaranteeing voluntary unionism. In so doing, he has given unions a green light to bargain for a union shop or a closed shop, which would make it mandatory for a worker to belong to a union in order to hold his job.

It would be amazing for the President of the United States to deny to the people of any territory the free choice in such a matter under any circumstances. The President's veto is even more amazing under the present circumstances. President Johnson is now on his way to Asia, presumably to point with pride to the freedom of choice which we have under the American way of life. Yet, by his own act, he has shown that this freedom of choice does not exist universally in the United States. It exists only in the 17 States which have adopted right-to-work laws.

In a speech at the University of Rhode Island, the President said:

> If there is a single word that describes our form of society, it may be the word "voluntary".

Later he said:

> The tremendous prosperity we enjoy and the personal liberty we cherish are at least good evidence that the system works.

One can only conclude that the President's actions speak much louder than his statements and that this is another instance in which the American people must look beyond the pronouncements of the Government, and find the truth in deeds, rather than in words.

The strongest and best run unions in the world are in Great Britain. In our right-to-work States, we also have strong and well run unions. Therefore, one can find no logic in this veto, except the logic of political pressure. It is to be hoped that the day will come when the leaders of our unions will realize that their organizations are stronger and more effective when they are voluntary, and cease their implacable insistence on compulsory unionism.

Preventive Police Action Against Mob Violence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the following article by our friend, Lawrence Sullivan, is truly outstanding. I commend it to my colleagues and to the people of our country:

[From Christian Economics, Sept. 20, 1966]

PREVENTIVE POLICE ACTION AGAINST MOB VIOLENCE

(By Lawrence Sullivan)

Every riot begins with one or two revolutionary leaders—persons totally irresponsible and utterly reckless.

In almost every instance these leading troublemakers do not live in the immediate community, but trek into the riot area from New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit, Boston or Los Angeles.

FBI reports disclose that 94 percent of all known Communists in the United States live in these six cities.

Why not stop the in-drifting troublemakers at the city limits? Two policemen could arrest the known revolutionaries at the outset. But two weeks later only the National Guard can restore law and order.

When a small fire sends up its first feeble smoke plumes someone calls the fire department. Most times the blaze is extinguished before the house is destroyed.

Why not apply the same principle of preventive protection against mob violence? Why wait until the streets are bloody and the city aflame before raising a police hand?

Robert Payne, in his masterful *Life and Death of Lenin*, reminds us that Sergey Nechayev, who was Lenin's mentor in violence, claimed in 1873 to be the leader and spokesman for 4,000,000 Russian revolutionaries. His only creed was pillage, destruction, and bloodshed. He taught Lenin the rudiments of revolution. But we now know that Nechayev's followers in all of Russia in 1873 were not more than 400 confused students in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Tula, the imperial munitions factory.

Nechayev here illustrates the essence of the classical revolutionary tactic—to claim 4,000,000 followers, when the actual membership is about 400.

We see this principle at work today in every campus riot, and every civic disturbance, North and South.

At the Berkeley campus riots in 1964, a hard-core group of 300 revolutionary activists prostrated the entire university of 35,000 students. Most of this hard-core leadership was supplied by off-campus Communist cells in Oakland, San Francisco, and Carmel. But even the 300 revolutionary activists were directed by fewer than ten trained full-time Communist riot leaders. Had these ten intruders been corralled at the outset, the whole sorry business at Berkeley might have been avoided.

What is needed is a police alarm exactly like the fire alarm system—a bell to ring the moment the fire is ignited!

Britain has such a system in her law—the Riot Act. Once the Riot Act is read, the troublemaker becomes a criminal, and is rolled off to jail. The community thus resumes its normal, peaceful way.

If the philosophy of the law permits a community to isolate the leper, why destruction.

"The revolutionary despises public opinion. He despises and hates the existing social morality in all its manifestations. The revolutionary is a dedicated man, merciless toward the State, and toward the educated classes. (Payne p. 25)

"The revolutionary lives in this world only for the purpose of bringing about its speedy and total destruction. . . . He should not hesitate to destroy any position, any place, or any man in this world. He must hate everyone and everything in it with an equal hatred."

When the 1966 statesman deals with communism, he deals with Nechayev.

When a police officer permits Communist violence and arson in the streets, he bows to Nechayev.

When a TV camera crew brings mob violence into 50,000,000 homes on Huntley-Brinkley at the dinner hour, visual journalism honors Nechayev: " . . . He knows only one science—the science of destruction."

Will TV ever grow up?

We know from a dozen official investigations that mob action seldom begins nowadays until the TV cameras are in place.

When one Southern mob discovered the cameras were grinding, but not actually filming the protest march, the mob quickly disbanded!

When the Tokyo Communists were marching to prevent President Eisenhower's visit in 1960, the snake-dance formations began, not at the signal from the mob leader, but at the signal from the TV camera crew.

Indeed, many of our great mob assemblages in Washington, D. C., during the last four years were organized only after assurance had been given that the TV cameras would be on hand.

Nowadays, every TV news program of fifteen minutes or longer brings at least one segment of street violence or a picketing demonstration in the U. S. A. Every foot of such film is a tender flower on the grave of Nechayev, the nihilist, and a tribute to his mad dogma of total destruction.

The principle of preventive police action would end this whole silly business in thirty days.

Another command in Nechayev's *Revolutionary Catechism* describes the true mob leader:

"All the gentle and enervating sentiments of kinship, love, friendship, gratitude, and even honor must be suppressed. . . . Night and day he must have but one thought, one aim—merciless destruction."

What a tragedy for our generation that TV has followed Nechayev and put away from its programing so much of "the gentle and enervating sentiments of kinship, love, friendship, gratitude, and even honor."

Jet Aircraft Noise Damaging

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, every day as more and more jet aircraft streak their noisy way over Washington and its environs, more and more people become aware of the damage to residential values throughout Metropolitan Washington resulting from noise pollution. As one who must rely on using the airlines for arrival and departure at least once each week, I am convinced that this type of nuisance must be moved away from the center of the Capital City to either Dulles Airport or to Friendship Airport. If jet schedules increase at National Airport, Washingtonians will come to realize that the airport is a very damaging noise factory in the heart of a very beautiful city in which peace and quiet are a greater asset than the convenience of the National Airport at its heart.

A Report on the 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLOTTE T. REID

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I am setting forth herewith my 89th Congress Report to the residents of the 15th Congressional District of Illinois:

DEAR FRIENDS: The second session of this 89th Congress will, at long last, have drawn to a stormy end by the time you receive this report—and when the final tally of bills enacted into public law is made, the number will surpass the 349 public laws enacted in the first session. As you know, this 89th Congress has been controlled by the Democrats who have a 2 to 1 majority in both the House and the Senate. Thus, I thought you might be interested in what two of the Democrat Leaders had to say when they spoke of the accomplishments of this 89th Congress under their leadership. These remarks are taken from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for October 17.

The Speaker of the House said: "I can sum up the record of the 89th Congress of this House of Representatives in just one word—fabulous." Perhaps he is right! Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1961 edition, defines the word fabulous as meaning "feigned, as a fable; fictitious. Like a fable, esp. in exaggeration; astonishing.—Syn. See fictitious." Fictitious, in the dictionary, is defined as meaning "feigned; imaginary; not genuine."

On the other hand, the Senate Leader had this to say: "In these two sessions, we have written into the statute books legislation whose scope and excellence have never been equaled in the history of the Republic." I think you will agree that his use of the word "excellence" this fall is in direct contrast to his analysis of the legislation when he remarked at the end of the first session: "We have passed a lot of major bills at this session, some of them very hastily, and they stand in extreme need of a going-over for loopholes, rough corners, and particularly for an assessment of current and ultimate cost in the framework of our capacity to meet it."

"Excellent" might be just the word to describe the accomplishments of this 89th Congress if one is talking only in terms of quantity. However, some might feel that the term "fabulous" as defined in the dictionary might be more apropos when speaking of quality. Personally, I have faith in the ability of the residents of the 15th District of Illinois to judge the accomplishments of the "Great Society" and the 89th Congress for themselves on the basis of the facts and the record established under both. Therefore, I am setting forth just a few of these facts so that you can draw your own conclusions.

The first session of this 89th Congress appropriated some $119 billion. On October 14, the House Appropriattions Committee Chairman warned: "it now looks like appropriations this session will roughly approximate $144–$145 billion." The actual National Debt has increased by over $8 billion in the last two-year period. The interest cost alone on the National Debt has risen by about $2 billion in the same period. Interest rates are the highest they have been in 45 years, and because of the "tight money" situation the private housing industry is in a slump. The cost of living has increased by leaps and bounds—as you all know only too well from experience without my having to set forth any statistics. This rising cost of the necessities of life causes hardship for everyone—but particularly for those who are retired and trying to manage on small fixed incomes, for those in the lower income brackets, and for the young married couples trying to establish homes and raise children. Billions of dollars have been poured out to eliminate poverty—and still, according to figures used by the Administration, the multi-billion crash "war against poverty" program has failed to reduce the actual number of poor. Also, almost every day we read of some new scandal, another case of mismanagement, and another instance of gross waste of the American taxpayers' dollars in the poverty program. It has been costing the American taxpayers over $9,000 per year for each job corps trainee—more than most parents spend to send a child to college for four years! The farmers—like everyone else—have been caught in the price-cost squeeze, and the total farm debt has increased some $6 billion since 1964 despite costly farm programs which are supposed to help the farmer. Social Security taxes have been increased, certain excise tax cuts granted in 1965 and the investment tax credit have been rescinded—and there is more and more talk that individual income taxes will be increased after the election. There is a serious balance of payments problem and our gold supply has dwindled over $2 billion.

Crime has increased 8 percent the first six months of 1966 over the same period in 1965. There have been approximately 50 riots throughout the land since 1964. The teacher shortage is reaching the critical stage and there is more and more evidence that the Office of Education hopes to use the leverage of Federal funds to expand Federal control over our schools and textbooks. The number of our brave men fighting in Vietnam against the Communist aggressors has risen from 23,000 at the end of 1964 to 324,000 at the present time—and while our men are fighting the Communists, the Administration is increasing its aid and trade to Russia and her satellites who in turn are helping the North Vietnam aggressors.

It did not take me long to learn after first coming to the Congress in 1963 that the quality of a legislative proposal cannot be judged simply on the basis of an appealing or fancy title or by the fact that billions of dollars are provided—just as one cannot judge a book by its cover. I have, therefore, endeavored to study each bill line by line—keeping in mind the best interests of all American citizens when so doing, and voting for passage of those measures which I considered were in the best interests of all American people and were not merely raising false hopes. Those of us who are concerned over the failures and the inadequacies of various legislative proposals have diligently and constantly sought to improve such legislation through amendments or through offering alternative plans—only to have our proposals rejected time and time again. I, myself, have introduced legislative proposals which I consider to be constructive alternatives to Federal control and Federal handouts. These include my bill to allow tax credits for parents who pay for their own children's higher education, a tax credit for teachers seeking to improve their skills, a tax credit to private industry desiring to train the workers they need so desperately. None of these, however, was even brought up for consideration by the Democrat leadership. I have also introduced a number of other bills seeking to solve various problems facing the Nation. At least, I am pleased to reiterate the fact that the Freedom of Information Bill which I co-sponsored did become law and will become effective next year.

I have been submitting regular reports through my newsletter and the news media relative to my stand on various major legislative proposals considered during this 89th Congress so I will not attempt to go into detail in this report. I would reiterate, however, that I did support many, many measures which I considered to be in your best interest—including air and water pollution control bills, veterans benefits, narcotic drug control legislation, various health measures, highway and motor vehicle safety, grants to help older people, vocational and manpower training programs, voting rights bill, proposals seeking to prevent aid being given to Communists, free mailing privileges for Vietnam servicemen, bail reform, legislation aimed to help small business—just to name a few.

If you have any questions regarding my stand on any specific issue or bill, please do write to me. Also, I shall be glad to provide future issues of my newsletter upon request to anyone not already receiving it. Finally, I do hope I can count on your continued counsel which has been so helpful in the past.

Sincerely,

CHARLOTTE T. REID,
Your Member of Congress.

Hon. Howard W. Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to join with my colleagues in paying tribute for outstanding service to the nation by one of the truly great figures in Congress, the Honorable HOWARD W. SMITH. I can state truthfully that I consider his loss to the House it irreparable. Men of his stature and of his standing are few indeed. Judge SMITH is a remarkable man with a remarkable record, during which a most remarkable courage has been demonstrated time after time. For many years he has been one of the most powerful and influential members of the House, and I would like to add that he is also one of the most dedicated and one of the most beloved. He has added to his remarkable natural gifts and talents an equal amount of determination and energy.

I have observed him for many years as a friend and a man for whom I have deep affection, and I think I know some of the reasons why he has been such a successful leader. I find in him those qualities which we would all like to find in ourselves, and which we rejoice to find in other individuals.

I speak of the virtues of courage, devotion to family and to country, affability exhibited in the midst of arguments on issues on the floor, industry in the performance of work, and willingness to cast aside political expendiency in favor of constructive courses and ideals of service to be followed in the interests of our country. People like Judge SMITH will be sorely missed in Congress and we can ill afford to lose them.

Ominous Rumbles in the Mideast

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, critics of the administration have warned that this country must not neglect other areas of the world while centering attention quite properly on efforts to defeat communist aggression in southeast Asia.

This country has repeatedly shown that American foreign policy remains in close contact with developments not only in Vietnam but the world.

In Eastern and Western Europe, U.S. policy is adapting quickly, yet thoughtfully, to the rapid pace of events there. We are on the alert both for new opportunities and against old and remaining dangers to the free world.

When a threat to inter-American security arose in the Dominican Republic, the United States was there to meet it and to defeat an attempted communist take over.

The success of our policy in Africa has been conspicuous. One after another, left-leaning governments have fallen during the past 1½ years.

The Middle East, however, presents an increasingly critical challenge to American policy. Last week brought renewed attacks from Syria upon Israel and increasing tensions throughout the Middle East. The situation there has been critical for more than 20 years. It is even more so today.

Unfortunately, the precarious balance of power which prevents war in the Middle East is in danger of being destroyed by the Soviet Union's intrusion on behalf of the Arabs which the Miami Herald in a recent editorial quite correctly characterized as an "ominous new factor."

The United States cannot afford to allow the Middle East cauldron to boil over. The time to preserve peace in that troubled area of the world is now.

I deplore these latest incidents of violence in the Middle East and I am deeply concerned by the threat they pose to Israel and to peace in the Middle East. I urge our government to support action by the Security Council to condemn such actions of violence in the Middle East and to support all U.N. machinery in the area to discourage the efforts of the Syrian groups toward violence. We must head off more serious trouble. Action should begin in the United Nations and be carried on directly with all interested foreign states.

If the Soviet Union is truely interested in bettering the lot of mankind and achieving more amicable relations with the United States, let her begin in the Middle East by sowing the seeds of peace—not of discord.

If the Soviet Union, by her actions, continues to show, as she has during the last 10 months, that she will tacitly support armed aggression against Israel then the time has come for the United States to completely overhaul its Middle East policy to counter the new Soviet offensive in that area.

The Miami Herald article follows:

OMINOUS RUMBLES IN THE MIDEAST

Rumbles of trouble, even more serious than usual along the Israeli-Syrian border, forced the United Nations Security Council into an emergency session yesterday.

It was Israel that sought the meeting. The Israeli ambassador complained of new terrorist attacks by an underground group called al Fatah (the Conquest). The saboteurs, claims Israel, are under Syrian military control.

There is more than talk to the accusatious. A bomb exploded in the Israeli section of Jerusalem the other day, killing four soldiers. A Syrian newspaper called it a "daring operation inside Israel."

Such incidents, unfortunately, are not rare in this area where Israel's Arab neighbors have sworn its destruction. The ominous new factor is the Soviet Union's intrusion in behalf of the Arabs.

The Russians pointedly warned Israel not to retaliate for provocations, declaring they would take a most serious view of any reprisals.

Since the Soviet Union is bringing no pressure on the Syrians and other Arab nations to ease the situation, Israel decided to take the case to the United Nations.

With so much talk of peace in the air, and with definite moves under way to ease East-West tensions, the new flareup in the Middle East is a disappointing development.

The U.N., which still stands guard along Israel's southern border, must see that the rising tension does not continue to escalate. Otherwise it would be easy to start a blaze that could not be extinguished.

The Hon. Joseph W. Martin

SPEECH

OF

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN of Massachusetts whose long career in the House of Representatives will end with the 89th Congress.

The admirable accomplishments of the distinguished and highly esteemed Representative from Massachusetts are too lengthy and well known to cite here. Let it suffice to say that few Americans have ever attained so much or have served their country so well as Mr. MARTIN.

This extraordinary man, whose voice has been heard in the Congress for 42 years, dedicated his entire adult life to public service and the betterment of mankind.

The exemplary accomplishments embodied in the career of this great public servant serve as an inspiration and guiding light for all of us and they shall be long remembered.

Eugene "Jep" Cadou

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, one of Indiana's outstanding figures, my good friend Eugene "Jep" Cadou, has achieved the rare distinction of becoming a legend in his own time. The following story from the Franklin, Ind., Daily Journal of October 19, 1966, describes "Jep's" truly brilliant career and his service to the world of journalism:

A TRIBUTE TO EUGENE "JEP" CADOU: HE NEVER INTENDS TO CALL IT QUITS

(By Hortense Myers)

INDIANAPOLIS.—How does a man become a legend while still living and working among his contemporaries?

The question cannot be answered by Eugene (Jep) Cadou because he doesn't admit to the achievement.

Nor can it be fully answered by this Cadou colleague.

But with a "Tribute to Jep Cadou Night" approaching Saturday in Indianapolis, this is an attempt to do so. The reception and dinner is the type of event normally reserved for retirement. But it became obvious to friends of the former state bureau chief for International News Service, now a United Press International writer, that he never intends to retire, so they planned the tribute as a landmark in a continuing career.

Truth-speaking is part of the legend. The action of the Indiana Senate in adopting a resolution proclaiming Jep an honorary senator was a past tribute to Jep's ability to speak the truth as he sees it, without quibble.

Cadou's closing night address to the biennal legislature began years ago as part of the levity which fills waiting time between printing and signing of the last bills. The addresses continued by request because lawmakers, politicos and newsmen wanted to know Jep's evaluation of the dying legislative session.

Once when a publisher friend ran for high state office, he asked Jep for his truthful opinion on his chances to win. A more cautious wire service executive might have answered with diplomatic cowardice. But Jep answered that in his opinion the publisher didn't have a chance of winning and should withdraw before it was too late to get a refund of his convention fee.

Putting first things first is another strand of the legend. One day the building next to Jep's office caught fire. A policeman ordered the bureau staff to evacuate at once for fear gasoline in the basement of the building might explode. Jep and staff obeyed at first, but when it appeared the danger to their building was minimal and the interference with news coverage maximal, they sneaked in the back entrance and climbed nine flights by a rear stairway to resume transmitting news.

A proper disrespect for rank has added to the legend. Jep gained major news stories on several occasions by strolling in and asking an important man an embarrassing question.

An alertness to impending, important news events that transcends sleep is another qualification. When V–E Day came during World War II, for example, Jep apparently was asleep but suddenly awakened and rushed to his bureau before a surprise staffer could call him.

An ability to laugh—at his own expense, if necessary—is another part of the legend. When Harry Truman upset the pollsters in 1948, Jep managed to be right to the extent that Thomas Dewey did carry Indiana. But Jep took with good nature the remarks about fallibility of political writers instead of protesting with statistics showing how small was the margin of error.

An appreciation for language is another Cadou trait. The freshness of verbal conversation marks his written copy. Once an Indiana news story he wrote about a murder was included in a journalism testbook as an example of straightforward language. The dead woman had a wad of money hidden in her brassiere and Jep used the word Brassiere instead of an ambiguous term.

A capacity for friendship is another Cadou trait. Although he and his wife Ruth avoid gilt-edged social events unless required for news coverage, they have attended hundreds of christenings, weddings and funerals.

Normally, Jep is either bored or amused by pomp and circumstance and tends to avoid gatherings which are devoid of drink and song. But any event which has personal significance to a friend has significance to the Cadous and they will sacrifice their own preferences to participate even though it means many miles of driving and many hours of waiting, with no fortification stronger than tea.

Golden Anniversary of Lions International Clubs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 30, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Lions International Clubs throughout the world on the eve of their golden anniversary. This great service organization has earned a reputation as an association which actively practices its code of service, "to aid the weak and needy."

As evidence of this, Lions International Clubs across the United States have just launced a year-round campaign to provide food and help to needy people overseas. The climax of this project will be the loading of a freighter called the *Friend Ship,* with CARE packages and materials to help combat hunger, illiteracy and disease around the world.

The actual loading begins next July 4, in Chicago, during the group's 50th anniversary convention slated for that city.

It is significant that in addition to the Lions 50th anniversary next summer, the program marks the 10th year of Lions association with CARE. Lions International Clubs have long supported CARE's program of feeding, self-help, education and health. During my recent House fact-finding mission to Vietnam, I saw firsthand the value of the CARE program, both as a great humanitarian effort and as an important avenue toward building good will between our country and the underdeveloped nations of the world. As a member of Lions, I am proud of our organization's contribution in these areas.

Lions throughout the world are to be congratulated on their golden anniversary and commended for selecting such a fitting, dynamic way to affirm their code of service.

Commissioner George Hearn Addresses Passenger Traffic Association of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, on October 19, Commissioner George H. Hearn, of the Federal Maritime Commission, addressed the annual VIP luncheon of the Passenger Traffic Association of New York at the Hotel Americana in New York City.

Describing the functions of the Federal Maritime Commission and problems encountered in operations involving ocean travel, Commissioner Hearn cites recent legislation designed to improve passenger service and instill in the American traveling public confidence in both the ships devoted to our passenger trades and in those who operate them.

So that our colleagues may have the benefit of Commissioner Hearn's remarks on this subject, I submit the text of his address for inclusion in the RECORD:

REMARKS OF COMMISSIONER GEORGE H. HEARN, OF THE FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION, AT THE ANNUAL VIP LUNCHEON OF THE PASSENGER TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, AT THE HOTEL AMERICANA IN NEW YORK CITY, ON OCTOBER 19, 1966

Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to be here with you at this VIP Luncheon of the Passenger Traffic Association of New York, particularly in the company of so many leaders of the transportation industry who grace your dais here today as well as all of you VIP's. The very title of your organization—in the mid Twentieth Century—suggests that you are more attuned to airline transportation than to ocean transportation but we in the regulatory ambit of ocean shipping are equally concerned with all traffic, passengers, as well as freight.

My background with the Civil Aeronautics Board before assuming my present post with the Federal Maritime Commission has presented me with an appreciation, not only of the problems occasioned by the differences in transportation modes but also the problems occasioned by the sometimes divergent procedural machinery and tools employed by different transportation regulatory agencies to common problems. In essence, every transportation agency strives to reach a balance which attracts capital to a growing and developing transportation system and makes it supportable by a broader base of passengers and shippers.

If I may, I would like, first, to describe, generally, the Federal Maritime Commission, its inherent peculiarities vis-a-vis its sister agencies, the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission. And secondly, I want to dwell on passenger problems common to all of us.

Historically, our jurisdiction—and that of our several predecessor agencies—is based on the Shipping Act of 1916 and the Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933. It is convenient, although inaccurate, to state that our powers under the 1916 Act relate to our regulatory authority in the foreign trades, and the 1933 Act gives us jurisdiction over domestic off-shore waterborne commerce. Under the precise scrutiny of traffic experts, however, we must be exact. Both of the statutes, insofar as carriers are concerned, limit our jurisdiction to common carriers by water, and even in this context it is inaccurate to make the rough division between foreign and domestic trades. Under the 1933 Act, our jurisdiction over common carriers by water extends only to the non-contiguous trades, principally between the continental United States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Under the 1916 Act, too, our jurisdiction extends, in addition to common carriers by water, primarily in our foreign commerce, to a group called "other persons subject to this act," principally, freight forwarders and terminal operators.

In our non-contiguous trades, our jurisdiction is not unlike that of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with at least one significant exception: while carriers under the jurisdiction of our sister agencies must obtain certificates of Convenience and Necessity before engaging in their trades, such Certificates are not required in ocean shipping under our jurisdiction. Under the 1933 Act the Commission has authority which approaches that of the ICC and the CAB. For example, whenever a carrier files a new or initial rate in the domestic trades, our Commission may enter upon an investigation of that rate and suspend it for a period of up to four months. Once a rate has become effective, our Commission has no suspension authority. Nevertheless, we may investigate that rate and determine, after a hearing, whether the rate is just and reasonable. In such cases, the Commission may find that the investigated rate is fair and reasonable, therefore, lawful, and permit it to go into effect. We also have authority, in those cases where we find that a particular rate is unlawful, to set aside and order enforced a just and reasonable maximum or minimum rate, or maximum and minimum rate.

In the foreign commerce our rate authority is substantially different and quantitatively less than it is in our domestic trades. Until 1961, for example, carriers in our export foreign commerce were not required to file rates with our Commission until 30 days after the rate was offered to shippers. And no inbound rates were required to be filed at all.

In 1961, the Shipping Act was amended by the Bonner Act which adds, among other things, Section 18(b) which now requires that all carriers in our foreign commerce file with the Commission a schedule of both inbound and outbound commodity rates. The amendment also requires that rate increases may not be instituted by carriers on less than 30 days advance notice, except by special permission granted upon a showing of good cause. The obvious consequence of this is that, for the first time, carriers in our foreign trades have had to file their schedule of rates with the Commission, thus making them available to the general public, so that a shipper is aware, before he ships, what his ocean freight rate will be, and more importantly, he is also aware of the rate that his competitors must pay for the movement of like cargo.

Generally, our Commission is concerned with rule-making, adjudicating and licensing. With the exception of freight forwarders to which I have already referred, our licensing jurisdiction refers to Section 15 combinations in derogation of our Anti-Trust Laws and, to my mind, they constitute the heart of our jurisdiction.

Our rule-making and adjudication undertakings are not unlike those which are undertaken by the I.C.C. and the C.A.B. I think I should state here, however, that the Commission often sits as a tribunal, adjudicating disputes between two or more private parties with respect to causes of action arising under the Shipping Act. In such cases there may or may not be an important public interest question at stake. Nevertheless, in our ad hoc rule-making cases, important regulatory principles may be enunciated.

Apart from the inherent differences in transportation agencies there are many common points of interest. Since 1963, the Chairmen of the Federal Maritime Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission and Civil Aeronautics Board have met regularly with the purpose of reaching substantial uniformity of regulation wherever possible. Moreover, inter-agency staff groups have been formed to explore remedies for problems common to all. Substantial progress has been achieved by these meetings, yet much remains to be done.

I am aware, of course, that your interests are primarily those which affect passenger traffic. It is no secret that ocean shipping concerns itself primarily with the transportation of freight. But just as the Civil Aeronautics Board, for example, is concerning itself daily with freight matters, the Federal Maritime Commission is continually concerned with the passenger aspects of ocean shipping. One of our most controversial decisions, for example, relates to the much litigated passenger conference agreement which is now being reviewed by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

As most of you know, the Maritime Commission's jurisdiction over passenger carriers is extremely limited. Passenger carriers are required to file their passenger tariffs with the Commission, but it is under Section 15 of the Shipping Act, that section under which carriers may act in concert beyond the scope of the Anti-Trust Laws during the period that their agreement bears the Commission's stamp of approval, that the Commission can effectively oversee Conference matters as they affect passenger business. This section authorizes the Commission to approve, disapprove or modify any conference agreement—including a passenger conference agreement—which is found to be detrimental to our commerce or contrary to our public interest. This case was begun in late 1959 and constituted a general investigation of the practices of two interrelated trans-Atlantic passenger conferences as they related to travel agents. The Commission's first decision in the case was served early in 1964 and required the passenger conferences to amend their agreements in many respects. The conferences accepted all of the modifications required by the Board's 1964 order which represent tangible benefits to the traveling public, except two, which relate exclusively to travel agents.

First, the so-called unanimity rule whereby a change in the maximum commission fee payable to travel agents could be accomplished only with the unanimous consent of the carriers, and secondly, the tieing rule, whereby travel agents appointed by the carriers were prohibited from selling passengers bookings on competing non-conference lines without the prior permission of the conference were contested by the conference. After Court review, these two issues were remanded to the Commission in June of 1965, and after further briefing and oral argument, we issued our last decision on these two points, again holding that the unanimity rule and the tieing rule were detrimental to our commerce and contrary to the public interest, thus striking both rules from the agreements. Both issues are again before the Court of Appeals. This landmark case represents the only formal general investigation into the affairs of passenger conferences ever conducted under the Shipping Act. I personally believe that the Commission's decisions in Docket No. 873 will have a salutary effect on the passenger steamship business.

Another aspect of passenger operations which has had the Commission's attention is the ever-growing cruise business. The number of persons availing themselves of ocean cruises has doubled between 1960 and 1965 and there is no sign of an abatement. Indeed, the latest annual figure indicate that more than 350,000 persons are boarding cruise vessels at United States ports. This business has attracted long established shipping lines to the extent that during the "slow" season on the trans-Atlantic trades, vessels are diverted to the cruising trade for one or two voyages each year. It has also attracted promoters who charter a given vessel for a particular cruise. We are all aware, I am sure, of the catastrophes attending the cruise ships *Rivera Prima, Yarmouth Castle,* and *Viking Princess.*

The rapid growth of the cruise business, unfortunately, has permitted the employment of old and unsafe vessels and has presented the occasion for financially irresponsible speculators to enter the field. In the case of the *Rivera Prima,* several hundred pre-paid passengers were left stranded on a pier here in New York, in late summer of 1964, after the vessel left port and abandoned the cruise following a dispute between the vessel owner and the cruise operator. Except for ordinary remedies provided at law in civil suits, there appeared to be no regulatory authority for any transportation agency to protect, adequately, these passengers who constitute an important segment of the travelling American public.

A different story can be told of the *Yarmouth Castle.* In the Fall of 1965, that vessel—a thirty-eight-year-old ship—sustained a fire which resulted in the loss of ninety lives. And less than a year ago, the *Viking Princess,* formerly the *Rivera Prima,* on a Caribbean cruise, sustained a catastrophic holocaust bringing to a nightmarish end the cruise for the entire complement of passengers and crew who were forced to abandon ship.

Needless to say, the cruising trade appeals to a much broader and larger market of travellers than does the trans-ocean trade. The cruise trade is relatively inexpensive, in both time and money, and is calculated to meet a vacation demand that has, until recently, been untapped. It would be shameful, obviously, if the American travelling public were caused to lose confidence in the seaworthiness of vessels at their disposal and in the integrity of cruise operators because of a few unsafe ships and some unscrupulous entrepreneurs. Neither shortcoming should be permitted to blight this growing segment of ocean shipping, or endanger the American travelling public. In the light of this, the Federal Maritime Commission has supported the efforts of the Administration and the Congress in remedying this situation.

Several Bills on this score have been introduced in the Congress, and various departments of the Administration have wrestled with the problem. For our part, the Commission has supported H.R. 10327, which both the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Senate Committee on Commerce have recommended legislative enactment. The purposes of this Bill are:

(1) To promote the adherence to modern fire safety standards by all passenger vessels, and

(2) To insure financial responsibility on the part of ship owners and operators, to pay judgments for personal injury or death, and to repay fares in the event of non-performance of voyages.

In summary, the Bill contains provisions relating to safety of life at sea and financial security. The safety provisions are the especial concern of the Coast Guard. Since these standards involve international shipping, and all nations share a deep concern with them, such matters are generally the subject of multilateral or bilateral agreements between nations and are the subject of treaties. At the present time, the applicable international fire safety standards are those contained in the 1960 Safety of Life at Sea Convention (SOLAS) to which the United States is a signatory. The International Maritime Consultive Organization (IMCO) of the United Nations is currently addressing itself to vessel safety standards.

The remaining sections of the Bill intimately involve the Federal Maritime Commission. First, the Bill insures that adequate assets or insurance will be available to satisfy judgements for damages for death or personal injury suffered by any passenger or crew member. The amount of financial responsibility per passenger accomodation required has been established on a sliding scale. In this way, passengers and crews will be assured of an adequate indemnification pool yet operators of large vessels will not unduly be burdened with prohibitive insurance costs. Moreover, the financial requirements of carriers may be satisfied by policies of insurance, surety bonds, qualifications as self-insurer, other evidence of financial responsibility, or a combination thereof. Additionally, the Commission is authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out these death and personal injury indemnification provisions.

Another section of the Bill requires passenger carriers—including charterers—to satisfy the Commission that it has sufficient funds available to indemnify passengers in those cases where the ship owner or charterer fails to provide the transportation purchased. It prohibits any person from arranging, offering, advertising, or providing passage on vessels having berth or stateroom accommodations for 50 or more passengers and embarking passengers at United States ports unless there has been established, to the satisfaction of the Federal Maritime Commission, that sufficient funds are available, by bond or otherwise, to indemnify passengers for non-performance. If a bond or other security is used, it must equal the estimated total revenue for the particular transportation.

This section provides for the filing of evidence of financial security or in the alternative a copy of an acceptable bond or other security because many persons operating in the cruise business are responsible and maintain sufficient assets in this country which could be proceeded against.

It is these sections of the Bill, I believe, which will instill the confidence of the American travelling public in both the vessels devoted to our passenger trades and to those who operate them. Fortunately, we have experienced few disasters of *Yarmouth Castle* magnitude. Indeed, in the two cases where cruise passengers were abandoned and the two cruise marine catastrophes, only two vessels—neither flying the American flag—were involved. The *Rivera Prima,* which left her passengers stranded in 1964 became the *Viking Princess* which was a casualty in 1966. And the ill-fated *Yarmouth Castle,* whose disaster took 90 lives in 1965, had previously stranded passengers when her advertised cruise was suddenly cancelled in 1964. But it would be foolhardy to rely on the few instances of disasters as a reason for inaction when their occurrence can be so readily obviated.

While this Bill is directed to all vessels sailing from United States ports, which accommodate more than 50 passengers, its most salutary effect will be on the cruising trades which are in a period of solid growth. I believe that this Bill will extend to the ocean travelling public that degree of protection to which it is entitled in a society which has such a high regard for personal welfare.

Thank you.

Tribute to Hon. Joseph. W. Martin, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to join in this tribute to one of the finest and most dedicated Members of the House.

Few men in this era have devoted half a century to public service. Fewer men could qualify to write a book entitled, "My First 50 Years in Politics," and publish such a history long before their retirement. Fewer still could relate therein more than 5 decades of national leadership, and only one could tell us of his experience as a member of both houses of his State's legislature, as a Member of Congress for 21 terms, as a delegate to 6 national conventions and permanent chairman of 5, as chairman of his party's national committee, and as minority leader in 8 Congresses and Speaker of the House in 2.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., has written such a book. Far more important, he has written such a record in the annals of American politics. Throughout his career his work has been constructive and progressive. Acutely aware of changing times, he has never failed to bring his principles and energies to bear on the most pressing problems which have challenged the Nation and the world. He has given the best within in him to the Government of America, to the strengthening of our institutions, to the shaping of our laws, and to the guidance of the younger and less experienced legislators whom he has led.

Speaker Martin stands in the first rank of American statemen, with the great executives and legislators of both parties who have been his colleagues and his friends; men like President Eisenhower, Senator Robert A. Taft, Speaker Rayburn and the present Speaker of the House. He stands, too, in the foremost rank of the great Republicans of Massachusetts, with Senator Leverett Saltonstall; Mr. Martin's close personal friend, Gov. Robert F. Bradford; and three generations of the Lodge family. He has shared with these men the heavy burdens and the great rewards of leadership, and shares with them, too, the tradition of selfless, sound, creative service which has built and stabilized our nation through troubled and difficult times.

Mr. Speaker, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., has received innumerable honors, degrees, tributes and citations during his career. He has earned every one of them. But possibly the greatest honor, and the one which he should treasure most, is the sure knowledge that he will be greatly missed and long remembered in this House.

Congressman Dingell Reports From Washington

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the 2d session of the 89th Congress is drawing to a close and, as I have done during the 11 years I have been in the House, I am reporting to my constituents on the problems facing the country and about our accomplishments in Congress. Thus, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the Congressional Record the last portion of my report to the people of the 16th Congressional District of Michigan for the 2d session of the 89th Congress:

CONGRESSMAN JOHN D. DINGELL REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON

So many things happened as Congress drew to a close that I want to continue my earlier report to you.

The Vietnam war, of course, is on all our minds.

REDS LOSE FRIENDS

President Lyndon B. Johnson's Asian journey emphasizes the great impact which the American fighting in Vietnam has had on the 400 million non-Chinese people who live in the Far East.

Every Government from East Pakistan to North Korea now has moved in some degree away from Communist China. Indonesia has replaced a pro-Communist regime.

Even the Japanese Communist party rejects Peking leadership.

A VOTE FOR FREEDOM

The big turnout of voters, 80 percent of those eligible which occurred recently when South Vietnam elected a national assembly is a great victory for freedom. Hopefully, a duly elected government acting under a written constitution will soon be a reality.

The farmers and villagers who trooped to the polls that day were rejecting Communism and defying Viet Cong terrorist threats.

By simply taking part in that election the great majority of Vietnamese people voted for freedom.

CRISIS IN THE WAR

Winning the war in Vietnam calls for much more than driving out invading Red armies.

Behind the shield of military security which the presence of American troops establishes, the South Vietnamese people face problems about creating a free and self-governing society.

Our purpose is not to remain permanently in Vietnam but to preserve the independence of the Vietnamese people and to prevent a Communist takeover of Southeast Asia, which is a threat not only to the security of that area but to the United States.

NEED LOCAL LEADERS

An independent South Vietnam can readily become prosperous. The land is rich.

But in addition to technical and economic assistance the people need leaders and teachers to bring them up to date, and these teachers and leaders must be Vietnamese.

Otherwise some will say the Reds were right after all, and the Americans really came to Vietnam to succeed the French as colonial masters.

Only Vietnamese administrators can inspire confidence in Vietnamese independence and self-government.

NEW GROUPS TRAINED

The United States Agency for International Development, the Vietnamese Army, and the Saigon Government train "Rural Construction" groups for this phase of the war.

Each "Rural Construction" team is taught how to move into a village, drive out the local Reds, and establish self-government.

Then the members are expected to build and run schools, open health clinics, repair roads and bridges, introduce the use of fertilizers, of new rice seed, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and hogs, organize fishing cooperatives, etc.

IKE WAS RIGHT ON VIETNAM

I think former President Dwight D. Eisenhower spoke the minds of most Americans when in 1960 he promised that this country would uphold Vietnamese independence. His words to the Vietnamese people were:

"Although the main responsibility for guarding independence will always, as it has in the past, belong to the Vietnamese people and their government. I want to assure you that for so long as our strength can be useful, the United States will continue to assist Vietnam in the difficult yet hopeful struggle ahead."

I believe that if Americans courageously support our policy of assisting development of a free democratically elected government and furnishing economic and technical assistance to build a stable, viable economy, we can turn back this Communist probe as we have already turned back Communist probes in Berlin, Greece, Turkey, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Success in our great endeavor will prevent Communist takeover of all of Southeast Asia, and can mean years of peace in the area and the world.

CLEAN RIVERS

The new Clean Rivers law increasing Federal grants to cities for sewage treatment construction up to $1 billion, will finally make enough money available for real cleanup.

I was a sponsor of the House bill and for the first time, I am satisfied that the amounts authorized for the next few years will be nearly large enough to meet the needs.

HELP FOR INDUSTRIAL AIR AND WATER CLEANUP

In the closing days of the session, I was able to persuade the tax writing House Ways and Means Committee to continue the seven percent investment tax credit on money spent to install water and air pollution control equipment.

This $10 million exemption will stimulate heavy industrial investment in cleanup facilities on the Detroit River and elsewhere. Industries which must install air and water pollution controls will find it financially attractive to do so.

INFLATION

As we all know to our sorrow, prices are continuing to rise. The price of food rose three percent during the past 12 months, the prices of services rose 4.5 percent, and the price of borrowing money (interest rates) climbed 33 percent!

Crippling inflation is the last thing this country needs or wants. Both Congress and the President have moved strongly to moderate price increases. But one cannot yet say the trend has been checked.

FOOD INCREASES

Increases in food costs hit consumers hardest. They especially penalize large families, poor families, retired persons, and persons with fixed or limited incomes. Rising food prices create nagging problems for harassed housewives.

The record shows that the wholesale prices of farm products ended a long decline late in 1964, and since then have risen approximately 16 percent. This is a basic change, which retail food prices reflect.

YOUR GOVERNMENT ACTS

I voted to suspend temporarily the seven percent investment tax credit which had been adopted in 1962 to encourage business to make capital investments.

This plan had perhaps worked too well. Since 1962 the annual volume of capital investments of manufacturers had doubled, and the volume of capital investments by all business had grown from $37 billion to $60 billion a year.

Demand for money to finance these investments was one of the prime causes of the 33 percent interest rate rise.

INTEREST CEILING

I also voted to protect building and loan associations and savings institutions which were losing deposits to banks. Congress put a ceiling on the interest rates which commercial banks could pay on deposits of less than $100,000.

I hope this will make more money available for the home building industry, which hasn't been able to compete with business building at current high interest rates.

WILL CUT SPENDING

During the year Congress temporarily withheld some of the excise tax cuts made in 1965, advanced income tax withholding schedules, and took other actions to restrain inflationary pressures.

The President vigorously resisted wage demands which exceeded productivity gains, and price rises not justified by cost increases.

The Federal Reserve Board raised rediscount rates, and demanded that bankers extend credit selectively. Perhaps the greatest deflationary influence was the fall in stock prices.

As Congress ends, the President has placed a freeze on Government jobs, and is preparing to cut Government spending $3 billion a year.

MORE ACTION COMING

Some observers blame price rises on the war in Vietnam and the $2 billion a month expenditures which accompany it. In this view the distortion of normal trade is great enough to justify wartime economic controls.

Others call for wartime emergency tax increases. I do not believe either action is necessary at this time. I am sure that Congress and the President can and will prevent a disastrous inflation, and I expect other actions to be taken when necessary by your Government.

NEW WONDERLAND FOR YOU

I am happy to report that nature lovers in Michigan soon will be able to enjoy a new wilderness park.

One of the first purchases made by the U.S. Forest Service out of the new Federal Land and Water Conservation fund is the Sylvania tract in the Upper Peninsula.

Sylvania comprises 29 square miles of wild woods and beautiful lakes which had been the private playground of millionaires for half a century. Now the Forest Service will open it to public use, building roads and trails, providing guides and camping facilities, and displaying its beauties to visitors.

GOLDEN PASSPORTS

I was a sponsor of the law which created the Land and Water Conservation fund 18 months ago. In addition to supplying the money to buy Sylvania, this fund will pay for the new Pictured Rocks lakeshore recreation area. And it has given the State of Michigan $4,665,000 with which to buy other recreation areas on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis.

The fund revenues come from the sale of $7 Golden Passports (visitors' permits) to Federal recreational areas, from motor boat fuel taxes, from sales of surplus Federal lands, and from other sources.

FEDERAL AID TO COMMUNITIES

Congress is paying more and more State and local government bills every year, and if we are to provide for 400 million Americans in 80 years I expect the trend to continue. Many of the most pressing needs for public services today are local, and many kinds of taxes are most economically and best collected nationally.

The change has taken place fairly rapidly. Only 10 years ago the Federal Government supplied about eight percent of the money that states and cities spent. Today it supplies nearly 20 percent.

EFFECT OF FEDERAL AID IN MICHIGAN

Michigan and its local governments received $339 million from Federal sources in 1963. To raise this money from non-Federal sources would have required a 63 percent increase in the Michigan sales tax, or a 77 percent increase in property taxes collected for schools, or a 200 percent increase in gasoline tax receipts.

Clearly, in this day of local revenue problems, Federal aid has become a most important part of local government financing.

D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, the Congress simply will not be the same without D. R. "BILLY MATHEWS. I feel deep regret in the knowledge that the floor of this House soon is no longer to be enlivened and graced by such a man.

It was within a short time after my return to the House 6 years ago that I felt a growing and considerable respect and affection for "BILLY" MATTHEWS. Not only has he been a dedicated and faithful servant of the nation and his district. He has also approach his tasks with such zest and good-naturedness as to be a constant source of enjoyment and inspiration for us all.

His wife, Sara, has been a fine helper and friend of my wife in their activities in the Congressional Club. She ande "BILLY" make a great team. So it is also through that association that I have come to know "BILLY" MATTHEWS as a good Christian and wonderful family man.

But it is here on the floor, Mr. Speaker, where this man will be missed the most. His great gems of reason and common sense—intoned so often by the levity and natural poetry that flows from him—have brightened this Chamber and brought this body down to earth on many occasions.

There are all kinds of ways by which an effective and respected Member of the House gets his job done. I submit that "BILLY" MATTHEWS is a master of every one of them. His departure will leave a real and lasting void. I salute him and wish him many more happy years of accomplishment and good works.

The American Legion Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

October 20, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the following article on "The American Legion Story" was written by a devoted Legionnaire and great American, the Honorable Sam L. Latimer, Jr., of Columbia, S.C. Mr. Latimer's splendid article appeared in the Columbia (S.C.) State of September 25. I commend this outstanding article to the Congress and to the people of the United States, and include it herewith:

"THE AMERICAN LEGION STORY"

(By S. L. Latimer)

("The American Legion Story" by Raymond Moley Jr. with foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. Duell, Sloan and Pearce New York, 443 pp. $6.95.)

As the distinguished South Carolinian, James F. Byrnes, says in a statement on the cover of "The American Legion Story," just coming from the presses, a history "to be worthwhile must be objective. It must present the facts as they are."

That Raymond Moley Jr., the author of this book, has, as Mr. Byrnes says, not only met these requirements but has produced a valuable and enjoyable volume is a statement with which it is easy to agree.

The new history of this veterans organization, the third that has been published, is not a product of the American Legion itself, though it encouraged its publication and lent a help in making records available, putting the author in touch with persons with first-hand information, etc.

The publishing firm chose the writer and he has presented the story as he sees it. True, Mr. Moley wears proudly the American Legion button, having earned his eligibility through naval service in World War II and the Korean conflict, but he holds no office in the organization and in no wise could be classed as its spokesman, which is well.

Happily, as has been said by one person who has read the script, the author "keeps in view" the organization's "fine goals and contributions" but "does not disguise or ignore the tribulations and periods of comparative ineffectiveness it has endured" during its more than 47 years.

Happily Mr. Moley realized also that page-after-page of nothing but the doings of the Legion, without putting its activities in the proper settings, would become dull reading even to a most ardent Legionnaire. So he avoided this pitfall, and instead made his narrative a veritable resume of important happenings on the national and world scene over the last 50 or more years.

Chapter II, "From Momentous Events," for example, which deals with the whys and wherefores that brought on World War I, is the finest resume of this period of world-shaking intrigue this reviewer has read. What Mr. Moley says can be found, no doubt, basically, in more voluminous works, but not in such a concise, authentically interpreted condensation as Mr. Moley has produced. This chapter alone is worth the price of the book.

Another highlight is "The Legion and Defense in World Crisis" (Chapter 14). And whether one is a Legionnaire or not, Mr. Moley's account (Chapter 3) of the history-making Paris Caucus in March 1919 out of which the organization was born should hold the intense interest of any average reader, especially as to the unselfish part Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. played in the proceedings.

That Mr. Moley was impressed with the American Legion's record of service cannot be doubted. Yet to follow the straight road has not always been easy, there being notable instances of disagreement. Take for example the organization's demand for the so-called "bonus" or adjusted compensation" bill which gave each World War I veteran so much a day extra for his service. There was a sharp difference of opinion. In fact, South Carolina threatened to secede from the national organization. But when it came to the GI Bill of Rights, there was unanimity, the contrast being that the fight then was for others—World War II men, the beneficiaries, had not become factors—whereas the "bonus" backers were pleading, so to speak, their own cause, regardless of how just that cause may have seemed. As to a general pension for all veterans at a certain age, the Legion has repeatedly refused to ask it.

On such admittedly fine programs as Boys State, Legion Junior baseball, the annual high school oratorical (all speeches on the Constitution), rehabilitation of the disabled, care of the widows and children, and its demand after World War I for the now well established veterans hospitals, the Legion has acted without discord.

While the book is primarily about the parent organization, there is a chapter on the Women's Auxiliary, and mention of the Forty and Eight, which technically now operates apart, though it still bases eligibility on Legion service.

Perforce, the use of names was limited and there no doubt are many who will be disappointed not to be mentioned, but the policy was adopted by Mr. Moley and the publishers to make personal reference only when the name was a part of the incident being related. Thus many Legionnaires, stout and true, who have done yoeman work on the local, departmental and national levels, are not listed.

That the American Legion has its ardent critics is well known. They come mostly from the ultra-liberals who disagree thoroughly with its rather conservative policies and from those who, were the truth known, don't relish its unrelenting work for basic Americanism. For those who would like to know what's what, Mr. Moley's book gives most of the answers, and rather convincingly.

"The Story of the American Legion" should be in all libraries, for its value is not of the passing variety.

—S. L. Latimer, Jr.

A Tribute to Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague and once Speaker, Joe Martin, has carved out a historic record that is not only appreciated by Representatives, but by all citizens appreciative of the strength of the legislative branch of Government.

His lifelong career in public service, 42 years of which he served as a Member of the House, deserves the appreciation of all who served with him.

Joe Martin will go down in history as one of the great House Members in our legislative body. I am honored to have had the opportunity to serve with him and to have known him as an outstanding individual and person, as well as a great public official.

I am pleased to join my colleagues in commemorating the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., and to state that the tribute given him by Members of the House is dramatic evidence of our appreciation of his outstanding career.

Business, Bombs and Burdens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished editor of the Denver Post, Mr. Palmer Hoyt, delivered a thought-provoking speech recently to the Oregon Advertising Club. Mr. Hoyt has eloquently but simply stated those problems facing our Nation today, including that of inflation and our commitment in Vietnam. He concludes his comments by challenging each of us to encounter and accept our responsibilities as citizens not only of the United States, but of a worldwide community. I believe my colleagues will find Mr. Hoyt's speech of great interest and value:

BUSINESS, BOMBS AND BURDENS

(Speech by Palmer Hoyt to the Oregon Advertising Club, Portland, Oreg., September 14, 1966)

It is a privilege and a pleasure for me to be invited here to speak to the Oregon Advertising Club. A pleasure, of course, because it gives me the opportunity to see so many of my old friends again. But a privilege as well, because of the high regard I have for you people in the advertising business.

I consider advertising one of the great contributors to the success of our democratic society.

It is, first of all, the guarantor of a free press. Without advertising the free press—in the mass scale, democratic form that it exists today in America—simply would not be possible. Without the financial underpinning of advertising, the press would become either the handmaiden of big government or the tool of partisan or selfish interests.

Secondly, advertising is the lever of competition, and competition is the life of trade. In fact, our high standard of living depends in very large measure on the vitality that competition puts into our economic system. And the quality of competition in our society today depends in turn—and to a very large degree—on the quality of advertising.

There is a third role of advertising which is less well understood and appreciated. I mean the role of advertising as the voice of business. There are other ways that businessmen may communicate with the public, of course. But overall, when the public hears business speaking, it is through the medium of advertising.

Much good can be done through this voice. I can recall vividly here in Portland the days of the Great Depression of the 1930s. And I never think of that period without recalling the great service performed through advertising by the business firm of Meier & Frank. Over a long period of time, Meier & Frank used a whole series of full page ads that contained only one word. There was nothing else in the ads but that one word: Confidence. It made a real contribution. It helped to reassure the people. To prove their confidence in the people, they were the only major department store in the country that didn't send out duns to its customers. They left the accounts on their books and simply sent out statements each month. When things returned to normal, however, Meier & Frank experienced a great increase in their business.

I am certain that their merchandising policies were responsible for this. They had confidence that their bills would be paid, because they had confidence in the country. And they conveyed that confidence by what they did and by what they said to the people through the voice that advertising gave them.

Today we have a different kind of economic problem—a new surge of inflation. But it is one that can be equally serious, especially in the light of America's international responsibilities. And it needs to be faced by business with the same kind of attitude that marked the approach of Meier & Frank in the Depression.

In many ways, business will have to use restraint in its buying and spending. There may even be occasions when business will find it wise to use its advertising voice to say to people, in effect, "Don't buy it unless you need it!" But I would think that the most effective thing advertising—and business through advertising—could do about the inflationary problems ahead would be to promote lower prices through competition and promote the buying of goods that are not in short supply.

Of course business does not have the primary responsibility for dealing with inflation. That responsibility in our system of things belongs to the administration in Washington. But the public must bear the burdens one way or another and business owes it to the public to do what it can to help.

We can see already that the administration is pushing for some restrictions on business spending, for example, through suspension of certain tax credits for plant expansion. I expect that Congress will approve these measures.

If such measures don't cool off the tendencies toward overheating in the economy, it may become necessary for Congress to enact a general income tax increase. But it is unrealistic to expect the administration to go before Congress now to obtain that kind of action when the members are getting ready to go home and ask the voters to re-elect them.

One thing I think the administration must do is make some cuts in federal spending. This is a hard thing to ask at a time when the War on Poverty is just getting off to a shaky start and the War in Viet Nam is growing in intensity. But the government is the largest single spender in the national economy and what it does sets the pattern for all of us.

I would hate to see any sharp cuts in the most vital programs of the War on Poverty. This, like the hotter war in Viet Nam, is one we dare not lose if we care anything for the survival of our free society. And I would hate to see any sharp cuts in projects that build for America in the long haul, such as flood control and reclamation.

But there are undoubtedly many areas that can be trimmed safely if not painlessly, and I am sure Congress and the President are aware of them. I think such boondoggles as the recent enlargement of the Capitol will have to be given the most searching kind of budgetary scrutiny.

I had occasion to remark to the President recently that we cannot expect restraint from business, labor and consumers unless the government itself restrains its various segments from doing things that are obviously not necessary.

Controlling inflation puts burdens on everybody. But the alternative of doing nothing is far more dangerous. Our principal need is to protect this country from runaway inflation. We learned that lesson from the experience of other countries. I remember the inflation that beset Germany after World War I. It was incredible. It wiped out the middle class and created the chaos that paved the way for the tragedy of Hitler.

Let us never forget that the great indicator of a nation's well-being is the condition of the average man. It is not a question of how many dollars the average worker gets but what he can buy with an hour's employment, a day's employment or a week's employment that counts.

By this standard, the average man in America is better off than his counterpart in any age in the history of the world.

And his condition is going to get better. We are moving to lick many of the problems that beset the poor, the uneducated and the culturally-deprived. We are entering an era of technological change in which productivity will make revolutionary strides.

I am convinced that the economy of this nation is sound—and that it will remain so.

But we cannot leave it to chance alone. We must take steps to control inflation. The wife of the average man is understandably concerned when she sees the prices on the food she buys going up from week to week. And if the people in power don't do something about it, I would not be a bit surprised to find her concern showing up in the election results in November.

We have lived with creeping inflation for some time now. It has been with us off and on—mostly on—for more than 20 years. But our economic growth has managed to outdistance the slow but steady rise in prices.

The new element in the picture now is the vastly stepped-up war in Viet Nam. We are now spending around a billion dollars a month on it, and the figure is likely to grow.

These are dollars that are pumped into the American Spending stream, increasing the demand for goods and services. But they do not directly boost the production of goods for domestic consumption, because they go, at least in the first instance, into war materiel. These are very inflationary expenditures, not only in the United States but even more dramatically in Viet Nam itself. Moreover, the war drains off manpower just as it drains off certain goods, creating shortages of men and material.

Inflation is one very real price we are paying for our involvement in Viet Nam, and it is only one. We are paying an even greater price in human resources. Last week our total of American dead in this war went over the 5,000 mark.

I mention these costs because the war is another of the burdens I was referring to in the title of this address. In fact, it is the most serious burden. And I believe the costs of the war are going up.

Our involvement in Viet Nam has been severely challenged in the domestic political arena; almost as severely and bitterly as it has been in Hanoi, Peking and Moscow.

In the light of the costs and the questions, we Americans owe it to ourselves to examine whether it is worth the price.

A year ago, I was asked by the White House to go to Viet Nam in regard to some problems of the United States Information Agency there. The particular problems have since been cleared up to my satisfaction. But the trip prompted me to do some extra homework on many aspects of the problem of Viet Nam.

For example, I am often asked, How did we get involved? I could give you a pretty detailed sequence of events, going back to World War II, but I have come to realize that it doesn't matter very much how we got in; the essential, inescapable fact is we are in.

And because of the importance of Southeast Asia to us and to the whole world, it seems to me that we can't very easily get out. At least, we can't simply walk out—withdraw, as some people say—without a satisfactory solution of the conflict.

Some critics say Asia is a long way from home, and what happens there is no concern of ours. Let me tell you, as one who has been there, that it is far away only in old fashioned terms of measurement.

Air time from Portland, Oregon to Saigon—the capital of South Viet Nam—is about 20 hours. Less than one day.

By comparison, in the early days of the American republic, it took a day and a half to go from Philadelphia to New York, by coach.

It took General George Washington 10 days to ride horseback from Philadelphia to Boston to take command of the Continental Army.

Only a hundred or so years ago, it took up to six months to make the trip from Independence, Missouri, to Oregon over the Oregon Trail, by covered wagon.

A hundred or so years ago, it took 20 days for the Overland Mail to make the trip from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California.

And only 45 years ago, the first San Francisco to New York air mail flight was able to cover the 2,600 miles in a day and a half.

The supersonic transports that are presently under development in several countries of the world will bring Asia within a few hours journey of our west coast.

And, incidentally, it is even now only a matter of minutes by missile.

Our world has become something that no one envisioned even 25 or 30 years ago. It is not new that the world is full of change and torment. But because of the revolutions in transportation and communication, it is a much smaller world. And because of the population explosion, the hunger crisis and the hydrogen bomb, it is a terribly dangerous world—for everybody everywhere.

It is more than ever true that no man is an island—and no nation either.

It is more than ever true that aggression anywhere is aggression close to home.

Last week, Paul Douglas of Illinois—who is as much a liberal as any man in the United States Senate—made a tremendous speech dealing with this very point.

These are the words of the Democratic Senator from Illinois (quote):

"Unless we hold fast, Communist aggression will sweep through Southeast Asia, India could not stand free against such pressure, and if Asia fell it would be impossible to keep Indonesia, the Philippines, and Japan out of the Communist camp. Such defeats would greatly strengthen militant communism in Africa and Latin America." (Unquote)

The center and mecca of the militant Communist camp is now Red China. Anyone who has been reading the papers for the past few weeks knows about the new militancy in China. The government-promoted "Red Guard" and its extremism. The chastisement of intellectuals and so-called "moderates" or "revisionists."

It is obvious to me that the Red Chinese don't want peace in Southeast Asia. Not the kind of peace that we could accept. From their standpoint, this would be the worst thing that could happen. This is one reason it is so difficult to get the North Vietnamese to the council table.

So we are going to have to stay in Viet Nam. We are not going to be run out, and we cannot pull out.

To do so would be to invite the disaster that Senator Paul Douglas talked about, in which much of Asia, the western Pacific islands and perhaps even Australia would ultimately go down the drain. If this is the "domino theory" then I believe in it. And the burden is clearly on us to keep it from happening.

We have the burden because (1) we are the most powerful nation in the world, (2) we are a nation of professional do-gooders, (3) we take the problems of the world seriously, and (4) we have a national sense that what happens in the world is important to us.

But let's face it. This is going to be a long-term deal. We must be prepared to stay five years, ten years, twenty years, thirty years, whatever it takes. It is not enough to win a military victory, if the economic, social and political battles are not won.

The thing we don't understand in this country is that you can't just say to these people: "Now, you are going to be free. Now you have elections like we do. Do like we do and everything will be fine." It takes time to develop a national consciousness in a people that have never had it. It takes time and education to develop political sophistication. And yet it is not a hopeless situation.

The Indochinese for a thousand years have been having elections. But they are oriented first to the family, then to the hamlet, the village and the province. It is not surprising that they have remained cool to the governments in Saigon. For the most part they have been bad governments, or colonial governments. But the elections they have held are encouraging—if for no other reason than that they are held, in spite of terror and threats of terror from the Viet Cong, and that surprisingly large numbers of people do turn out. I wonder sometimes how many Americans would turn out for our national elections if similar dangers confronted them.

Indeed, there must be some appeal to the people of South Viet Nam in these elections or the Viet Cong wouldn't try so desperately to break them up. Why, if the Viet Cong have the support of the people as they and their apologists claim, do they fear elections?

I believe the American people grasp the importance of our commitment in Viet Nam, even though they regret the burdens and the costs. When I got to Viet Nam I was prepared for the weather, the squalor, the poverty and so on.

One thing I was not prepared for was the high morale of our troops. I have checked that over and over again since I got back, and it is absolutely amazing. Let me cite you one typical case. A young marine was in my office not long ago, on leave from Viet Nam, and he was getting ready to go back. One of our intellectuals asked him why he was in Viet Nam and he replied, simply but eloquently, "because I felt my place was there."

It is reported by people who have been to North Viet Nam that the Communists are counting on our home front morale cracking as the war goes on—and moreover that this hope of the Communists is why the war does go on.

If this is the case, I believe the Communists will find they are badly mistaken. In spite of mounting casualties, mounting shortages and mounting costs, the American public does support the position of the President that the United States cannot quit the fight until a reasonable and honorable peace is reached.

With a few noisy exceptions on the extremes, the American people are neither hawks nor doves. I think they sense what some intellectuals evidently do not, and that is that the greatest danger of bringing on World War III lies not in resisting aggression but in running from it and thereby encouraging its further use.

In these times of chaos and confusion, there is very little that the world is prepared to believe in. One of the things the people of the world do believe in, however, even if they hate us or resent us, is that the United States is a strong power. And this contributes to much of the stability that does exist.

Another great factor for holding the civilized world together is the strength and stability of the United States economy and the continuing soundness of the dollar.

These two factors—our strength and our economic soundness—are tangible assets which we must make the best of. We must see to it that neither is undermined and that both are used wisely.

The cause of freedom demands our vigilance and our stability. In the long run, the cause of peace, does, too. Thus, we must face up to our burdens—our responsibilities—not only for our own sakes but for the sake of millions and millions of other people the world over.

Christmas in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, I recently was shown a most interesting letter written by a major serving our country in Vietnam. His idea is one which would spread good will and the spirit of Christmas to our allies in South Vietnam. It is such an interesting idea that I wish to bring it to the attention of my colleagues in Congress.

The letter follows:

HEADQUARTER, 588TH
ENGINEER BATTALION (C)(A),
APO 96353, October 13, 1966.

President FRAN,
Franklin Square Chamber of Commerce,
Franklin Square, Long Island, N.Y.:

I have been a resident of Franklin Square my entire life and am presently stationed in Cu Chi, Vietnam assigned as Battalion Executive Officer, 588th Engineer Combat Battalion.

My parents are residing at 935 Roosevelt Street, Franklin Square, which is also my legal residence. For over 15 years my father, Frank, was owner of Frank's Diner located at the intersection of Hempstead Turnpike and Scherer Boulevard.

Recently an idea occurred to me on how to make Christmas in Vietnam a little more like Christmas is at home. After considerable thought, I decided that a few artificial Christmas trees complete with lights and ornaments donated by the people back home would be a most appropriate gesture. The trees would be distributed to various Vietnamese Christian Churches and troop units in our area. With the advent of the Christmas Season approaching, I know that this donation will be greatly appreciated by all of us here.

I have made a survey and determined that 10 of these trees, approximately 5 to 6 feet high are needed. If this donation is favorably considered, it would be most appreciated if the trees were mailed as early as possible to insure arrival in time for Christmas. The trees will be distributed by our Battalion Chaplain and myself. You will be sent photographs of the tree presentations for credit to our community.

Request your earliest reply.

Very truly yours,

CHRIST F. POTAMOS,
Major, CE, Executive Officer.

Letter of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, any remarks of mine on the following letter from an admirably perceptive lady would be "gilding the lily." I commend her letter to the attention of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle:

IRVINGTON, N.J.,
October 10, 1966.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MINISH: I just had to write to say that President Johnson's visit to Newark this past Friday and his tremendous speech on Democrats versus Republicans has made a convert of one who has frustrated many a "party missionary". . . . My own husband included!

Altho I am a registered Republican, I ordinarily jump up and down on the ballot—for the usual reasons—"to keep everybody honest" and to prove "my independence." Well. . . . I'm no longer Republican *or* Independent! On Nov. 8th I'm going to do exactly what LBJ urged and vote Democratic all the way and I certainly hope I am able to persuade others to do the same.

I've written and listened to hundreds of potential speeches and, as you know, "politics" is not only our bread and butter but our entire life. Yet, I must say that President Johnson has a certain magnetism about him that no President before him has ever had. When he speaks—he puts his message across but clear!

Good luck in November! George and I are both rooting for a clean sweep!

Sincerely,

JOAN MAZANSKAS
Mrs. George F. Mazanskas.

A Tribute to Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with genuine pride that I join the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. SILVIO O. CONTE, and other Members of the House in expressing my deep personal regard for one of our most distinguished members and former Speaker, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

Over the course of his service in public life Mr. Martin has compiled a distinguished record of dedicated leadership both to his state and nation. In the 42 years which he has served in Congress Mr. Martin was honored by his party by his repeated election as minority leader and twice as Speaker of the House.

Although he and I are not of the same political allegiance I have, except on the most definitive political issues, often found myself in agreement with the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

His fairness as Speaker, his cool reason, his kind and gentle manner, his ready wit: all of these will be missed by those many friends and admirers whose honor it has been to know him and serve with him in Congress.

It goes without saying that the 90th Congress will be the less without him. And yet, his influence and thought will go on through those whom he led and inspired.

With my many colleagues in the House today I join in extending to Mr. Martin my heartfelt best wishes for a happy and full life. We shall miss him greatly.

H.R. 17777

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that Congress is adjourning without taking action on H.R. 17777 which I introduced, making it a violation of Federal law, punishable by 5 years imprisonment or $10,000 fine or both, for a person to cross State lines or use interstate commerce with the intent of inciting or participating in a riot. A hearing was held on this bill by the House Judiciary Committee, but no action was taken. Since such language was added to the civil rights bill by an overwhelming vote of the House it is evident that it is supported by most of the House membership.

The time has come for Congress to speak up on the side of law and order in America. We must arrest and reverse the trend toward lawlessness.

There is a grassroots demand coming from all sections of America for action of this type by Congress. It is obvious that race riots of the type that we have had in many American cities this summer are un-American and are damaging to both races and to all participants. They have been embarrassing to law-abiding citizens everywhere. They have seriously damaged race relations and the civil rights movement. They have created a distorted and unfortunate image of America as seen by people of other nations.

The Supreme Court has made certain that the criminals receive all of the protection to which they are entitled under the Constitution. It is time for Congress to protect the constitutional rights of the law-abiding citizens.

I plan to reintroduce this bill at the beginning of the next session of Congress, and recommend its enactment to my Colleagues.

Hon. D. R. "Billy" Matthews: Friend and Colleague

SPEECH

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, for the past 8 years, it has been a privilege and a pleasure to serve with "BILLY" MATTHEWS.

His warm friendship, his counsel and advice, the vigor of his debate on issues before this body will be sorely missed in the 90th Congress.

For 14 years, he has ably represented the people of his district and of his country in the greatest legislative body in the world. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, upon which I am privileged to serve, he has had a strong hand in the funding of vital government operations.

The past 14 years have brought monumental changes in our way of life, and will shape the world of tomorrow in which our descendants must live. "BILLY" MATTHEWS has had a strong hand in helping shape these tomorrows, and a lesser man would look back in pleasure on these accomplishments. But "BILLY" MATTHEWS is a leader, and not one prone to accept a life of leisure, and I predict that we shall hear again of great things being accomplished by our friend and colleague.

As this Congress draws to a close, I join with "BILLY'S" many friends and colleagues in wishing him well in the years to come. He has earned the respect, the admiration, and the friendship of his colleagues in the Congress, and the debt of gratitude our country owes for his years of service can never be fully repaid.

Tribute to Hon. Eugene Keogh

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my many colleagues in paying tribute to the Honorable EUGENE KEOGH who is retiring from the Congress at the end of this session.

For 30 years, GENE KEOGH has superbly represented his district, his State and his Nation. During those 30 years he has come to occupy a place of real preeminence here in the House, and this is as it should be. For, GENE KEOGH, of gracious personality and charming manners, is also an eloquent speaker, skilled parliamentarian, and has a very keen legal mind.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a real honor to know this fine gentleman and to have served with him in this Congress. The Congress and the Nation are much the better because of his untiring devotion to duty during his years here. May God grant him every blessing and many more prosperous and happy years.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor and privilege to join our colleagues today in paying tribute to a man who has not only spent 42 distinguished years in this House but has twice been honored to lead this body from the chair in which you sit.

JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN, JR., is more than a Representative from the 10th District of Massachusetts. He really represents all Americans, and has spent an illustrious lifetime in the service of this Nation.

His is a voice that will be remembered long after he has left these Halls. His is a voice that has been heard and remembered by people everywhere as he gaveled the Repulican National Conventions to order for almost two decades.

I recall with gratitude the assistance JOE MARTIN provided when I came to Congress as a freshman. Many a time he offered words of encouragement or bits of advice that helped me become a more effective Member. I am truly grateful to be numbered among his many friends.

We will miss Speaker MARTIN in this Chamber. But all of us will be better Members because of the example he set through dedication, honesty, integrity, and devotion to duty. We wish him much happiness as he assumes a new and unfamiliar role of private citizen.

Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to pay tribute to the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr. and his distinguished record of public service.

All of us, Democrat and Republican alike, have seen in Mr. MARTIN a devotion to his work and a dedication to his constituents which will serve as a continued inspiration for our own remaining years in the Congress.

I would wish for Congressman MARTIN a most happy retirement.

Mr. Nicholas J. Mercede Honored at Columbus Day Fete

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, on October 8, Mr. Nicholas J. Mercede was honored by the Italian Center of Stamford, Conn. The occasion was the center's 2d annual Columbus Day dinner dance.

Nicholas J. Mercede has given generously for 11 years in the crafting of a center which has met the hopes and dreams of many Stamford residents. The Italian Center is still growing, and most important, it always will be a dynamic institution by virtue of the limitless potential given to it by its founders and contributors. Already it has gone beyond its central facility to construct a summer day camp.

While Nicholas J. Mercede has been an essential element in the Italian Center's development, his civic contributions have not been directed to the Italian Center alone. He has assisted the United Fund in various capacities over the years, and was appointed by Governor Dempsey to the board of trustees of Fairfield State Hospital, Newtown. He is a director of the Atlantic Industrial Bank; a former member of the Building Board of Appeals; a member of the Stamford Exchange Club; a former president of the Associated Builders of Fairfield County; a member of the Gravinese Mutual Aid Society; a member of the Stamford Chapter of Unico National; a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Leo's Church; and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Speaker, my praise and thanks to Nicholas J. Mercede for the work he has done and for effort he will continue to lend.

Tribute to Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, the retirement of our colleague JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., of the 10th District of Massachusetts brings to an end a most distinguished career of public service. We recall his devotion to the Republican Party in whose ranks he has worked for a half century, rising to national leadership, marked by twenty one terms in the House and elevation to Speaker of this great body. Such a career is an inspiration to us all and commands our respect and admiration. We speak not only for ourselves, but Republicans and indeed Democrats, when we congratulate JOE

MARTIN on his dedicated service to his Nation and wish him all that is best as he lays down his legislative burdens.

Tribute to Hon. Howard W. Smith

SPEECH
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I share the expressions that have come from both sides of the aisle commending our distinguished colleague HOWARD W. "JUDGE" SMITH for his outstanding career in the House.

It is especially true in the case of Judge SMITH that his record can be best appreciated by noting the belligerent criticism for which he suffered, but which dramatized his strength and character, exceptional legislative ability, and his devotion to his philosophy of government.

Judge SMITH will properly go down in history as one of the most effective parliamentarians and powerful committee chairmen that the House has known. He will be remembered by us as an exceptionally effective orator and debater, but above all, he was a very understanding, sympathetic, and human individual whose friendship we will always esteem.

Hon. Paul J. Krebs

SPEECH
OF
HON. THOMAS C. McGRATH, Jr.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that we in New Jersey's congressional delegation pay tribute to one of our number, Representative PAUL J. KREBS, whose distinguished service to his constituents of the 12th District will end at the conclusion of this session because the changes in our State's population distribution has caused elimination of his congressional seat through redistricting.

Mr. KREBS has compiled an enviable and inspiring record during his too-brief term in the House of Representatives. He has been in the forefront of those Congressmen who have championed the landmark legislation which has made the 89th Congress truly historic, and he has been a champion of the interests of Federal employees during his tenure. He has been a valuable member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and has been tireless in his efforts on behalf of his district.

His service in the Congress has been an extension of his service to his State, his community and his fellowman as an outstanding union official, during which he served as president of the New Jersey State CIO, prior to his election to Congress.

PAUL J. KREBS will be missed by his colleagues, both from his own State and from all areas of our Nation, who will remember his imprint on the 89th Congress.

Hon. Joseph W. Martin

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRANK CHELF
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I am sure I speak for every Member of this body when I say that the departure of the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., will leave a great void here which will affect everyone.

He is a former Speaker of the House who is revered on both sides of the aisle and is beloved by us all. He is a dedicated, conscientious, sincere, capable, intelligent Representative of his district.

He has led this House through great periods of decision to major and momentous fulfillment of its legislative destiny. He has been a tower of strength and an enduring source of inspiration to this membership.

Congressman MARTIN's scope of service has extended far beyond the bounds of the House in his role as sage counsel and national convention leader for his party.

His truly remarkable record speaks for itself and every American citizen can justifiably be thankful for the life and national contribution of such a patriot.

In the House, we do, and always can, point with pride to JOE MARTIN and his service here. He is the ideal image of what a U.S. Congressman should be.

Salute to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, this week has marked the annual observance of National Business Women's Week by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., throughout the Country.

I am aware of the many groups in my district that are associated with the federation and of the wonderful work they continually do for our communities.

This week was first observed in 1928. The membership of the federation has now grown to 177,500 with over 3,750 local clubs in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Their growth is a testimony to the success and progress of women in business and the professions, as well as in civic and community activities.

I salute the members of the federation in my district and in every part of the Nation on their outstanding achievements and extend my best wishes for continued success in their future endeavors.

Senator Harry Byrd

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the life of a great statesman, student of government and friend of all Virginians has died and it is a grevious loss for all of us.

Senator Harry Byrd, Sr., was not only a personal friend but an advisor and counsellor of good government whom we all relied on in the Congress, whether we were Virginians or from another area of the nation.

He was that kind of a man. Helpful, courteous and courageous. I will miss him as a friend; Virginia will miss him as an historic individual who led his State into the 20th century with skill and devotion. The Nation will miss Senator Byrd for his efforts to keep her strong and solvent while living within the constitutional limitations of good government. He was a magnificent man and ranks in our history with the great leaders who wrote the Constitution he revered.

Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT McCLORY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it has been a genuine privilege to have served during the past 4 years with our colleague, Congressman JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., of Massachusetts.

Speaker JOE MARTIN, as he is familiarly known, is a legendary figure in our political life. As chairman of Republican National Conventions he fascinated and captivated great radio and television audiences. While his service as Speaker of this House preceded my election to the Congress, I know that he was respected and beloved while serving in that prominent post to which his colleagues had elected him.

Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Speaker MARTIN, has shown the qualities of integrity, dignity and eloquence that have distinguished men of stature in this and other ages of mankind. The citizens of the 10th District of Massachusetts—indeed, the citizens of the Nation—can turn with loving and profound respect to one of the great public figures of our day, Speaker Joe Martin.

Howard W. Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, we are saying goodbye to another old friend who has graced these Halls with his presence for 36 years. And I am most pleased to direct a few remarks, along with those of our colleagues, in appreciation for the years of faithful service performed by the Honorable Howard W. Smith.

The gentleman from Virginia was a distinguished jurist before he came to Congress and had already reached goals that would have satisfied most men for an entire lifetime. But Judge Smith was no average man. He ran for Congress, won, and used his earlier successes and experience to fashion a new and enviable career as a maker of laws rather than an interpreter of them.

Judge Smith's rise to the powerful post of chairman of the Rules Committee is legendary. A position around which revolved controversy, he has always commanded respect if not always agreement.

To anyone who has known him, Judge Smith represents the highest standards of service to his district, State, and Nation. I am most honored to be included on his list of friends, and I join with all Members of this House in wishing Howard W. Smith a most happy and prosperous future.

Judge Howard Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, after 36 years of distinguished service to his district, his State of Virginia, and our Nation, Judge Howard Smith is leaving the Congress.

Although the Judge and I differ on philosophies of government, I have always admired and respected him. Over the last 12 years I have had the privilege of serving under Judge Smith as a member of the Rules Committee. During those years I have come to know and admire the venerable Judge. He has always conducted committee business in an eminently fair way consistent with his high sense of personal integrity.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Smith is a true Southern gentleman in the finest sense of the word. We will miss his keen wit and his courtly judicial manner.

May God grant him the happiness he so richly deserves in the years to come.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

Resolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I include with pleasure a resolution personally delivered to me by the most Reverend Zoltan Beky, D.D., of the American-Hungarian Federation, together with Andras H. Pogany, president of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Association; and Tibor Eckhardt, Hungary's former Chief Delegate to the League of Nations; Istvan Eszterhas, president of the Hungarian Liberation Committee; Edward Neuman de Vegvar, president of the Hungarian Catholic League of America; Eugene Szeredas, artist, and Istvan B. Gereben, chairman of the public affairs committee of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Federation, on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Hungarian revolution in October of 1956.

We all hope and pray that the people of Hungary will quickly have restored to them their freedom, and the independence of their country.

RESOLUTION

Whereas Western colonialism of the past has been widely exposed and is continually condemned, even in the face of Communist totalitarian colonialism which has enslaved over 110 million people during the past two decades; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States took official cognizance of totalitarian colonialism in Public Law 86–90, and expressed revulsion of the continued enslavement of freedom loving people in several countries generally referred to as "Captive Nations"; and

Whereas the United Nations Charter pledges all member nations to uphold the principle of self-determination; and

Whereas the people of Hungary, historically a sovereign state, cast all the shackles of Soviet colonialism during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and sought relief from the United Nations to no avail; and

Whereas the ideals of the United States of America, as expressed by the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, dictate that the government of the United States embark on a course of action that will support the hopes for freedom and self-determination shared by captive peoples: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Federation and the representatives of over three hundred American-Hungarian organizations assembled in Washington, District of Columbia, generally referred to as the "Coordinating Committee", representing over one million members in the United States of America, urge the Congress of the United States to establish a special commission for the purpose of determining the most effective means of assisting captive peoples who evidence a desire to exercise their right to self determination; and be it

Resolved, That the Coordinating Committee urges the President of the United States to instruct the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to seek amendment of Chapter XIII of the United Nations Charter to provide temporary trusteeship status, for the purpose of establishing the right of self-determination for captive people, in any historically sovereign state where there is evidenced a popular demand for such protection; and be it further

Resolved, That the Coordinating Committee urges the President of the United States to instruct the secretaries of the executive departments to prepare to take suitable measures to promote the efforts of any captive nations to restore self-determination and provide assurance that the cause of freedom shall never again be suppressed as it was during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures this, the 23rd day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six, the Tenth Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution.

ANDRAS H. POGANY,
President, Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Federation.

Bishop ZOLTAN BEKY,
Chairman of the Board, American-Hungarian Federation.

ISTVAN ESZTERHAS,
President, Hungarian Liberation Committee.

TIBOR ECKHARDT,
Hungary's Former Chief Delegate to the League of Nations.

EDWARD NEUMAN DE VEGVAR,
President, Hungarian Catholic League of America.

Attest:

ISTVAN B. GEREBEN,
Chairman, Public Affairs Committee, Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Federation.

The Honorable Leo O'Brien and Honorable Eugene J. Keogh

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in expressing my respect and affection for the two Members from New York, the Honorable LEO W. O'BRIEN and the Honorable EUGENE KEOGH, who will voluntarily terminate their service at the close of this Congress.

As a fellow member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I saw firsthand the untiring work and dedication to principle which were characteristics of Mr. O'BRIEN. His sincere and courageous action on behalf of the people he represented, as well as the entire Nation, established him as an outstanding lawmaker.

Mr. KEOGH also earned the respect for his ability and talents of every Member of the House. His keen legal mind, coupled with a sparkling wit, enabled him to make major contributions to Congress as well as being an amiable associate.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have served with both of these distinguished gentlemen who I consider as warm, personal friends. I join my colleagues in extending to each of them my sincere best wishes for success, prosperity, and happiness in the years to come.

Dedicated Members in National Teachers Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the National Teachers Corps can do much to alleviate the pressing shortage of teachers which is plaguing schools across the Nation, particularly schools in the poorest school districts. They need help the most and are too often the least able to provide the financial and other rewards which their more wealthier counterparts offer to attract enough competent teachers.

A recent article in the Washington Post describes the Teachers Corps training program at Catholic University here in Washington. It paints a clear picture of the dedicated young people who are bringing their enthusiasm and talents to the Teachers Corps.

I urge my colleagues to lend their support to the Teachers Corps. I can think of few investments which will yield greater dividends for so little expense.

The article follows:

TEACHER CORPS ATTRACTS MANY—WHOLE PROGRAM KEYED TO APPROPRIATION BILL

(By Don Robinson)

Who are the people they call the National Teacher Corps? They are:

Richard Holt, 32, father of four, a San Francisco bus driver the past seven years.

Jerome O'Brien, 28, who had been working his way through Sonoma (Calif.) State College and found out about the Corps when he went to the College employment office looking for more work.

Jan B. Carpenter, 22, of Massachusetts, who came out of Trinity College in Washington last spring with a bachelor's degree in psychology.

William Lowery, 33, another father of four, who had been working as a Los Angeles postal clerk and youth recreation director.

And Kennth Haak, of Oakland, Calif., who dug ditches the last several summers between college years, applied for the Peace Corps but chose the Teacher Corps instead.

Those five are among 18 enrolled in a Teacher Corps training program at Catholic University. A second NTC group is training at Trinity College. And a third is working through the Washington-based Urban

Teaching Internship Center, part of the Antioch-Putney Graduate School.

Around the country some 1,200 trainees, all college graduates, are enrolled in programs involving 49 colleges and 129 public school systems.

If the money is appropriated—an "if" which recent congressional action makes doubtful—the Corpsmen will spend the next two years taking special courses while they work as intern teachers in schools serving predominantly low-income people.

The training emphasis will be on teaching culturally deprived children, the sort who don't fit the mold of the orthodox school geared to middle-class children.

The three Washington groups will work in District schools, teams of three or four assuming a partial teaching load under the supervision of a "master" teacher.

In an interview the five from Catholic University evinced a sort of pragmatic idealism.

"If we were completely idealistic we wouldn't have stayed in this long," said Miss Carpenter. She referred to the uncertainty of NTC funding by Congress.

At last report, Congress indicated willingness to give the Corps enough money to operate until next June. Some members of Congress have spoken of this as "phasing-out" money, meaning they don't want the program, which began last spring, to continue.

All those interviewed expressed a feeling that they are entering an important realm of education that is just opening up. "Until recently, little attention had been given to teaching the disadvantaged," said Holt. "You can't use the same methods and approaches for these kids. What new methods need to be used are just beginning to be realized . . ."

If they see themselves partly as pioneers, they also seem guided by a central desire to "work with the kids who need help the most."

They consider the Teacher Corps intership superior to the normal student-teaching done by graduates of a typical teacher education program. Why? "The student-teachers always go into the best schools."

The Corpsmen said they not only want to take their training in schools serving the disadvantaged, but also hope their careers as future teachers will be devoted to those schools.

"I don't think many of us are going to want to go into the suburban schools," one remarked.

During their two years of training, the Corpsmen will be paid at the level of a beginning teacher, about $5500. The Federal Government will pay 90 per cent of their salaries and those of their supervising teachers. And it will pay all administrative costs of the colleges that sponsor training programs. The first-year cost at Catholic University, for example, will be $45,000.

"Nobody's in it for the money," said the former bus driver. He said he had taken a cut of a couple thousand dollars in wages to enroll. Others nodded in assent.

A Tribute to Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES RAPER JONAS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I extend a fond farewell to Speaker Joe Martin, who has so ably served his district, his State, and our Nation for many years. I am delighted, however, to join in paying tribute to this distinguished gentleman who has earned the respect, admiration, and affection of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

It is said that a politician thinks of the next election, but that a statesman thinks of the next generation. So it is with a bit of irony that we bid farewell to Statesman Joe Martin.

It has been a genuine pleasure for me to serve under his leadership in Congress—as Speaker, minority leader, and friend. His counsel and help to me over the years will never be forgotten. As the days of his service draw to a close, he has the right to look forward to that peace of mind which comes to those who have completed a long career of faithful and selfless service.

I wish Joe Martin well as he begins a much-deserved rest. It is my hope that in his days of retirement he will enjoy a full measure of contentment.

I also hope that he will find it possible on occasion to return to this Chamber in which his voice was so often raised to proclaim his principles and where he fought so valiantly for what he believed to be in the best interest of his district, his State, and Nation.

Guam Right To Work Vetoed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, we hear a great deal about human rights. President Johnson, in particular, has professed himself to be the champion of citizens' rights. And, yet, just this October 18, President Johnson exercised his veto power to deny the 75,000 citizens of Guam a fundamental right. The Guam Legislature has voted nearly 3 to 1 in favor of a right-to-work law. They have overridden the veto of the Johnson-appointed Territorial Governor. But, despite this clear cut consensus in favor of such a law, President Johnson saw fit to trample the will of the people of Guam underfoot.

It is hard to think of a clearer, and more flagrant example than this wherein a President of the United States placed the interests of a special pressure group—in this case, the powerful labor lobby—above the expressed will of an entire population. The injustice is even more glaring when one recalls that the right-to-work law was ardently defended by Lyndon Johnson when he served in the Congress of the United States.

The following article by the National Right to Work Committee covers this grave matter accurately, and completely. I feel that it is of interest to the millions of Americans who honestly believe in a very basic human right—the right to work, and I request unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

The article follows:

[From the Right To Work News, Oct. 18, 1966]

Washington, D.C., October 18, 1966.—President Johnson's veto of the Guam Right to Work Bill, announced today, was termed "the most flagrant example in recent history of the subservience of a President of the United States to the wishes of labor bosses" in a statement by Reed Larson, Executive Vice President of the National Right to Work Committee in Washington.

"I am appalled that the President has, with the stroke of his pen, denied the right of free choice to the 75,000 citizens of Guam," Larson said. "It is the most flagrant example in recent history of the subservience of a President of the United States to the wishes of self-serving labor bosses, who would like nothing better than to see all the workers of the country enslaved by compulsory unionism."

The Guam Right to Work Bill was passed on July 12 by the Eighth Guam Legislature by a 14–6 vote over the veto of presidential appointee Manuel Guerreo, Territorial Governor of Guam.

Federal law provides that when the territorial governor's veto is overridden the bill is forwarded to the President of the United States and he must do one of three things: sign the bill into law, veto the bill or, if he fails to act within 90 days, the bill becomes law without his signature.

The National Right to Work Committee is a coalition of employees and employers with a single purpose: protecting the right of the individual to join or not to join a union without losing his job. The organization led the successful fight to prevent the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The people of America can only conclude that the President has again knuckled under to the compulsory unionism demands of top labor bosses, and that these demands will continue to carry more weight with the President that the strong desire for voluntary unionism expressed over and over again by an overwhelming majority of the American people," Larson said.

"This action by the President should lay to rest for all time any speculation that he was less than deadly serious in his attempt to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act in the last Session of Congress," Larson said "The repeal of Section 14(b) would have nullified existing Right to Work laws in 19 states, laws which guarantee freedom of choice to the working men and women of those states."

"Only two months ago, in a speech at the University of Rhode Island, the President said: 'If there is a single word that describes our form of society, it may be the word voluntary . . . the tremendous prosperity we enjoy and the personal liberty we cherish, are at least good evidence that the system works.'

"The President's veto of the Guam Right to Work Bill has shown that he is against voluntary choice for the workers of Guam, and his efforts toward the repeal of Section 14(b) show that he is against voluntary choice for the working men and women of other state and territory," Larson said.

"President Johnson's Right to Work veto proves to the people of Guam that they were not in actuality given autonomy as publicized by the government with the passage by Congress of the Guam Organic Act in 1950," Larson said, "but that autonomy exists only so long as the people of Guam, through their elected representatives, act and vote along the lines accepted by the Administration in Washington."

"The Guam Right to Work Bill, had it become law, would have done only one thing: it would have guaranteed voluntary unionism. It would not have interferred in any way with legitimate union activity and it did not restrict the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers. It merely protected the right of individuals to choose either membership or non-membership in labor unions.

"The President's veto of the Guam Right to Work Bill is another evil omen of the increasing power and dictatorial designs of the wealthy union bosses. It is an omen which the people of the country should remember as they go to the polls on November 8, in many cases to decide between opponents and supporters of voluntary unionism."

President Johnson Discusses International Education at the Honolulu Conference, October 18, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor in the House of Representatives of the International Education Act of 1966, of which the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon, the Honorable WAYNE MORSE, was cosponsor in the Senate, I am naturally deeply grateful that this important measure was passed by both Chambers just before Congress adjourned this week.

In his address at the East-West Center at Honolulu on October 18, President Johnson spoke of the International Education Act and announced his intention to establish a Center for Educational Cooperation in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and also to call a World Conference on Education to be held next year in Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD the President's Honolulu address as well as an editorial from the New York Times of October 18 on his address:

SPEECH AT EAST-WEST CENTER

We are meeting today in a place that has long been an East-West crossroads.

To these islands 1,400 years ago came brave sailors from Southeast Asia—the Polynesians in their seagoing canoes.

To these islands nearly 200 years ago came explorers from Europe, then traders and missionaries from America, and later settlers from Japan, China and the Philippines.

Hawaii was once a remote outpost of both East and West. Today it is a vital focal point of peoples and cultures, of ideas, institutions, and hopes.

It is fitting that this crossroads should be the site of our nation's new and vigorous East-West Center for Cultural Exchange.

It is a source of deep personal satisfaction to be here today.

Seven years ago I joined with your present Governor, John Burns, and Hawaii's Senators and other farsighted members of Congress in calling for the establishment of the East-West Center—where two great cultures might share with one another their perspective of man's destiny. Five years ago I had the pleasure of helping dedicate this center. I said at that ceremony:

"The ultimate defense of freedom lies not in weapons systems, nor in the implements of arms. These we must maintain as responsible men to deter the folly of those few leaders who acknowledge no responsibility to God or men or their own people. But freedom's surest defense and freedom's greatest force is the enlightenment of the minds of the people."

We know the world we seek cannot be won by arms. It must be built with ideas.

We know that no opportunities before us are more crucial—or more hopeful—than those for expanded ventures in international education.

That is why the Congress, upon my recommendation, has just passed the International *Education Act of 1966.*

TO STRENGTHEN UNIVERSITIES

This act will strengthen American universities as centers of international learning. This act promises a stronger emphasis at every level of American education upon giving learning an international dimension.

During this Pacific journey, on friendly Asian soil—I will sign this act.

In addition, I am directing Secretary Gardner to begin work immediately to establish, in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a new Center of Educational Cooperation. This new center will advance the aims of the International Education Act; it will serve as a focal point in Washington for leadership in international education.

I have also asked Secretary Gardner to begin planning this year for a World Conference on Education to be held in 1967. This international gathering of world educators and specialists will take a fresh look at the world's educational needs. I hope it will help the nations to establish new priorities and new proposals for worldwide cooperative efforts in education.

Dr. James Perkins, the distinguished president of Cornell University, will work with Secretary Gardner in this project; he will organize and direct a planning conference early this winter to prepare the agenda and the schedule for the larger meeting. I have asked him to invite a number of the world's leading educators to join in these preparations.

In our continuing efforts to broaden our intellectual horizons and expand our educational frontiers, this still young center of research and study has begun to play a leading role.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Through its program of cultural and technical interchange between Asia and the United States, it assumes both a practical as well as a symbolic position.

More than 6,000 persons—Asians and Americans—have been educated here or have taken part in intellectual exchange through your conferences and seminars. At the Institute of Advanced Projects, more than 150 senior scholars and administrators have done research and made reports on a wide variety of problems that face peoples on both sides of the Pacific.

Symbolically, you stand as a bridge between the two mainlands on either side of the wide ocean that surrounds us on these islands. This center reminds us that our people and the people of Asia have much to give to each other, much to learn from each other.

It was not always so.

In centuries past, men of the West went to Asia for many reasons.

Some made the long ocean trek in search of wealth.

Others went as agents of governments that wanted colonial possessions.

Still others went to each; to treat the sick; to spread the gospel; to aid the farmer; to help build factories; to advise officials; to translate western works of literature and technology.

Much that was good and constructive and abiding came from those efforts. But it is a fact we must understand and recognize that these movements from West to East were also disturbing and revolutionary in their effort.

The West entered the Industrial Revolution earlier than the East. By this accident of history, the West commanded the tools of modern science and technology sooner than the East. Through colonialism and by other means the West intruded its then superior power into the East. And there was a reaction.

NOTES DEEP SCARS

That reaction has taken many forms, some peaceful and some violent. It should not surprise us that scars—have remained in *men's minds and hearts.*

While many Western countries were trying to acquire special and exclusive privileges for themselves, we were arguing for an Open Door.

We acquired our responsibility in the Philippines through conflict. But we lived up to our pledge to grant that nation inde*pendence.*

Looking back over the years there are searching questions we must ask.

How well have we learned the lessons of our experience in Asia?

How well have we understood the complex causes of conflict in the Pacific's time of troubles?

How well have we understood the feelings and aspirations of Asia's peoples during their century of turbulence?

How well have we understood the impact of West upon East—of Western arms, industry, and ideas upon venerable Asian cultures?

How well have we understood the course of revolution in Asia?

How well have we understood the shocks—as well as the benefits—that modernization can bring to developing societies?

How well have we understood the shifting tides of nationalism in all its forms?

Only by answering these questions with candor can we build solid foundations for our future relations with Asia. Only then can we understand the depth of the desire in Asia for independence, for modernization, and for dignity. American policy today must be the policy of an open mind.

SEES A TURNING POINT

I am convinced that we have now reached a turning point in Asia's history, in Asia's relations with the United States, in Asia's relations with the rest of the world.

I think it has become clear that what we want to see in Asia is what the vast majority of Asians themselves want to see.

I do not pretend to speak for Asia. I cannot. But I urge my countrymen: Let us listen when the Asians speak for themselves.

In the last few months I have had many talks with leaders from most of the countries of Asia. They and others of their countrymen have spoken freely of their hopes.

What do they want?

They have told me.

First, they want to be secure from outside attack. They want to end the threat of internal subversion with all the terrorism and murder that is associated with it.

They want their people to be able to live in peace.

They want to raise the living standards of their people. They want their children to get a good education.

They want to be able to see a doctor when they are ill.

They want, above all, to have a voice in their own destiny—in the choice of those who will lead them, whether in the village or in the nation's capital.

They want freedom—and justice—and a fair prospect that their dreams can sometimes come true.

They wish to make modern societies—but societies true to their own traditions, their own culture, their own ambitions.

And that is also as good a definition of what the United States wants to see in Asia as any I can offer.

What are the prospects for achieving this goal?

I travel to the Far East this autumn at a time of trial and conflict for the people of the Pacific basin. I come to meet with the leaders of nations which share a common determination: that the people of South Vietnam shall be permitted to shape their own destiny, free of aggression from without and terror from within.

On our agenda are the hard questions of war in all its aspects—of force and sacrifice; of diplomacy and negotiation; or rehabilitation and reconstruction.

But I tell you this: I go to Asia with confidence and hope.

"NEW ASIA" FORESEEN

Behind the terrible costs of combat and hostility a new Asia is gradually coming into its own.

The process is slow, but the signs are unmistakable.

One after another, the nations of Asia are casting off the spent slogans of earlier narrow nationalism. One after another, they are grasping the realities of an interdependent Asia.

What are these realities?

That the security of every nation is threatened by an attack of any nation.

That national stability and strength can only come through self-help; rigorous planning; hard work; and sacrifice.

That political power held by the few and the rich within a nation is power that will not survive.

That lasting national prosperity can only come through full cooperation with one's neighbors, the rich and the poor, the large and the small alike.

That no single nation can or should be permitted to dominate the Pacific region.

That disputes settled by other than peaceful means are disputes that will remain unsettled.

Most important of all, that Asia's destiny lies in the hands of Asians.

Throughout Asia today these realities are grasped as never before.

A new spirit is clear at work: a self-confidence that permits cooperation; a skepticism that rejects illusory short cuts; a deepening consciousness of Asia's proud past and its great future.

This new spirit has already yielded action and results.

In the past year, Japan and Korea reached agreement to settle old differences and work more closely together.

Ten Asian nations came together in Seoul to form the Asian and Pacific Council.

The Asian Development Bank has been formed.

Economic Ministers from a number of Asian countries met in Tokyo to consider the future of economic development in Southeast Asia.

Ministers of Education have met to consider mutual problems.

Agricultural specialists will gather in Tokyo later this year to study ways of raising productivity.

An Asian technical institute is a going concern in Bangkok.

The list could be extended.

But the important thing is that all these things are happening; and they are happening with Asian leadership and at an Asian initiative.

ONLY A BEGINNING

This is, of course, only a beginning.

Great problems and challenges lie ahead.

There remain in Asia, for instance, voices of extremism and apostles of militancy.

Such voices and rhetoric are out of tune with the new currents in Asia. They are increasingly irrelevant. They are increasingly isolated.

For Asia's leaders and Asia's peoples are looking beyond narrow nationalism. They are looking beyond ideology.

They see on the one hand the age-old affliction of poverty, ignorance, and disease. They see on the other hand the possibility of abundance and knowledge and health. And they see the absolute necessity of matching Asia's needs with Asia's resources and those of other regions.

Sooner or later this new perception will spread as well to the closed societies of Communist Asia. Sooner or later the pragmatic and compassionate spirit of the Chinese people will prevail over outmoded dogmatism.

We look to that day with confidence.

And for our part, we shall do what we can to hasten its coming. We shall keep alive the hope for a freer flow of ideas and people between mainland China and the United States. For only through such exchange can isolation be ended and suspicion give way to trust.

We do not believe in eternal enmity. All hatred among nations must end in reconciliation. And we look to the day when the policies of mainland China will permit such a reconciliation.

But we are not prepared to pay for peace and the price of freedom—American freedom or the freedom of America's allies in Asia.

What, then, is America's role in this new emerging Asia?

The answer is this.

We can help. We must help. We are helping.

But we see our role as that, not more.

We can give advice and technical assistance. We can cooperate in all kinds of activities—from the far reaches of space to the ocean depths.

Asia will provide its own leadership.

We shall cooperate with that leadership.

Our role is that of a neighbor among equals—a partner in the great adventure of bringing peace, order, and progress to a part of the world where more than half the human race lives.

WILL BACK COMMITMENTS

As long as danger threatens, our strength shall back our commitments in Asia. Yet we seek no special status or privileges, no primacy, no territory, no base rights in perpetuity. We recognize that our strength, our size and wealth may impose a special obligation upon us in the transition to the new Asia. But we also recognize that the cooperative tasks of assistance and defense will be assumed more and more by others and by collective groupings as the nations of Asia build their own strength and abundance.

As we Americans watch the emergence of the new Asia, we are deeply conscious of our historic and cultural debts to the people of the Pacific region. And here in Hawaii I am particularly reminded of the extraordinary role that has been played in our nation by citizens of Asian descent.

All of us know of the brave exploits of Japanese-Americans in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442d Combat Team during World War II—and we know of the similar heroism in the Korean War.

How many of us know the statistics of peacetime performance by Americans of Asian descent? The 1960 census showed that the percentage of Chinese-Americans and Japanese-Americans in "professional, managerial, clerical, and sales" categories exceeded that of white Americans—47.2 per cent for the Chinese, 56.7 per cent for the Japanese, and 42.6 percent for the whites. That same census also showed that Americans of Chinese and Japanese descent had twice as high a proportion of their young people enrolled in schools and colleges as the white population.

We have seen, then, the promise of Asians at home.

Now we sense the new surge of promise within Asia.

Tomorrow we leave for Asia.

I go to confer with the leaders of six nations, who have also committed their men to the proposition that aggression shall not succeed and the people of South Vietnam shall have the right to shape their own future in peace.

I go to see, to listen, to learn, and to act with our partners to bring an honorable peace to Southeast Asia at the first day it is possible.

But I felt it right to share with you—here in this special place—the lessons of the past and the hopes we have for the future in our relations with Asia.

I intend to ask the leaders I see to visit America—especially to come to Hawaii, a model of how men of different races and different cultures can live and work together in freedom and hope.

EDUCATION FIRST

In his speech at the East-West Center in Honolulu, President Johnson laid great stress on the establishment of a new Center for Educational Cooperation within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and on a World Conference on Education to be held in Hawaii next year.

Both the center and the conference will be the outgrowth of the new International Education Act of 1966. The special significance of placing much of the responsibility for America's part in international education in the hands of H.E.W. could and should be to remove the widely held suspicion abroad that American institutions and scholars on foreign soil are mere extensions, if not outright agents, of U.S. policy.

The effectiveness of the education conference will be greatly enhanced by the fact that it is to be organized by Secretary John W. Gardner, with the aid of Dr. James A. Perkins, president of Cornell University, rather than by the State Department.

And since President Johnson, in the same address, also spoke of the hope "for a freer flow of ideas and people between mainland China and the United States," the new center and next year's conference might well begin a scholarly rather than a political effort to establish the kind of exchanges with Communist China which have become very nearly routine as between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Hon. Eugene Keogh

SPEECH

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it was with a feeling of sincere regret that I learned that my old and good friend, EUGENE KEOGH, was to leave the Congress. I have known him since 1941, and I will say this, the House will be a less interesting body upon his departure.

EUGENE KEOGH is a gentleman in every best sense of that word. I have valued his friendship over all the years that I have served with him in the House. His record as a legislator is known to all of us, as is his outstanding service on the Ways and Means Committee. I can say with the deepest sincerity that the genleman represents the highest order of qualification for service in this body. He is the example which all of us would do well to emulate.

To study his record is to discover what truly makes an outstanding Member of

Congress. I—and all of us—will miss him. He has served his district and the country well over all these years and, as I said at the outset, it is with a true feeling of regret that I realize that EUGENE KEOGH will not be with us in the next Congress.

I bid him farewell with the realization that he can look back on his service in this great body with fully justifiable pride. I know that his endeavors in the future will reflect the same spirit, the same character, the same integrity which has been the mark of his service here.

Rabbi Kaplan, Beloved Leader

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, in my hometown of Jacksonville, Fla., we are celebrating Rabbi Israel Kaplan's 50th anniversary as a rabbi. No one in Florida has done more toward cementing Judeo-Christian relationships. He is truly loved and respected by everyone. His contributions to our community have been, of course, primarily in the field of religion and spiritual development; but he has made great contributions in every field of human endeavor. I remember particularly during my youth, the leadership he furnished in a town meeting forum type of activity, which I regularly attended with much inspiration to me and the thousands of others who attended. In more recent years I have felt the inspiration of his personal friendship and advice in my work in public life and have richly profited by every contact with him. Mr. Speaker, I include here a well-deserved tribute paid to him by an editorial in the Florida Times Union of October 2:

DR. KAPLAN HAS SERVED THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

In ceremonies to be held at the Jewish Temple here on Friday evening, representative community leaders in many fields will join in paying tribute to Dr. Israel Kaplan, rabbi emeritus for congregation Ahavath Chesed, on his 50th anniversary as rabbi.

Civic, political and religious figures from throughout the community have been invited to join the congregation in the special service honoring a man whose long service in Jacksonville has been an inspiration to both Jews and Christians.

In the chapel on the campus of a well-known Southern university a portrait of one of the most influential figures in the early history of the institution is identified only by a Greek phrase which may be translated as "great spirit, soul, or mind." The same phrase springs to mind in considering the impact for good that Dr. Kaplan has had on the entire city of Jacksonville in his long service as rabbi, and during the past 20 years as rabbi emeritus.

He has pioneered innumerable programs that have contributed greatly to Jacksonville's spiritual growth in a climate of healthy interfaith understanding and mutual respect.

His enthusiasms have continued unabated in his service as rabbi emeritus, during which he has responded freely to every call.

The life and service of a "great soul" such as Dr. Kaplan impinges strongly on every level of community life, and therefore cannot be measured in terms of any group within the community. The community-wide tribute on his approaching anniversary will honor him as one who has done at least as much as any other individual in cementing Judeo-Christian relationships in Jacksonville and in emphasizing the values they hold in common.

Address by Mrs. Claude Pepper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Claude Pepper, the wife of our colleague from Florida is one of the lovely and gracious ladies of Florida. She has not only worked side by side with her husband in all the years of his public life but she has also been one of the outstanding civic, political, and humanitarian leaders of Florida. Innumerable good causes and worthy people have been helped by the warmhearted understanding and assistance which Mrs. Pepper has given them.

Mrs. Pepper has also traveled extensively abroad with her husband to various international conferences and to many nations of the world. She has been an ardent supporter of the United Nations, having been closely associated with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in the United Nations Association in Florida and in the Nation. Mrs. Pepper's experience therefore has given her a wealth of knowledge and background on international problems, which is reflected in a very able address which she delivered to the Altrusa Club of Miami on April 28 of this year.

I would like to commend to my colleagues, and to all who read this RECORD this notable address, and include it in the RECORD following my remarks:

SPEECH OF MRS. CLAUDE PEPPER TO THE ALTRUSA CLUB, APRIL 28, 1966

I am deeply honored to speak to you today, for I feel that the Altrusa Club is one of the truly outstanding civic organizations in America. Altrusa represents the best of American life. With their goal of seeking the welfare of others, Altrusa's members exemplify the noblest and most beautiful character of the American woman. You are justly proud of being a part of an organization which encompasses all peoples in all lands and seeks to make life better for all people, especially women, throughout the world.

We live in an age of technical miracles, scientific marvels of which all of us only a while ago hardly dreamed.

In 1844, S. F. B. Morse sent a message over a wire from the basement of the United States Capitol to Baltimore and now we have satellites moving constantly around the world from which we receive television pictures and soon the whole world will be within the range of stations sending pictures and words from any point on the earth.

In 1903, the Wright Brothers flew a rickety plane 123 feet at Kittyhawk, North Carolina (my husband has a photograph of this flight autographed by Orville Wright who was flying the plane). Now astronauts fly around the world at speeds of nearly 2500 miles an hour and walk in space moving at that speed; and in this decade our nation proposes to send two men to the moon and to bring them back safely. We have weapons of destruction, a few of which would destroy almost every living thing and make the earth and the air posionous to life.

We have just read of the miracle of an artificial heart being implanted in the breast of a man and had the proof that such a mechanical instrument could take the place of the human heart.

We have drugs that perform miracles of healing and almost every imaginable contrivance to promote the comfort and to provide luxury for the people who can afford it. Yet—in our own country thirty million people live below what is called "the proverty line"—millions of our citizens are still illiterate—millions yet abide in slums—millions of children are school dropouts many of whom are juvenile deliquents—crime costs many billions of dollars a year and still many of our people die with disease, much of it preventable, and adequate health care is not available for all our people—nor do all people in America still have equal opportunity for an education, for a job and for what we call the full enjoyment of the American way of life.

Two-thirds of the people of the world are said to go to bed hungry every night—hundreds of millions die on the globe from preventable diseases; a large part of the population of the world have nothing that can really be called a home.

War rages in Vietnam; the nuclear weapons are spreading among nations; and day by day our President and our country are deeply concerned about the possibility of a nuclear war. Yet—in the spirit of Altrusa—and in furtherance of the high aims and great aspirations of Altrusa—our government and our people are trying to do something about these problems—trying to help the people who need help in our own country and in the world—trying to progress the strength and well-being of all nations and of freedom-loving nations—trying to build the institutions and to perfect the organizations to preserve and to protect the peace of the world.

You have read of the work of what President Johnson has called "The Fabulous 88th and 89th Congresses"—these congresses have enacted programs to better the education of the children, indeed of the adults of our country, from the headstart program giving preschool training to children six years of age and under—to those engaged in graduate work in our colleges and universities—in providing better pay for teachers; more school facilities; better libraries and enabling needy boys and girls to go to school, college and university.

These congresses have enacted legislation to enable the people of our country to enjoy better health and longer life through the enlargement of research programs against the greatest killers of our people; providing more hospital facilities and nursing homes; more trained professional personnel; and finally—through medicare and the Kerr-Mills Bill and the Social Security Acts, bringing hospital and professional services within the reach of people who could not otherwise enjoy them.

These congresses have enacted legislation to make an attack upon poverty in our country—helping those most needed to help themselves.

In St. Petersburg there is a job center for training 275 girls who are school dropouts, who need rehabilitation. In the nation there are 1700, ages 16 to 21, who are studying academic and vocational subjects designed to make them useful citizens, good wives and mothers.

These congresses have also provided for opening the doors of equal opportunity to all of our citizens regardless of race, creed, color or national origin—giving every American a chance to become the best American he or she is capable of becoming without artificial barriers to retard his or her progress.

These congresses have provided equal pay for equal work for women and prohibits discrimination against sex in employment.

These things and many more these congresses and other congresses of our country have done to make things better for our own people and I am sure our Congress and our people will continue to expand the programs we now have until we have done all that can properly be done to meet the problems of all our people.

These congresses have expanded our best programs providing adequate housing for our senior citizens—for the disabled and the handicapped and the impoverished . . . So that these too can know the joys and blessings of what fairly can be called a home.

We have also been trying to help people as ALTRUSA does in other parts of the world because we recognize that we are our brothers' keeper.

A major means chosen by the United States to cope with these changes is the American foreign assistance program. In 1961 President Kennedy proclaimed the Decade of Development for the 1960's. We shall never forget that snowy inaugural day when he declared: "To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich."

One of the most promising programs launched by President Kennedy is the Alliance for Progress. Its purpose is to improve the lives of the Latin Americans who need new homes, schools, and medical care.

Today there are 226 million people in Latin America. Of these, 100 million, or one-half (!), live stunted lives on the neglected fringes of society. Who are these 100 million people? What are they like?

They are like the unemployed Brazilian taxi driver who lives with his wife and five children on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro. From the musty, one-room cardboard shack he calls home, he can see the city's modern skyscrapers and glittering resort coastline.

"Yes, I hear of the Alliance for Progress," he says, as he nods tiredly. "I have always listened to the big words used by the government. They mean nothing. Maybe my mother in heaven cries for me. Nobody else cares!"

On the other side of Latin America, a Chilean worker stands with his wife in front of a row of newly-built houses in a suburb of Santiago. At the mention of the Alliance, his face brightens.

"Before the Alliance, our living was very bad," he says. "We had not clean water for washing. The children had no school for study. Now, look," he exclaimed, pointing to his modest but neat home. "And the little ones? They are in school." He laughed. "Who knows? They may be learning to become professors."

My husband and I were recently able to see the Alliance for Progress in action in El Salvador. This mountainous little Central American Country is dotted from one end to the other with agricultural projects, houses, and schools bearing the Alliance symbol of two clasped hands.

We were privileged to visit an agricultural demonstration project in San Salvador. Our AID (Agency for International Development) representatives were showing the farmers the advantages of using good seed, especially when planting corn and rice. They explained carefully the use of appropriate fertilizer.

I wish that all of you could have been with us as we witnessed this worthwhile endeavor. The faces of the listening farmers mirrored many emotions—curiosity, some doubt, gratitude—but all must have felt an emotion long alien to many Latin Americans—hope.

While in El Salvador, my husband also participated in an inspiring ceremony. A school for 250 students, built with American foreign assistance, was dedicated. For him it was a moving experience to be present at the inception of such a project. He will never forget the look on the faces of the parents for whose children that school can mean the difference between short and miserable lives and full, productive lives.

During our trip to El Salvador we were happy to see concrete evidence of what President Rivera is doing in his pursuit of social and economic reform. We learned that, buttressed by U.S. aid, he has pushed through a minimum rural salary of 90 cents a day. He has helped to provide credit and fertilizer to the peasants. His government has built scores of schools, built over 4,000 low income houses, and instituted an income tax that is not bringing in over $7 million a year.

Yet the tasks ahead of El Salvador are mammoth. Among other problems is the startling increase in the population. The smallest and most densely populated of Central American countries, El Salvador has a 3.2% rate of growth, one of the highest in the entire Latin American area.

Throughout the rest of Latin America the population explosion threatens, too. The rate of increase is an average of three per cent a year. The current population is 22 million. At the present rate of increase it will exceed 600 million by the turn of the century! Most economists doubt that such growth can be sustained without drastically undercutting an already low standard of living.

To cope with this threat, Alliance for Progress officials have channeled funds into more than 75 studies on population problems in the area. A little over a year ago American funds helped finance the establishment of a research center for population studies, designed to serve all of South America, in Santiago, Chile.

At the midpoint in the Decade of Development, what are the results? The Latin Americans are giving increasing evidence that planning for social and economic change takes precedence over day-to-day politics. Government, industry, and labor are finding ways to collaborate for the common good. Elected leaders are committing themselves to bringing into the mainstream of social and economic life the citizens that society had bypassed for hundreds of years.

Today more than half the people of Latin America are benefiting from U.S.-assisted Alliance programs. More than 25 million are receiving surplus food from the United States. One hundred million people are protected from malaria through U.S.-supported eradication programs. More than 1.5 million are now living in homes built wholly or in part by Alliance funds. A million children are attending school for the first time because of new Alliance classrooms. Ten million school texts have been distributed and 100,000 teachers trained with Alliance funds. Hundreds of thousands are receiving medical attention from new hospitals and health centers. More than 15 million are benefiting from Alliance-financed water supply and sanitation projects.

Yet the goals set for the Decade of Development are far from being realized. We must remember, however, that problems four hundred years old cannot be solved in the short span of ten years—much less in half that time. And if we view the efforts of the Latin American countries within the context of their own histories, the results today are promising.

As in Latin America, our government is reaching out all over the globe. We are painfully aware of the desperate plight of half of the world. As President Johnson declared in his foreign aid message to Congress in February: "Today the citizens of many developing nations walk in the shadow of misery; half the adults have never been to school; over half the people are hungry or malnourished; food production per person is falling; at present rates of growth, population will double before the year 2000."

The United Nations is supporting dramatic programs throughout the globe. The World Health Organization, for example, assists many countries in building their own health services, in developing accurate statistical information on the health of their citizens, and in controlling epidemics.

Legislation is pending now in the Congress to provide medical and technical personnel to fight disease and promote the health of the people in many nations where such professional assistance is needed.

The length of life of many people has been extended. Children are being cared for and protected against crippling disease or death. Mothers-to-be are receiving better care and may expect better services for themselves and their babies. In May 1965 the United States aided in the establishment of the International Agency for Research on Cancer, another project of the United Nation's World Health Organization.

We are always attempting to help needy nations in meeting distress—for example—we are sending now to India more wheat than is consumed in the United States in a year to meet the hunger crisis in that country with some five hundred million people.

But—we are not only trying to help nations meet current emergencies—we are trying to help them to help themselves meet such demands with technical assistance—with equipment and facilities—which they so badly need.

For example—we are sending modern plows to India where my husband and I saw two men holding the stock, without handles, of a shallow plowing instrument pulled by two bullocks.

The American people—in the spirit of Altrusa—have been showing unequalled compassion for men, women and children who ask our help and who believe in freedom all over the world.

But we have also been trying to build the kind of organizations and establish the sort of institutions in the world which would provide cooperation among nations of goodwill for promoting the progress and prosperity and preserving the peace of the world.

Peace—for ourselves and for the world—is the essence of our foreign policy. To promote and to preserve such peace our country has taken the leadership among the nations of the world; in your generation it was President Wilson in our country who took the lead in setting up the League of Nations—In our time it was President Roosevelt in our country, and later President Truman in our country, who were the principal architects of the United Nations—(my husband has on his office wall a letter from President Roosevelt written from Warm Springs three days before his death, telling him he was going to San Francisco to set up the United Nations organization)—it is our country which has been the principal supporter of the United Nations.

We have sought ahead of anyone to expand the United Nations so it could truly promote and protect the peace of the world; and the World Court so that it could, according to law, settle the disputes of nations without aggrieved nations having to resort to war.

It has been our country which has been the principal supporter of all the organizations which grew out of the United Nations to promote the health and to progress the welfare of the people of the member states . . . it is our government which has taken the lead in the organization of American States to preserve the peace and promote the well-being of the people of the Western Hemisphere; and the NATO Alliance to meet the threat of communist Europe; and the other alliances to defend against aggression in other parts of the world.

Today—as we all certainly know—our country is fighting and many gallant men are dying in Vietnam. We are there because without us communist aggression would overrun the people of South Vietnam and subject them to communistic tyranny, and because the United Nations is not yet strong enough to protect them and there is no other nation ready, willing and able to assist them but us. As my husband often says—the United States today is like the vigillantes upon the early American frontier before the law came—when good people had to band together to protect life, liberty and property.

Now our President needs the help and prayers of all our people in the crucial decisions that he day by day has to make in this fight for freedom for these people on the other side of the world. It is not just the freedom of the people of South Vietnam which we are defending—it is the heritage of freedom for mankind that we are defending: Because—if the communists can take South Vietnam by force, as they would do without our resistance, they can take practically all the rest of the world—did we not, as a good citizen of the world, a lover of liberty—help them to defend their freedom.

You remember those other eloquent words of President Kennedy in his stirring Inaugural Address when he said: "Let every nation know, whether it wish us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe in order to assure the survival and success of liberty."

Yet—all of us are working and praying for the day when the freedom loving nations through the United Nations, like the law and the forces of law of today, will defend freedom everywhere and we shall only be a partner—and not the major defender—of that precious asset.

The world has many problems and it offers many scenes of sadness. But progress is not made by those who just see the dark side of life—there are many bright scenes which burst upon the eye as one looks over the world—like the flowers of spring which so delight us every year and so colorfully beautify the scences of nature.

For the first time in more than four hundred years the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope met in friendly consultation in Rome a little bit ago;—earlier the Pope journeyed to the Middle East to meet the head of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Today—in Europe—in Africa—in Latin America—organizations to promote the well-being and preserve the peace of people in those areas and all areas, are growing stronger and stronger. The spirit of unity grows ever more dynamic among people everywhere—and the realization that the human race must become the human family, with each passing day, becomes more meaningful all over the world.

So—not only the progress of science and the necessity of unity—but the spirit of brotherhood is bringing all people constantly closer together in friendship, in respect, and in compassion.

So—we will see the day—"when the war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled in the parliament of man and the federation of the world."

These are the hopes of America—these are the aims of our foreign policy.

May I close therefore in the words of the benediction and collect of Altrusa—"May we go forth with high ideals to greet our fellowman. Our Heavenly Father, surrounded by blessings, may we learn to bless, reaping the fruits of patriotism, may we love our country more; members of a worldwide unity may we cherish our neighbors everywhere; grateful to Thee, may we show our gratitude by efficiency and service."

Suspensions of Investment Credit and Accelerated Depreciation

SPEECH

OF

HON. BERT BANDSTRA

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that I plan to vote against the conference report on H.R. 17607. I voted against the House version of the bill several weeks ago, since I felt it would work a hardship on some segments of our economy.

The conference report, in my judgment, does not correct the defects of the original House bill and I intend to vote against the conference report at this time.

At this time, I would also like to make my position clear on another piece of legislation that has come before the House today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the conference report on H.R. 6958, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

After the House passed its version of this bill, the Senate added a new provision dealing with the determination of reasonable cost of services for extended-care facilities under the medical-care-for-the-aged program.

The House-Senate conference committee has reported a revised version of the Senate amendment. Some further changes may be needed later, but the legislation now before the House is a decided improvement over the HEW regulations presently in force.

Basically, the amendment before the House would allow private nursing homes to realize some return on capital investments made for extended-care facilities under the medical-care-for-the-aged program.

This, it seems to me, is only fair and equitable. Moreover, if the program is to operate effective in all areas, it is essential that we make use of facilities at private nursing homes.

The medical-care-for-the-aged program was enacted by Congress just last year. I have stated on many occasions that one of the most important tasks of Congress in the next several years will be a careful scrutiny of the new programs established in 1965.

In this case, it seems clearly evident that a change in the law is needed. In Iowa, more than 80 percent of the nursing home facilities are privately owned and the medical-care-for-the-aged program, both in Iowa and elsewhere in the Nation, needs the help of privately owned homes.

The amendment before the House will allow these homes to cooperate in the program without facing an undue hardship, and I therefore urge its passage.

The Most Productive Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, this week, with the adjournment of Congress, I think it most appropriate that the Air Reserve Forces be commended for their remarkable performance of service to the Nation under extremely trying conditions.

Each day members of the Air Reserve Forces make personal sacrifices in responding to emergencies and crises both at home and abroad. Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an article from the October issue of the Air Reservist wherein is explained the organization and detailed accomplishments of these units during the past fiscal year.

In light of this record of accomplishments it is difficult to understand the Department of Defense plans of earlier this year which would have reduced the number of Air National Guard units. Such action, of course, would have been contrary to our national interest and contrary to the express direction of Congress. The Air National Guard units have not only served well the requirements of the individual States but they also have rendered yeoman service through voluntary participation in airlifting cargo and personnel to Vietnam.

He would be a strange person who could not see clearly the importance of the Air Reserve Forces to our national security. Let me add my appreciation to that expressed by the Secretary of the Air Force and knowledgeable Air Force general officers.

May we all join in wishing all Air Reserve units a most productive 1967.

The article follows.:

THE MOST PRODUCTIVE YEAR

Around the clock and sometimes under the most adverse weather conditions . . . members of the Air Reserve Forces interrupt their civilian pursuits to respond to domestic emergencies and international crises; carry wounded servicemen returning from Vietnam; drop paratroopers and supplies during joint training exercises; come to the aid of communities ravaged by hurricanes and floods; and even support their fellow Reservists by flying them to and from their encampment sites.

They do all this, and more, while concentrating on their primary mission: training to increase unit and individual combat readiness.

"Citizen airmen" from 73 units, flying six types of aircraft, contributed to the record. The Air National Guard has 25 airlift squadrons equipped with C–97s and C–121s, and one unit in Alaska with C–123s. The Air Force Reserve has 11 military airlift groups equipped with C–124s, 29 troop carrier groups with C–119s, and five aerospace rescue and recovery squadrons of which three have HU–16s and two recently converted to HC–97s. Until December 1965, the Air Force Reserve also had two troop carrier groups equipped with C–123s. They were recalled during the Vietnam buildup for use by the active duty forces and the units were deactivated.

Each of the Air Guard's C–97 and C–121 units, and the Air Force Reserve's C–124 and rescue squadrons augments the Military Airlift Command (MAC). The Air Guard's C–123 unit at Kulis ANG Base augments the Alaskan Air Command, and the primary mission of the C–119 groups is assault airlift for the Tactical Air Command. However, the support they provide is not confined to their gaining commands. Statistics reported by Continental Air Command and the National Guard Bureau show that the Reservists and Guardsmen flew missions for 13 of the 16 major commands as well as the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and other Government agencies such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of State. During Fiscal Year 1966, Air Force Reservists flew a total of 14,234 missions, representing 83,097 flying hours. They airlifted 20,522 tons of cargo and carried 58,722 passengers. In addition, the C–119s dropped 403 tons of supplies and 116,185 paratroopers. The C–123s and HU–16s also were used for troop drops and brought the Air Force Reserve total to 118,297.

The Air Guard statistics are equally impressive. Their pure airlift figures (not including aeromedical evacuation flights) show they carried 29,783 tons of cargo and 85,707 passengers. During the year, they covered more than 18 million miles which included 2,016 round trips to overseas destinations. Since August of last year, ANG aircrews have flown aeromedical evacuation missions on a regularly scheduled basis for MAC. These include overwater flights from California to Alaska, and from East Coast bases to Newfoundland; Bermuda; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and Panama. The Air Guardsmen also make scheduled and feeder line flights within the United States every week. During a one year period, the aeromedical specialists carried 6,566 patients, of which 2,228 were litter cases, and an additional 4,272 passengers.

Every mission performed by the Reservists and Guardsmen represents one less job for the active duty aircrews. This byproduct of the Air Reserve Forces' training concept is thoroughly appreciated and is increasingly important in Air Force plans. Who says so?

"Air Force Guard and Reserve military airlift crews are flying a remarkable number of hours in meeting requirements of the Military Airlift Command. . . . This active peacetime support which we receive from our Air Reserve Forces is one good indicator of their importance to the Air Force and to national security." *The Honorable Harold Brown, secretary of the Air Force.*

". . . the Air Reserve Forces have been of invaluable assistance to the active Air Force since expansion of U.S. military activities in Southeast Asia . . . An outstanding example of such a constribution was the accomplishment of Air Force Reserve C–119 squadrons affiliated with the Tactical Air Command . . . This service by Reserve units meant that the elements of TAC's assault airlift force, which are normally responsible for such missions, were available for support of the war in Vietnam." *General John P. McConnell, chief of staff, USAF.*

"Reserve pilots and crews from throughout the U.S. have airlifted thousands of tons of urgently needed cargo to West Pacific and Southeast Asia bases from the Continental U.S. . . . We in PACAF know what Reservists can do when called upon. I extend my thanks to all for the continuing support they have given us." *General Hunter Harris, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Air Forces.*

"The Military Airlift Command is well on its way to building a tremendous capability for the strategic mobility of all U.S. forces. Enroute to this posture for the early 1970s, however, we are faced with the enormous airlift demands of today—as magnified by constantly expanding requirements to support the effort in Southeast Asia.

"Obviously, these demands cannot be met without a great measure of competent assistance from airlift-producing agencies external to MAC. Among those which have responded voluntarily, enthusiastically and productively are the Air Reserve Forces—including both the heavy transport units with a MAC wartime mission, and the lighter units of the Continental Air Command.

"These elements of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve have pitched in unstintingly in what is, at least in its sheer magnitude, a wartime job. The employers of these citizen-airmen are certainly to be commended for their great understanding and cooperation in these anomalous times of war-in-peace. But most of all, the individuals and units of the Air Reserve Forces, who are responding so willingly and so well to unprecedented demands, deserve our gratitude and our most sincere admiration." *General Howell M. Estes Jr., commander, Military Airlift Command.*

The new fiscal year is only three months old, but already shows signs of being equally productive. When the airline strike stranded thousands of servicemen, aircrews of the Air Reserve Forces carried about 62 per cent of the more than 120,000 passengers who were accommodated. The Air Guard now flies more than 200 missions per month overseas, and the Air Force Reserve also will increase its number of overseas flights as more C–11 units convert to C–124s. The remaining C–119 squadrons will continue to support the troop drop requirements of the Tactical Air Command and probably will drop more supplies as the Reservists become familiar with the *Slingshot* system of cargo delivery.

Tribute to Hon. Howard W. Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my friend, the gentleman from Virginia, in paying deserved tribute to one of the greatest men in America, Judge Howard Smith.

Mr. Speaker, the history of this great deliberative body has known many who can lay claim to the title of statesman. None have earned that designation more than Howard Worth Smith, of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In the 20 years that I have served in this body, I have formulated my own criteria for measuring what I think to be the hallmarks of great men. These criteria are patriotism, integrity, courage, insight and ability. Judge Smith possesses all of these qualities of character. In my considered opinion, he is the embodiment of the perfect legislator.

We shall miss Judge Smith, as his absence will be felt throughout the country. Indeed, even though he will be gone from this body, he will be remembered by all of us who knew him and sat in his counsels. He will be remembered, also, by the millions of Americans whose liberties have been guarded zealously through his efforts, and whose love of America transcends the temporary emoluments of a socialist state.

Mr. Speaker, to Judge Smith and his gracious and lovely wife go my personal best wishes for a happy and full life among the people of his beloved Virginia who he represented so long and so well.

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

You Can Be a Politician

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, historically, some of the nation's best editorials have come from the country's weekly or smalltown newspapers. The editorial writers of those publications may have a closer kinship with the people and their problems. One such editorial has appeared in the Holmes County Advertiser, published at Bonifay, Fla., by Mr. DeVane Williams. Mr. Williams is an outstanding community leader. He follows in his father's footsteps, as an editor, as well as a civil leader, and is a member of a family long noted for its contributions to good government and to progress. I submit for reprinting in the Congressional Record his editorial entitled "You Can Be a Politician":

YOU CAN BE A POLITICIAN

A politician, according to the dictionary, is someone who is versed or experienced in the science of government. In less elegant terms, he is someone who understands and takes an interest in the affairs of his city, state and country.

And, when his interest becomes active, when he works at it, he becomes "the most important politician in the world" because he then is party to making the final decisions in our political life.

Who, today, are these politicians?

Actually, they come from all walks of life. In fact, during the past five years more than half a million people have taken political action courses and have prepared themselves for responsible party work. Today, precinct committeemen, members of their block and precinct organizations, and candidates' campaign staffs are increasingly made up of professional people, of labor leaders, and young business executives, of anyone whose primary interest is good government.

The very people who are active in political party work are the same people who support and work for school issues, or their local community drives.

They are volunteers who have no personal ax to grind. They are motivated by two things:

They want to make their voice heard in government, and in formulating the policies and platforms of their party.

They want to have a part in persuading good, qualified men to run for office, and then in working to elect these men.

This is the image of today's politician. And there is a place in his party for everyone who wants to take part.

Political organizations are made up of people—nothing else—just interested people.

If you have an interest in the political affairs of this country, then you are already a politician. The question is: How good a politician are you? Are you willing to sit on the sidelines and let others run the show? Or are you determined to do your part, to make your influence felt, as the most important politician in the world?

The need is there; the choice is up to you.

Assistant for Dropouts—Neighborhood Youth Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, in the September 2, 1966, Catholic Transcript an excellent report appeared on an excellent Neighborhood Youth Corps program in my congressional district. The article is written by Terrence M. Cooke, the executive director of economic opportunity programs for the social action department of the diocese of Bridgeport, Conn.

I want to bring the attention of my colleagues to the Bridgeport Diocese's NYC program because it is probably one of the best in the country. The positions that Terrence M. Cooke and Rev. Louis A. DeProfio have secured for their program's participants hold real occupational interest and allow the Corpsmen to make a valuable contribution to the community. The enrollees' response to the program has been heartening. I hope that my colleagues will note that virtually all of the 375 in-school enrollees stayed in school. Such results certainly suggest that the program is working.

Terrence M. Cooke's article follows:

ASSIST FOR DROPOUTS—NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

(By Terrence M. Cooke)

When the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 became law in August of that year, Congressional concern with the issue of poverty among America's youth was emphasized by the fact that Title I, the entire first section of this new law, dealt exclusively with programs designed to help the junior members of that group of 35 million Americans officially classified as "poor."

Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act established three specific programs including the Job Corps, which attempts to increase the employability of young men and women by providing them with specialized and concentrated training in urban and rural residential centers; and the Work-Study Program, through which students from low income families attending institutions of higher learning can offset their educational expenses with earnings from part-time employment at the school.

Although much could be written about the merits of these two programs, the primary concern of this article is with the third program, Title I-B, more familiarly known as the Neighborhood Youth Corps (N.Y.C.).

The U.S. Department of Labor, which administers the N.Y.C. Program for the Office of Economic Opportunity, estimates that almost a million youngsters drop out of school each year "for economic reasons, because classroom work has become meaningless, or because of home problems." The N.Y.C. is designed to provide beneficial work experience to these young people from the age of 16 to 22, through their participation in work-training programs.

Under the terms of the Act, local sponsors of N.Y.C. projects can be either public agencies or approved nonprofit private organizations which, with government assistance, are able to carry out programs which contribute to the public interest, or will aid the conservation and development of natural resources and recreational areas in the locality. One stipulation in the law is that the work performed by N.Y.C. enrollees "will not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services."

Enrollees are paid $1.25 per hour for the work performed at an N.Y.C. job station, where they may be found working as a nurse's aide or orderly in a hospital, a landscape gardener's aide, library aide, teacher's aide, or clerical assistant. Whatever the job classification, the N.Y.C. enrollee is given close supervision on the job by the specialist to whom he is assigned and is also given periodic counseling by trained personnel on the N.Y.C. staff.

Designed to ultimately increase the enrollee's employability whatever his attitude toward formal education, the N.Y.C. also places great emphasis on motivating enrollees to stay in school until graduation, and on getting those who have already become "dropouts" to return to school. Out-of-school enrollees may work up to 32 hours per week, whereas those still in school are allowed a maximum of 15 hours work per week. By limiting the in-school enrollee to 15 hours per week, he still has sufficient time to devote to his studies and yet he has the economic benefit of a part-time job. As stated in the First Annual Report of the Office of Economic Opportunity, "It became clear, as the program progressed, that a part-time job can mean the difference between staying in school and dropping out."

During fiscal year 1965, the federal government spent almost $128 million to help finance 642 different N.Y.C. projects in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, thus providing 278,426 jobs. Roughly 65% of the total number of jobs were part-time jobs held by enrollees who were continuing in school. The figures for fiscal-year 1966, as reported in a recent issue of "A News Summary of the War on Poverty," are even more impressive. For this fiscal year 1,476 N.Y.C. projects have been approved establishing 376,643 jobs at a federal cost of $270.9 million.

Obviously, the fantastic growth rate of this program will allow expansion of existing programs and, perhaps more important, will virtually necessitate the entry into this field of new public and approved private nonprofit sponsors who are willing to contribute 10% of total project costs in order to obtain the statutory 90% funding by the federal government.

Included among the original eight N.Y.C. projects funded in Connecticut as of June 30, 1965, at a cost to the federal government of $1.4 million, was a program sponsored by the Catholic Youth Organization of the Diocese of Bridgeport.

When the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 first became law, Rev. Louis A. DeProfio, then Diocesan Director of the C.Y.O. and now Diocesan Director of the Social Action Department of the Diocese of Bridgeport, saw in Title I-B an opportunity for the C.Y.O. to significantly broaden its scope of services to economically deprived youth of all racial and religious backgrounds.

As a result, the C.Y.O. Neighborhood Youth Corps was founded and began operations in the City of Bridgeport in June, 1965.

With the cooperation of various local institutions, job stations were established at Bridgeport Hospital, Cathedral High School, Notre Dame High School, Kolbe High School, Hillside Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, Catholic Charities Office, Park City Hospital, Archbishop Shehan Recreational Center, summer day camps, and a variety of other social service centers.

Enrollees in the C.Y.O.-N.Y.C., by which initials the program almost inevitably became known, worked at these job stations as clerical assistants, librarian aides, maintenance assistants, nurse's aides, gymnasium assistants, hospital orderlies, laboratory assistants, pharmacy stock room clerks, office machine apprentices, assistant camp counselors and dietician's assistants.

Since its rather small beginning, the C.Y.O.-N.Y.C. has contracted for some $300,000 in federal funds, to which it has added approximately $30,000, largely in the form of "in-kind" contributions, the local sponsor's share; thus, enabling this single program to perform substantial service to the youth of the City of Bridgeport. Although the terms of the C.Y.O. grant limit the number of enrollees to 165 at any given time, the program has actually employed 594 different young men and women for varying lengths of time. Of this number, 375 were "in-school" enrollees while 219 were "out-of-school" enrollees.

As an enrollee leaves the program for permanent employment elsewhere, or to return to school, another applicant takes over the vacant position. Almost 1,000 applications have been taken and processed by the C.Y.O.-N.Y.C. office staff.

Although a dozen of the out-of-school enrollees, all dropouts, did return to school after a period in the N.Y.C., this figure is somewhat less than gratifying in terms of the staff's original expectations. Virtually all of the out-of-school enrollees who did not return to school, however, did receive additional formal training, either at a vocational skills training center, night school, or at the supplemental and remedial education classes established at Sacred Heart University, Bridgeport, specifically for C.Y.O.-N.Y.C. enrollees.

What is singularly significant, however, is the fact that virtually all of the 375 in-school enrollees stayed in school. There is no way of estimating how many of these youths would have left school before graduation were it not for the income which they were able to derive from 15 hours of meaningful employment each week.

With expansion in mind, the Bridgeport C.Y.O.-N.Y.C. last week received a $108,310 federal grant for a program to enroll 50 out-of-school youngsters, and expects to receive this month, a one-year renewal of its "in-school" program.

It is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of enrollees who returned to school solely because of the training and motivation given them while in the N.Y.C. It is equally difficult to estimate the number of enrollees, a good number of whom were potential "dropouts," who stayed in school solely because of the income they derived from their part-time job with the N.Y.C.

However, in the words of Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, after reviewing the results of the first months of operation: "The Youth Corps is working. Educations are being saved. An encouraging number of our nation's youth who left school are planning to return. We are today only beginning to extend what can become an enduring lifeline to those who want another chance."

The 50th Anniversary of Millville, Mass.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, I include herein part of speech which I recently delivered on the occasion of the 50th anniversary celebration of the great town of Millville, Mass., in my district.

This event was largely attended by the townspeople of Millville and by many dignitaries too numerous to mention, including the very able and distinguished Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Honorable John F. X. Davoren, a dear friend and outstanding leader.

This event was one of the most unusual and impressive that I have ever had the honor, privilege and pleasure to attend, and I will long remember the depth of feeling and the enthusiasm expressed by the many who gathered for the anniversary dinner at the old historic town hall of Millville, where fond memories of the past, combined with the heartening realities of the present to make a very memorable occasion for all those fortunate enough to be in attendance:

REMARKS IN PART OF CONGRESSMAN PHILIP J. PHILBIN AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF TOWN OF MILLVILLE, MASS., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1966

It is a great pleasure, a very happy privilege and a high honor for me to join you on this 50th birthday celebration of the beautiful and great town of Millville.

I want to congratulate all of you—your distinguished committee and officials, your religious, civic and business leaders and all the people of Millville upon this splendidly conducted anniversary and to wish for you a truly glorious future.

From early days, this community has been noted, as it is today, for its religious and patriotic dedication. This town was founded by resolute, God-fearing people, hardy souls who did not know the meaning of the words fear or doubt, determined pioneers, unalterably devoted to belief in Divine Providence, and determined to live under conditions of freedom, liberty and peace.

Like every community, Millville has had its problems and its struggles. But it has also had its gains and its victories. They have been many and significant, and they have contributed greatly, not only to the wellbeing and happiness of this wonderful community, but also to the great life-stream of national strength which is represented by our country.

Thanks to that spirit and the labors, the loyalty and the devotion of our people throughout the years with the Lord's blessings we have become the giant of the North American Continent, the most powerful, richest and most advanced nation in the world, rich almost beyond contemplation, powerful in ways that stagger the imagination, rich with accumulations of industry and the returns of commerce and the highest standards of living the world has ever known.

With material progress has come unprecedented progress in the arts, sciences, civilization, religion, spiritual development, scientific progress, and all of these have their proud temples in this beautiful town, and the towns, villages and cities spread from coast to coast, north, south, east and west all over this great nation.

The people of Millville have recognized the responsibilities and duties that go along with strength and power and the endowments of free government.

In war and peace, you have shared the great sacrifices that have been made, you have lived by the principles, ideals and values from which our national strength and greatness have been drawn, and the urgent need for resolutely guarding them, so that the precious blessings of liberty might be assured for this nation and the free world.

Today, we must be thankful, with hearts overflowing with everlasting gratitude, for the blessings of the Creator and the marvelous work of those who have preceded us, and whose cherished memory we honor.

Today, we must draw inspiration from this great and glorious past history, even as we realize that we can never turn back the clock, that the nation and the world must go forward, must go upward to broader and higher goals, must adapt to the almost incredible changes that are taking place and are made necessary by the demands and needs of the nuclear jet age and the fabulous times in which we live.

Each generation of Americans must labor to keep the lamps of freedom burning, and, if necessary, it must meet every and any test to preserve human liberty and freedom, and the right to enjoy free, democratic government, free enterprise, free religious worship and individual rights.

In this dangerous world, where aggression and tyranny challenge the sacred rights of free peoples, we must stand as we have always stood, with courage and high purpose, unalterably committed, to defend the security of the nation and uphold the principles of truth and justice and ordered liberty upon which our great free system is based.

And as we do this, determined to preserve, our heritage we must and will continue to, strive with all our hearts and energies for a just and honorable peace in Vietnam and in the world, a universal peace that will permit all human beings to live under the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man free from dictatorship and tyranny and the dreadful scourge of war.

Let us rededicate ourselves and resolve: never to over-simplify or over complicates our problems, or to abandon the principles and values that made us a great God-fearing nation, always to stand with courage, faith and determination in the struggle to preserve and advance the cause of freedom, always to remain firm, without fear or doubt, in the spirit of the Founding Fathers, and those who preceded us, to keep this nation what it was intended to be: a safe, free, secure dwelling place for the human spirit, a sanctuary for those dedicated to human freedom and unalterably pledged to human peace and progress.

I commend and congratulate all the leaders and people of Millville on this historic anniversary of this beautiful community and hope and pray that in the time to come the good Lord will bring you all choicest blessings of good health, prosperity, happiness and peace.

Let me assure you, my friends, that I am exceedingly proud of the very high honor of representing this great community in the Congress of the United States, and I am extremely grateful for the strong loyal support in my official work that you have always rendered me and many evidences of warm friendship you have so generously extended me.

I have every confidence that this fine town of Millville with its superb leadership and loyal people, will move forward in the future to even greater heights of accomplishment and wellbeing and success in your endeavors, and that you will zealously preserve and enhance here in the time to come, as you have done in the past, the quality of spiritual dedication, patriotism and zeal for achievement, prosperity, progress and brotherhood, for which you have always been noted.

In this way, you will always maintain the close ties of loyalty, mutual respect and affection which are so essential to human relations and American community life, and so valuable in building the strength of the Nation and safeguarding the fountainhead of enterprise and freedom.

Thank you all very much for giving me the high privilege of being with you on this great and memorable occasion.

Praise for Vice Chairman Andolsek, of Civil Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as the 89th Congress draws to a close, it would be unfair not to single out the unceasing accomplishments of our hardworking, hardhitting Vice Chairman of Civil Service, Commissioner L. J. Andolsek. Few public servants approach their work with more determination and dedication than our former staff director of Public Works and now Commissioner of the Civil Service Commission.

His knowledge of the workings of Congress makes him a ready confidant of both Senators and Representatives. Thus, when the myriad of redtape is about to bog us down on an appointment or promotion or an appeals case is about to get the best of us practitioner Andolsek can be counted on to come to the rescue with an equitable, yet workable solution.

His finesse and "let's get the job done" frame of mind does not stop with assisting Congressmen. As a former president of the Congressional Secretaries Club, Commissioner Andolsek keeps up an excellent rapport with the staff of Congress providing answers to the host of questions that daily come up concerning the millions of civil servants across the Nation.

As a longtime former AA to Minnesota's dean of the delegation, Congressman JOHN A. BLATNIK, Andolsek is a Capitol Hill veteran in the fullest sense.

Mr. Speaker, I think the best summary of this remarkable gentleman is an inscription in the hand of our Vice President, HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, on a picture of himself that hangs in the Commissioner's office. The inscription reads:

> To Commissioner Andolsek—no one could have a finer friend.

This, in short, is the feeling of both staff and Members. On behalf of both, I want to publicly thank the Commissioner for his outstanding example of following our beloved late President Kennedy's mandate to strive for excellence. Though we miss him on Capitol Hill, we appreciate his not forgetting us.

Greece Is Trying To Assure Its Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD, a most interesting article by the distinguished economics correspondent of the Washington Post. Hobart Rowen, concerning the big economic progress being made in Greece.

The text of the article, which appeared in the October 16, 1966, issue of the Washington Post follows:

GREECE IS TRYING TO ASSURE ITS FUTURE

(By Hobart Rowen)

ATHENS, October 15.—In his handsome office at the Bank of Greece, Deputy Governor John Pesmazoglu made a direct pitch to American businessmen. They will make money here and we want them to make money.

What the dynamic Pesmazoglu knows all too well, and what the visitor begins to grasp quickly is that this beautiful country with a grand and glorious past is desperately trying to assure its future in a modern and competitive age.

Just two weeks ago, I listened in Washington to an impassioned plea by Israeli bank governor David Horowitz asking the rich nations to bridge the gap with their less fortunate friends. I got a better appreciation of the real meaning of Horowitz's words after talking to Pesmazoglu here in Athens.

Greece was left far behind during the great industrial revolution of the 19th century. After World War II, although rescued by the Marshall Plan, Greece still could not keep up with the advances made by a revived and redeveloped Europe.

In 1962 Greece became an associate member of the Common Market. With help in developing its exports, this should be a boon. But at the moment, the average annual income in this predominantly agricultural country is only about $450 compared with better than $1,200 in Common Market countries.

Greece and other less developed countries of the world need (if we want to keep them with us instead of the Communists) a solid dose of understanding that includes not only financial aid but something more.

The great problem of the developing countries, Pesmazoglu told me, "is whether the free democratic market system is adequate to meet their needs."

In Greece the Communist threat is real. Democratic Change, an extreme leftwing paper here the other day misread a Bank of America commentary on Greece's junior association with the Common Market to suggest that Greece had become "a colony" of the big capitalistic powers.

This, as Pesmazoglu points out, is an example of how determined is the effort of those working assiduously to challenge the sincerity of the western free market powers.

Pesmazoglu is too gracious and kind with a visitor from the United States to say that the western world had better put up or shut up. But that's about the size of it. The underdeveloped nations like Greece (and Israel which wants an associate Common Market membership) need help.

Greece needs it on a broad basis and generously. Expanded tourism is not enough, although the money brought in that way is of major importance. There will be one million foreign tourists coming through the ancient ruins this year and perhaps five million by 1970.

To supplement the exciting archeological discoveries of the old civilizations, the present-day Greek needs an impressive infusion of investment capital.

Governor Pesmazoglu estimates that foreign industrial investment in Greece is running at the rate of a paltry forty to fifty million dollars. After discussions in the United States at the recent World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings, he is sure this figure can and should be tripled within a short time.

This is a reasonable goal. Because Greece is an associate member of the Common Market, an American firm investing here gets all the advantages of a low-cost economy with an abundant supply of labor plus the entire Common Market bloc as a potential sales market.

Esso has recently come here, and I am told that a major investment by a big American chemical company will soon be announced.

The Greeks hope, of course, that American and Common Market capital will seek out local partnership arrangements. But there are no hard and fast rules, and I get the impression that no reasonable proposition that would bring modern technology or a sound commercial organization here would lightly be turned down. "We want them to come and stay as partners," Pesmazoglu told me. "That would also be an answer to those who say that the advanced countries simply want to make us a colony."

But what I found to be the most stimulating notion here is the willingness, even eagerness, of a country such as Greece to seek help in terms much broader than just dollars or cents or drachmas.

Pesmazoglu, for example, thinks that the big nations must help the smaller ones solve all of the complicated economic and fiscal problems of the modern age. "The leadership of the free democratic world," he says "should take the initiative in a number of fields."

What are these? There is, first of all, the necessity for more liberal loans and for increased international liquidity. This is certainly basic, but not the whole story.

Three other fields of assistance are suggested by Governor Pesmazoglu. First, the struggle between capital and labor for shares of the fruits of economic growth is worldwide. The developing nations need guidance in settling these questions, as well as deciding the broader economic questions of industrial investment versus private consumption.

Second, the developing nations want desperately to be included in economic unions like the Common Market, while attention is paid to individual differences and problems.

Finally, Pesmazoglu says, the developed countries recognize that "the free private enterprise system" cannot always be applied in the developing countries as it is in the United States.

In a practical sense, this latter point means that governments here and down there must give special help to private business to do things that otherwise could not be done. If we are honest with ourselves, we will admit that our entire space age program under NASA is but an application of the same principle.

To sum it up, we may be at a crisis point in winning the underdeveloped and less developed nations to our side. We need to show a leadership that will raise the standard of living in this part of the world.

Industrial Program for Rural America—Long Overdue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WRIGHT PATMAN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, it has been my privilege over these many weeks and months in this session of Congress to work for, unceasingly, the President's demonstration cities proposal. Much has been said during debate in the last several weeks as to the importance of this bill. It is clearly one of the most dramatic pieces of legislation enacted by this or any other Congress. In the years ahead, literally millions of Americans will benefit from the foresight displayed by the President. At long last, we have served notice that we do not intend to tolerate the deplorable conditions that are worsening every day in our Nation's metropolitan centers. Truly, we have struck a blow for the rebirth of America.

In the first session of this Congress we enacted into law the Housing Act of 1965 which furnished many of the basic tools that will be utilized by the Demonstration Cities Act in an overall coordinated approach. In addition, I have been a constant supporter of the Economic Development Administration and was glad to support needed changes to this most important act that means so much to the economic health of America.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the time has come for us to direct all of our energies to the forgotten sector of America—our rural farm communities. Those of us who are privileged to represent rural districts, the backbone of this great Nation, have been more than willing to support wholeheartedly our fellow Americans in the cities and suburban areas of this Nation.

The time has come to stop outmigration from rural areas which in all too many cases only contributes further to the problems of our cities. I believe that there are many steps at relatively modest cost, when compared to the cost of rebuilding our cities, that can and must be taken now. I have, today, introduced a bill which, in my opinion, when enacted will truly be a gigantic step forward in assisting in the orderly industrial development of our rural communities. Its passage will raise rural standards of living and attract many Americans from overcrowded metropolitan centers. New job opportunities for our most precious resource—our youth—will become available.

I have taken note of the many eloquent verbal expressions of concern with problems of rural America by responsible officials of government. The appointment on September 28 of a Committee on Rural Poverty was a welcome step, and the executive order of September 30, to coordinate Federal programs that affect agricultural and rural area development is salutary, but, Mr. Speaker, these steps are not enough. So today, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill for the creation of an industrial program for rural America. It is the first of a series of positive actions that I am confident will have the overwhelming support of my colleagues.

Very simply, the bill provides loans at interest rates not to exceed 4 percent for industrial development and related public facilities in and for rural areas. For those who would question the 4-percent interest rate, let me point out that the Housing Act of 1965 provided a statutory ceiling of 3 percent for Federal loans, for colleges, moderate-income families and for the elderly. This act has already done much to insure better housing and community life for so many Americans. I was proud to have been the sponsor of this act. But what has happened to the smalltown loan program, Mr. Speaker? I am advised that the interest rate established by formula by HUD under its public facilities loan program was 4 percent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and in all likelihood will be increased to 4¼ to 4⅜ percent in the immediate future. Surely, Mr. Speaker, a small town, or an industry desiring to locate in a small town, is entitled to the same financial advantage as the superuniversities, some of which are heavily endowed.

Mr. Speaker, there must surely be some limit to the patience of the residents of rural areas, and, I hope, of their elected representatives. We have all of us cooperated with programs beneficial to the cities. We have stood by all too long while our rural areas have been neglected, ignored, and bypassed. In some cases, we have supported legislation which purported to help our rural areas only to find this purpose subverted by administrative circumlocution which, under one pretext or another, has phased out any meaningful application of these programs to our rural areas. My bill will provide direct, reasonable, and constructive assistance where it is now most needed for a balanced economy—rural America.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the Nation has suffered a monumental loss with the passing of Hon. Harry F. Byrd, Sr., who long will be remembered as one of the truly great statesmen of our generation. Few, if any, public officials in the annals of American history have had a more distinguished career.

He was a man of high character and unimpeachable integrity who rightfully earned the respect of not only his close associates, but indeed of the entire American public. As an articulate and effective champion of fiscal responsibility in government, he has left a unique legacy of service to the people of this Nation.

Hon. Eugene J. Keogh

SPEECH

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Members of the 89th Congress were saddened when our colleague, Congressman EUGENE J. KEOGH, of Brooklyn, N.Y., announced he was retiring and would not seek reelection to the 90th Congress.

Very few Americans in the history of our Nation have been so highly honored as to be reelected to the National House of Representatives on 15 general elections. Gene came to Congress in 1936 and has been consecutively reelected each time by large majorities.

When I came to Congress in January 1943, Congressman KEOGH was one of the first Members who came to me and offered advice and some of the facts on procedure which all freshman Congressmen delight in receiving.

He is recognized as one of the top parliamentarians on the floor of the House. He has rendered long and valuable service to the Ways and Means Committee over the years and possesses a keen knowledge of the intricate Federal tax system and could easily be classified as a top expert of that committee which deals exclusively with tax problems.

I know I bespeak the minds of all the Members of this body—Republicans and Democrats—when I say that there have been few men in history who have held their respect and admiration from the standpoint of ability and public service for a period of 30 years in the Congress of the United States.

Congressman KEOGH's retirement is a loss to his district, State and Nation.

I wish to congratulate him on his long record of public service and extend to him and his family my best wishes for many years of good health and happiness.

Prayer for Brotherhood and Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, the following prayer for peace has been brought to my attention by its author, Dr. R. H. Steinkellner, department Americanism director, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Illinois, which I am placing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues:

LET US PRAY FOR BROTHERHOOD, PEACE

(By Dr. R. H. Steinkellner, Department Americanism Director, V.F.W. Illinois)

Great God of the Heavens, we humbly plead that in Your infinite wisdom You will inspire the leaders of the nations of men to seek and to find a solution to the problems at Viet Nam, the Cold War, and the hatreds in the minds of men.

May peace without prejudice fill the hearts of men everywhere.

May it be Your divine will to protect the young men who are in peril at Viet Nam and elsewhere fighting that man may live with honor and in freedom.

May You lead humanity to an Age of Compassion and Brotherhood.

Great God of the Universe, we plead for the souls of those American youth who have given the last full measure that man may live in dignity—free from fear, free from want, free to speak, and free to worship Thee as they desire.

Thy will be done, Amen.

Tax Sharing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, with the inflationary pressures creating an almost insurmountable barrier to effective State and local financing, more and more leading public figures are looking to tax sharing as the only workable means of relief for our State and local governments and as the only method whereby we can insure the preservation of our federal system of government.

Mr. Abner W. Sibal, Republican Fourth Congressional District candidate in Connecticut, has recently joined with many of us in advocating the enactment of a tax-sharing plan, and I request unanimous consent that the Newhaven Register article outlining Mr. Sibal's proposal be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

[From the New Haven Register, Oct. 16, 1966]

SIBAL WOULD ASK STATE GET SHARE OF FEDERAL REVENUES

WESTON.—A bill requiring the Federal government to share some of its income tax revenues with state and local governments will be introduced next year by 4th District Congressional candidate Abner W. Sibal if he is elected.

Republican Sibal said here Saturday that the bill he would propose would require the Federal government to return one per cent of the income tax revenues to states and communities for "health, education and welfare purposes."

"An abnormally inflated economy has vastly increased Federal revenues," maintained Sibal, "but comparatively little of the higher Federal revenues reaches State and local governments while the cost of the goods and services the latter provide increases every day."

Sharing of the income tax take with only "limited controls" would "strike a balance between appropriate Federal assistance and necessary local management and control." Sibal contended.

Farewell to Judge Howard W. Smith

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES RAPER JONAS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my fellow Congressmen in saying farewell to Judge Smith. As he leaves this arena where he participated in so many legislative battles through the years, he carries with him our respect and admiration. I have considered it a high privilege to serve with such a distinguished, able, dedicated man. His integrity made the title Congressman much more honored and because of him I can hold my head a bit higher. It goes without saying that these Halls will never be the same after he departs.

And, now as we adjourn and wave goodby to him for the last time, I want to wish him a long life of fruitful and full retirement. I must say I envy him in that now he will have the time to enjoy all those activities which he has had to put aside during his busy years of service to his district and his Nation.

It is said that a politician thinks of the next election, but that a statesman thinks of the next generation. So it is with a bit of irony that we bid farewell to a statesman, Judge Smith.

Hon. D. R. "Billy" Matthews

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, nearly 50 Members of this body have risen to pay tribute to D. R. "Billy" Matthews for his innumerable contributions and achievements during the 14 years he has served so well in Congress. I wholeheartedly agree with those who spoke out so highly and so favorably in behalf of our mutual friend and colleague because he has been indeed one of his most personable and valuable Members of the House.

As a lawmaker, he has been diligent, dedicated, articulate, and effective. He rightfully earned the respect of all of his colleagues for the valuable service rendered as a member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the House Committee on Agriculture, and the House Committee on Appropriations. The entire Nation owes him a debt of gratitude for many of the constructive and highly desirable laws he sponsored and nourished to final enactment.

"Billy" Matthews, however, has been much more than an able legislator during the years he served in Congress. His dedication to the highest moral principles and to God and country have been a source of real inspiration to those of us who have had the great fortune of serving with him.

It is a distinct privilege to join with others in extending to "Billy" very best wishes for the future health and happiness of him and his family. There can be no doubt that he will pursue his new undertakings with the same zeal and dedication which have characterized his service in Congress. Knowing this, I can predict with confidence that his State and the Nation will continue to profit as a result of his endeavors.

The Honorable Leo W. O'Brien

SPEECH

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Leo O'Brien has served in the Congress since 1952. The House of Representatives has been a better place to serve because of his presence over these years. I have valued—and will always remember—my association with him. It is with a sincere sense of sorrow that I realize that he will not be with us in the next Congress.

He has served his country well. He has every reason to be proud of the record he has made in the Congress of the United States. I can only hope that I will be able to look back on my service in the Congress with the same sense of satisfaction that is so certainly true of the gentleman from New York. He is a respected and honored Member of this body and I am sure that the regret which I feel is shared by all Members of this House.

He has been an outstanding man and an outstanding legislator. His impression will remain with us.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

REPRESENTATIVES WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

Office Address: House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Speaker: John W. McCormack

Abbitt, Watkins M., *Va*	
Abernethy, Thomas G., *Miss.*	6278 29th St.
Adair, E. Ross, *Ind*	4000 Mass. Ave.
Adams, Brock, *Wash*	
Addabbo, Joseph P., *N.Y*	
Albert, Carl, *Okla*	4614 Reno Rd.
Anderson, John B., *Ill*	
Anderson, William R., *Tenn.*	3006 P St.
Andrews, George W., *Ala*	3106 Cathedral Ave.
Andrews, Glenn, *Ala*	
Andrews, Mark, *N. Dak*	
Annunzio, Frank, *Ill*	
Arends, Leslie C., *Ill*	4815 Dexter St.
Ashbrook, John M., *Ohio*	
Ashley, Thomas L., *Ohio*	
Ashmore, Robert T., *S.C*	
Aspinall, Wayne N., *Colo*	The Towers Apts., 4201 Cathedral Ave.
Ayres, William H., *Ohio*	
Bandstra, Bert, *Iowa*	
Baring, Walter S., *Nev*	
Barrett, William A., *Pa*	
Bates, William H., *Mass*	
Battin, James F., *Mont*	
Beckworth, Lindley, *Tex*	
Belcher, Page, *Okla*	
Bell, Alphonzo, *Calif*	
Bennett, Charles E., *Fla*	3421 Rusticway Lane, Falls Church, Va.
Berry, E. Y., *S. Dak*	118 Schotts Court NE.
Betts, Jackson E., *Ohio*	
Bingham, Jonathan B., *N.Y.*	
Blatnik, John A., *Minn*	
Boggs, Hale, *La*	
Boland, Edward P., *Mass*	
Bolling, Richard, *Mo*	307 Warrenton Dr., Silver Spring, Md.
Bolton, Frances P. (Mrs.), *Ohio.*	2301 Wyo. Ave.
Bow, Frank T., *Ohio*	4301 Mass. Ave.
Brademas, John, *Ind*	
Bray, William G., *Ind*	
Brock, W. E. (Bill), *Tenn*	
Brooks, Jack, *Tex*	
Broomfield, William S., *Mich.*	
Brown, Clarence J., Jr., *Ohio.*	
Brown, George E., Jr., *Calif*	
Broyhill, James T., *N.C*	
Broyhill, Joel T., *Va*	
Buchanan, John, *Ala*	
Burke, James A., *Mass*	
Burleson, Omar, *Tex*	
Burton, Laurence J., *Utah*	
Burton, Phillip, *Calif*	
Byrne, James A., *Pa*	
Byrnes, John W., *Wis*	1215 25th St. S., Arlington, Va.
Cabell, Earle, *Tex*	
Cahill, William T., *N.J*	
Callan, Clair, *Nebr*	1200 S. Courthouse Rd., Arlington, Va.
Callaway, Howard H., *Ga*	
Cameron, Ronald Brooks, *Calif.*	
Carey, Hugh L., *N.Y*	
Carter, Tim Lee, *Ky*	
Casey, Bob, *Tex*	
Cederberg, Elford A., *Mich*	
Celler, Emanuel, *N.Y*	The Mayflower
Chamberlain, Charles E., *Mich.*	
Chelf, Frank, *Ky*	
Clancy, Donald D., *Ohio*	
Clark, Frank M., *Pa*	220 C St. SE.
Clausen, Don H., *Calif*	
Clawson, Del, *Calif*	
Cleveland, James C., *N.H*	
Clevenger, Raymond F., *Mich.*	
Cohelan, Jeffery, *Calif*	1202 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Collier, Harold R., *Ill*	
Colmer, William M., *Miss*	
Conable, Barber B., Jr., *N.Y.*	
Conte, Silvio O., *Mass*	5619 Lamar Rd., Washington 16, D.C.
Conyers, John, Jr., *Mich*	
Cooley, Harold D., *N.C*	2601 Woodley Pl.
Corbett, Robert J., *Pa*	
Corman, James C., *Calif*	
Craley, N. Neiman, Jr., *Pa*	
Cramer, William C., *Fla*	6215 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Culver, John C., *Iowa*	
Cunningham, Glenn, *Nebr*	
Curtin, Willard S., *Pa*	
Curtis, Thomas B., *Mo*	
Daddario, Emilio Q., *Conn*	
Dague, Paul B., *Pa*	
Daniels, Dominick V., *N.J*	
Davis, Glenn R., *Wis*	
Davis, John W., *Ga*	
Dawson, William L., *Ill*	
de la Garza, Eligio, *Tex*	
Delaney, James J., *N.Y*	
Dent, John H., *Pa*	
Denton, Winfield K., *Ind*	
Derwinski, Edward J., *Ill*	
Devine, Samuel L., *Ohio*	
Dickinson, William L., *Ala*	
Diggs, Charles C., Jr., *Mich*	
Dingell, John D., *Mich*	
Dole, Robert, *Kans*	6136 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Donohue, Harold D., *Mass*	
Dorn, W. J. Bryan, *S.C*	2030 Laburnum St., McLean, Va.
Dow, John G., *N.Y*	
Dowdy, John, *Tex*	
Downing, Thomas N., *Va*	
Dulski, Thaddeus J., *N.Y*	1705 Longworth House Office Building
Duncan, John J., *Tenn*	
Duncan, Robert B., *Oreg*	914 Lakeview Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Dwyer, Florence P. (Mrs.), *N.J.*	
Dyal, Ken W., *Calif*	
Edmondson, Ed, *Okla*	
Edwards, Don, *Calif*	9201 Fox Meadow La., Potomac, Md.
Edwards, Edwin W., *La*	
Edwards, Jack, *Ala*	
Ellsworth, Robert F., *Kans*	
Erlenborn, John N., *Ill*	
Evans, Frank E., *Colo*	
Everett, Robert A., *Tenn*	
Evins, Joe L., *Tenn*	5044 Klingle St.
Fallon, George H., *Md*	
Farbstein, Leonard, *N.Y*	
Farnsley, Charles P., *Ky*	
Farnum, Billie S., *Mich*	
Fascell, Dante B., *Fla*	
Feighan, Michael A., *Ohio*	
Findley, Paul, *Ill*	
Fino, Paul A., *N.Y*	
Fisher, O. C., *Tex*	Calvert-Woodley
Flood, Daniel J., *Pa*	The Congressional
Flynt, John J., Jr., *Ga*	
Fogarty, John E., *R.I*	1235 New House Office Building
Foley, Thomas S., *Wash*	
Ford, Gerald R., *Mich*	514 Crown View Dr., Alexandria, Va.
Ford, William D., *Mich*	
Fountain, L. H., *N.C*	The Westchester
Fraser, Donald M., *Minn*	
Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B., *N.J.*	3014 N St.
Friedel, Samuel N., *Md*	
Fulton, James G., *Pa*	
Fulton, Richard, *Tenn*	
Fuqua, Don, *Fla*	
Gallagher, Cornelius E., *N.J.*	
Garmatz, Edward A., *Md*	
Gathings, E. C., *Ark*	
Gettys, Tom S., *S.C*	
Giaimo, Robert N., *Conn*	
Gibbons, Sam, *Fla*	
Gilbert, Jacob H., *N.Y*	
Gilligan, John J., *Ohio*	
Gonzalez, Henry B., *Tex*	200 C St. SE.
Goodell, Charles E., *N.Y*	3842 Macomb St.
Grabowski, Bernard F., *Conn.*	
Gray, Kenneth J., *Ill*	
Green, Edith (Mrs.), *Oreg*	
Green, William J., *Pa*	
Greigg, Stanley L., *Iowa*	301 G St. SW.
Grider, George W., *Tenn*	119 7th St. SE.
Griffiths, Martha W. (Mrs.), *Mich.*	
Gross, H. R., *Iowa*	
Grover, James R., Jr., *N.Y*	
Gubser, Charles S., *Calif*	
Gurney, Edward J., *Fla*	
Hagan, G. Elliott, *Ga*	
Hagen, Harlan, *Calif*	
Haley, James A., *Fla*	
Hall, Durward G., *Mo*	
Halleck, Charles A., *Ind*	4926 Upton St.
Halpern, Seymour, *N.Y*	
Hamilton, Lee H., *Ind*	
Hanley, James M., *N.Y*	
Hanna, Richard T., *Calif*	
Hansen, George, *Idaho*	
Hansen, John R., *Iowa*	800 4th St. SW., Apt. S-701
Hansen, Julia Butler (Mrs.), *Wash.*	
Hardy, Porter, Jr., *Va*	
Harsha, William H., *Ohio*	
Harvey, James, *Mich*	
Harvey, Ralph, *Ind*	
Hathaway, William D., *Maine.*	
Hawkins, Augustus F., *Calif.*	
Hays, Wayne L., *Ohio*	3424 Barger Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Hébert, F. Edward, *La*	26 Cockrell St., Alexandria, Va.
Hechler, Ken, *W. Va*	
Helstoski, Henry, *N.J*	
Henderson, David N., *N.C*	
Herlong, A. S., Jr., *Fla*	
Hicks, Floyd V., *Wash*	
Holifield, Chet, *Calif*	
Holland, Elmer J., *Pa*	
Horton, Frank J., *N.Y*	
Hosmer, Craig, *Calif*	
Howard, James J., *N.J*	
Hull, W. R., Jr., *Mo*	
Hungate, William L., *Mo*	
Huot, J. Oliva, *N.H*	
Hutchinson, Edward, *Mich*	
Ichord, Richard (Dick), *Mo.*	
Irwin, Donald J., *Conn*	
Jacobs, Andrew, Jr., *Ind*	
Jarman, John, *Okla*	
Jennings, W. Pat, *Va*	
Joelson, Charles S., *N.J*	
Johnson, Albert W., *Pa*	
Johnson, Harold T., *Calif*	
Johnson, Jed, Jr., *Okla*	
Jonas, Charles Raper, *N.C*	
Jones, Paul C., *Mo*	1111 Army-Navy Dr., Arlington, Va.
Jones, Robert E., *Ala*	
Jones, Walter B., *N.C*	
Karsten, Frank M., *Mo*	
Karth, Joseph E., *Minn*	
Kastenmeier, Robert W., *Wis.*	
Kee, James, *W. Va*	5441 16th Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
Keith, Hastings, *Mass*	4517 Wetherill Dr., Westmoreland Hills, Md.
Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), *N.Y*	
Keogh, Eugene J., *N.Y*	The Mayflower
King, Carleton J., *N.Y*	
King, Cecil R., *Calif*	
King, David S., *Utah*	
Kirwan, Michael J., *Ohio*	
Kluczynski, John C., *Ill*	
Kornegay, Horace R., *N.C*	
Krebs, Paul J., *N.J*	
Kunkel, John C., *Pa*	
Kupferman, Theodore R., *N.Y.*	
Laird, Melvin R., *Wis*	
Landrum, Phil M., *Ga*	
Langen, Odin, *Minn*	

Appendix

NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the second session of the Eighty-ninth Congress will be published not later than Monday, November 21, 1966. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision or extensions of remarks as authorized by either House, be submitted to the Government Printing Office or to the Congressional Record Clerk, Room H-112, Capitol, before that date.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, *Chairman.*

The 89th Congress: Achievement and Challenge

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, just a year ago I stood in the well of the House and commended the 1st session of the 89th Congress as the Congress of fulfillment, of accomplished hopes and realized dreams.

Today we may take pride that the 1st session was not the peak of our effort, not the pinnacle of our achievement. The 2d session has not been marked by the great breakthroughs that so distinguished the first; it could not be so because so many of the enactments of 1965 were of proposals and programs which had been under consideration for a number of years.

In 1965 their time had come.

Under the strong, dynamic leadership of President Lyndon Baines Johnson and with the cooperation of a membership more closely attuned to the will of the people than any other Congress in recent years, we loosed the long pent-up proposals to cope with many of our most nagging problems.

To meet the long recognized problem of the inability of millions of our elder citizens to afford adequate medical and hospital care, we enacted far-reaching amendments to the Social Security Act—medicare.

To meet the ever-growing problem of the lack of first-rate, quality education in our inner cities and poor rural areas, we enacted a broad-gaged program of aid to improve the opportunities for all our children, in both public and private schools, to develop the best that is in them—the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

To meet the financial problems of our colleges and the students bound for them, we enacted a program of loans and grants for scholarships and construction—the Higher Education Act.

To remove the stain on our national honor put there by the denial of suffrage to citizens because of their race and color, we enacted the most comprehensive legislation in 90 years to remove the impediments to the exercise of citizenship—the Voting Rights Act.

To coordinate the large number of Federal programs designed to halt the decline of our great cities and to make realizable the dream of the good life in an urban setting, we enacted a bill to create an 11th Cabinet post—the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

To develop, improve, and foster the bettering of man's environment so that we are not submerged in a self-created miasma of blight assaulting all our senses, we enacted measures designed to give us a start on the road to improvement—measures designed to cope with water and air pollution, with highway billboards and junkyards, and with our lag in recreational areas.

The 1st session of the 89th Congress did much more. So much more in fact that on October 7, 1965, the President was prepared to say:

> Tonight, the President of the United States is going on record as naming this session of Congress the greatest in history. . . . From your committees and both your houses have come the greatest outgrowing of creative legislation in the history of this nation. . . . This has been the fabulous 89th Congress.

The President was unable to deliver those remarks; first, because this House was busy justifying his words by staying in session past midnight to pass the highway beautification bill, and, second, because the President entered Bethesda Naval Hospital for his operation.

It might be expected, then, that a Congress which had done so much, which had earned so much praise, might "take a breather" during the second session, might rest on its laurels.

On the contrary, it has been a productive Congress, responsibly engaged in fortifying the legislation passed last year and previous years, improving and adding to enacted programs, and carrying out one of its least celebrated and least obtrusive functions—that of overseeing the administration and execution of its legislative enactments.

Only in this way can Congress contribute to its fullest extent to its responsibilities under the Constitution. Only in this way will Congress be fully apprised of the success or failure of its solutions to the Nation's problems.

For we do not consider ourselves infallible. We have not always made the right choice, not always responded to a problem in the best way.

Because we will make mistakes, however, does not deter us from acting. Unlike some of our citizens who respond to any answer with the timidity that paralyzes, who cry "wait, wait," when affirmative response is necessary, the majority in this Congress has analyzed problems, searched for solutions, developed remedies. Having prepared well, we have acted well.

And without hesitation I affirm that in the great majority of instances we have acted wisely and well; our response has been addressed to the right problem in the right manner to the right degree.

No, my friends, we have not feared to act. And that is why the 2d session of the 89th Congress has been every bit as outstanding, has been the scene of as much achievement, as the 1st session.

Because the problems we faced were newer and more complex than many of those on which we legislated in the first session, however, many people who only saw the surface suggested that we had turned into a do-nothing, or at least a do-little, Congress. They talked of wasted time, of the absence of bold new initiatives.

These are the people who view the legislative process in the same way that they watch an athletic event. Something has to be going every moment; there has to be flailing of legs and arms and the exciting confrontation of sharply opposed sides. Unfortunately, even some Members seem to feel this way.

Most of us, however, know that action and confrontation on the floor is only the culmination of weeks and months and perhaps years of study and research and investigation, of concentrated and serious consideration of proposals and alternatives, of the coming together of diverse tentative answers until a workable, sound solution is distilled from the collective wisdom of Members and staff and others.

That is partly the story of this Congress. It is a story of pragmatic men seeking pragmatic solutions within the context of a philosophy holding that government is not alien to the individual, that in our complex and confusing society national policies are often the only feasible policies. It is a philosophy that recognizes that freedom and prosperity and enlargement of individual opportunity are not solely the responsibility of government but are unlikely of attainment without it. It is a responsibility that fears the terrible power of government for the harm its exercise could do but which seeks the security from its fears not in the denial of that power but in the harnessing of that power through democratic processes and the restriction of that power by constitutional sanctions.

And that is partly the story of this Congress.

But the core of the story of this Congress is achievement. Achievement which will inevitably foster a better life for our urban and rural poor, for our farmers and farmworkers, for our laboring people, for our businessmen, for our children and our aged, and for all those countless people on this globe who look to the power and integrity and honor of the United States of America to keep burning the beacon of freedom around the world.

This session of the 89th Congress was troubled by the conflict in that tiny country halfway around the earth. Vietnam has never been far from our minds. It has colored our actions in many fields distantly related to it. Some have begrudged our money spent there, feeling that it should be spent here at home.

But the overwhelming number of Members stand behind the President of the United States. We regret that we have to be there. So many things could be done to the betterment of mankind with the money and time and energy being invested there. But the choice is not ours. As the President said at his news conference of September 21 of this year:

> We seek peace. We would like to talk this thing out instead of fight it out. But as I have said so many times: unless the aggressor is willing to give up his aggression, and sit down and talk, we have no choice except to try to defend and to protect these liberty-loving, free people. We are going to do that. How long the aggressor will maintain his aggression will depend on his decision more than ours.

One thing we do know. To appease an aggressor is to encourage him to further aggression. We give him a bigger appetite by letting him savor a little piece of territory—inhabited, never let us forget, by people who live and breathe and dream and aspire as we do—while he grows stronger and able to bite off a bigger piece.

Do we forget Munich? Do we forget how little time the West bought by our sacrifice of the peoples of Eastern Europe? How much did the world gain by sitting idly by while Ethiopia was so obscenely gobbled up? The people of China suffered for more than a decade before the Western powers joined the conflict.

Were these "little" concessions so beneficial to the world that we want to do the same thing now?

As much as we like peace, as much as we want to dwell in a world in which we are spared the burden of sending our young men to war and our riches to support them, as much as we are a people content to go our way and let others do likewise, we know that to be able to live in peace, to let our young men develop their minds and bodies in peaceful pursuits, to mind our own business, we must not let aggression run rampant across the seas.

When missiles based halfway round the globe are less than 30 minutes from this Chamber, we are not safe in withdrawal. When a supposedly civilized nation, which possesses a rudimentary atomic bomb, is so irresponsible as to loose perhaps a million young hooligans onto its citizens to root out every sign of dissent, yes, even onto humiliating and ultimately destroying those dedicated to God's work in their country, can we sit back and allow that country to conquer its neighbors by proxy?

This Congress has made clear that it knows the answer to these questions. By its actions, by its deeds, it has said to friends and foe alike—"this Congress backs our President."

It has done so by providing for a strong Defense Establishment.

Both Houses have early agreed on the figure for the fiscal 1967 defense appropriation bill, H.R. 15941, and only a disagreement over a subsidiary matter stood in the way of sending it to the President. The amount appropriated was $58,067,412,000, which may be compared with the largest single money bill ever voted, that for the fiscal 1944 defense appropriation of $59.34 billion. Only a portion of these funds will directly support our effort in Vietnam, of course, but every penny of it strengthens our country's ability to keep the peace through deterrence.

The overwhelming vote in both Houses surely demonstrated to anyone who needed it that while a few Members have lingering doubts as to certain phases of the Vietnam situation, those doubts do not and will not stand in the way of unanimity in support of our boys in the field.

As to that matter of the subsidiary disagreement, the authorization for the President to call up certain reservists, our enemies and the doubters may derive no comfort on that score either. The House of Representatives passed a bill empowering the President to call up about 197,000 members of the Ready Reserve to meet the needs of the Vietnam situation without declaring a national emergency.

The Senate added an amendment to the defense appropriation bill to empower the President to call almost 500,000 reservists.

Thus, the differences that dviided us were related to the number of reservists we would empower the President to call up and the manner in which we would do it; the difference did not relate one iota to whether we want to authorize action in this vital area. The problem having been resolved agreeably, the bill is now with the President.

Let there be no mistake as to that.

Other indications of our overwhelming support for the President in the resolute stand against Chinese and North Vietnamese aggression are not hard to find.

In March, we passed bills authorizing supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1966—$4.8 billion for military procurement and $415 million for economic assistance, $275 million of the latter intended for Vietnam.

Members could have had no doubt as to the effects of our votes and neither could the Communists. As I said during the debate on the military procurement supplemental:

> [I]n voting for this bill today, I am voting not only for this bill but am also voting again for the resolution that we adopted on August 10, 1964, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority of both branches of Congress. Thus, we will convey to the actual and potential enemy and also the rest of the world that America is united.

Later in March, we enacted a supplemental defense appropriation measure for fiscal 1966, totaling $13,135,719,000. Again, there could have been no doubt that our vote was one to strengthen the President in his quest for peace in Vietnam. In requesting the funds, he noted that $12.3 billion would go to provide for the operations of our men in Vietnam and he reiterated what he had said before:

> Until peace comes, or if it does not come . . . we will give our fighting men what they must have: every gun, every dollar, and every decision—whatever the cost or whatever the challenge.

A major nonmilitary step to help secure the peace in Asia this year was our enactment of a bill providing for U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank, which will foster economic growth and stability in that area by making and guaranteeing loans for private enterprise and public facilities in Asian countries. There will be particular attention paid to those countries along an arc of freedom that borders the Soviet Union and Communist China from the Caspian Sea to Korea.

It is too well known that communism and other totalitarian forms of governments thrive on the want and despair so prevalent in the underdeveloped areas. The Development Bank, a truly multilateral agency, will be one unit in the continuing struggle to alleviate the sufferings of the millions and to help make realizable the revolution of rising expectations.

In that effort, we have continued to support our program of military and economic assistance to the underdeveloped areas of the world. We have not permitted the occasional error in judgment, inevitable in a program of this magnitude, to deter us from perservering in our utilization of this type of assistance in striving for peace. By and large, the record is a splendid one.

This year witnessed what appears to be a growing frustration with the program by some Members. Consequently, the total appropriated was $2.94 billion, the lowest in the last 9 years and $443.4 million below what the President asked.

The reductions should not prove harmful, however, and if the Agency for International Development draws the proper conclusions for our actions and redesigns and reshapes the program so as to meet the criticisms directed to it, the overall effect may well be salutary and lead to greater congressional support.

There seems little doubt that in the years ahead, as the world economy grows more complex and more interrelated and the interdependency of the world's peoples continue to increase, we will be called upon to step up our efforts, not solely by spending money because money without well thought out programs will be self-defeating. The success of the Peace Corps, one of the memorials to President John F. Kennedy, demonstrates beyond all doubt the benefits to be derived from a teaming of American idealism and pragmatism. This Congress continued strongly to support our Peace Corps personnel in their diverse pursuits.

The food-for-peace program—Public Law 480—which the President this year proposed to revise and redesign as the food-for-freedom program, has a number of purposes—again a combination of U.S. idealism and pragmatism supported by this Congress. It is designed to foster rising incomes for American farmers, to stimulate an abundance of food at fair prices for American consumers, and to foster and encourage the development abroad of a balance between agricultural productivity and population growth. The revision of the program was designed to encourage the developing countries to improve their agricultural production and to prevent a reliance upon U.S. exports which would only postpone the day of reckoning. Because the administrations of President Kennedy and President Johnson have been so successful in formulating policies to reduce the large stores of surplus agricultural commodities maintained by the Government, the new program did away with the emphasis on surplus commodities.

In the past, hundreds of millions of people in more than 100 nations have participated in this program. Our surpluses, the result of our God-given bounty, have staved off famine and starvation.

Although this Congress modified the President's proposals on this program, in the exercise of our constitutional prerogative, we developed a sound Food for Peace Act.

With, regrettably, I must say, one exception. Undoubtedly, because of the high feeling brought on by the Vietnamese situation, this body voted to tie the hands of the President of the United States in the administration of this program by prohibiting the making of sales agreements for foreign currencies or dollar credits with any nation selling or furnishing or permitting its ships to transport any equipment, materials, or commodities to or from Cuba or North Vietnam.

In the final version of the bill, the conference committee softened this ban by granting the President authority to waive the prohibition on such aid to countries carrying on nonstragetic trade with Cuba. Thus, India or Morocco could furnish Cuba with medical supplies, raw materials for agriculture, and agricultural products and still be eligible for aid under the food-for-peace program. The ban, however, makes no exceptions for countries engaging in trade with North Vietnam.

But although the conference committee made this "11th hour" move to soften the ban on countries trading with Cuba, it remains an unwise and shortsighted policy to attempt to limit, by legislative fiat, the President's authority to conduct relations with other nations; and I could not agree more with the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN] when he commented:

> I wish to reiterate that it is foolhardy to tie the President's hands in our relationship to a country so important as India over an item of trade which has only marginal significance on the issues of whether or not we will ultimately defeat communism in Cuba. If we can trust the President to conduct our military operations in Vietnam and elsewhere we should most certainly trust him on this issue in this area of the world.

Lastly, I would call attention to congressional passage of the cold war GI bill, which authorized a permanent program of educational and other benefits for Armed Forces veterans who served after January 31, 1955. The effect of this act is, of course, domestic, but it constitutes notice that the Government of the United States stands ready and able to express its gratitude to all those young Americans who have ungrudgingly given up several years of their lives, out of their most productive years, to serve this Nation in the cause of peace. Just as in wartime—and for those youngsters who went to Vietnam and to the Dominican Republic and other hot spots, there was no cold war—these Americans have earned our fullest respect and we are indebted to them.

But, of course, they went, not for respect and gratitude, but because as Americans, as free men, they had a duty, a sense of honor that impelled them to express by their actions their boundless fortune of birth in this great land.

When I contrast their selfless action with that of the few in the newspapers and on television of whom we have seen quite a bit in the last few months—the draft card burners, the troop train blockers, the inciters of insubordination, the draft dodgers both subtle and blatant—I am compelled to wonder what enormous shortcoming, what terrible lack, there is in these few that they make a mockery of the sacrifice of so many and I more than wonder why the newspapers and television give this type such wide coverage which is an encouragement to them to defy and break the law.

It is fitting, I think, that the thrust of Public Law 89-358 is to enlarge the educational opportunities for these young Americans, to foster the fullest development of their capabilities.

This Congress has been referred to by many as the "Education Congress." While the appellation describes too narrowly the range of our achievements, it does point up our extraordinary contributions to learning. Last year, Lyndon Baines Johnson starkly emphasized to us the importance of education:

> Nothing matters more to the future of our country: not our military preparedness, for armed might is worthless if we lack the brain power to build a world of peace; not our productive economy, for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower; not our democratic system of government, for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant.

Our former Commissioner of Education, Mr. Francis Keppel, has told us that the first goal of our educational programs must be to raise the quality of education in our schools everywhere and for everyone; we cannot tolerate second-class education if we intend to remain a first-class Nation.

This Congress, the 1st and 2d sessions, and the 88th Congress made an impressive start toward achieving that goal.

The Headstart program has been an enormous success. It is designed to reach preschool children in the 3-to-5 age group who come from backgrounds which deny them an equal start with other children at the beginning of school. In order to break the cycle of poverty, the program provides these children from economically deprived neighborhoods with the educational, social, cultural, and medical attention needed to bring them up to the starting level of more advantaged children.

The results have been startling in terms of the increased IQ rates, increased learning ability, self-confidence, and classroom adjustment.

These results are, however, only the beginning. Less than 30 percent of our poor children were affected last year by Headstart. Consequently, this year the Congress substantially increased the funds under title II of the Economic Opportunity Act and authorized $352 million for Headstart. Yet, all the children who should be reached will not be; but, as in so many areas, one cannot solve every problem in one year, and we must start somewhere and proceed.

As the late President Kennedy was so fond of saying, we must remember that a journey even of a thousand miles begins with one step.

Turning from Headstart to the next stage of educational advance, we have confronted the problem of the quality of education in our poor areas, in the inner city, the ghetto, the rural school—a depressed area. Our public services, especially our schools, ought to be progressive in incidence; that is, the benefits bestowed upon the poor, the children of the poor, should be inversely related to the contribution of these people to the funds supporting these schools and other services. As Commissioner of Education, Mr. Harold Howe, has told us:

> This is not now the case. Buildings are older, teachers are less experienced and not as well trained, the turnover of staff is higher, and in many cases equipment, books and special services are less adequate in those where the child has special handicaps to overcome.

Our answer to this growing problem was the enactment last year of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

This year we revised the act in accordance with the first year's experience. That experience was well summarized by a reporter in the May 12, 1966, Washington Post:

> [T]he Act has had considerable impact in focusing the attention of school officials on the problems of the have-not schools. Instead of being the last schools to get a new piece of equipment of a flashy program, they are now the first. And the scene of the most exciting experimentation in the schools has shifted from the suburbs to the inner city.

A major beneficial effect of the act has been to begin assistance to educationally deprived children in nonpublic schools. Through such means as dual enrollment, special remedial classes, loans of textbooks and other printed materials, and the use of mobile equipment, all educationally and economically deprived children have benefited.

This session of Congress just recently acted on the 1966 amendments to the act. The House of Representatives passed a bill authorizing $5.8 billion for the next 2 years while the Senate bill authorized $6.4 billion for the same period. The conferees settled on a final figure of approximately $6 billion, and these increases will enable us to reach more pupils, to help more schools, and to enlarge educational opportunities.

With these funds, schools in poor areas will be equipped to offer better and more complete services to children in terms of books and audiovisual materials, special remedial classes, and supplementary communitywide educational centers. Additionally, communities will be helped to strengthen their educational system by grants to help plan for construction and to encourage innovation in meeting a host of handicapping problems.

We also acted this session to deal with a shocking problem that plagues so many schools serving economically disadvantaged areas—the stark problem of hungry children. The school lunch program was strengthened and continued and the special milk program through which milk at reduced prices is made available to children in schools, summer camps and other institutions was continued for 3 years.

Evidence had accumulated that innumerable children were arriving at school hungry. This, of course, was detrimental both to their health and their learning ability. Many of the children had working mothers who could not provide breakfast; others had to travel long distances to school, which reduced the opportunity for breakfast.

Therefore, this Congress authorized a 2-year pilot program to assist schools in carrying out a school breakfast program in much the same manner as the lunch program.

The importance of higher education has long been recognized by our governmental leaders. There were proposals in the Constitutional Convention to authorize seminaries for the promotion of literature, the arts, and the sciences and there was thought given to a national university in the District of Columbia. President Washington in his first annual message to Congress said:

> There is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature. . . . Whether this desirable object will be best promoted by affording aids to seminaries of learning already established, by the institution of a national university, or by any other expedients will be well worthy of a place in the deliberation of the legislature.

Congress has also considered amendments to the Higher Education Act. In 1963, we authorized a 5-year program of grants and loans for the construction of undergraduate and graduate facilities. Last year, Congress enacted the Higher Education Act of 1965 which not only provided a program of grants to assist in the strengthening of developing higher education institutions, but presented a broad-gaged challenge to all colleges, and assistance in meeting the challenge, in the areas of community service and continuing education, college libraries and library training and research, financial assistance to students, teacher programs, improvement of undergraduate instruction and academic facilities. This year the President proposed a 3-year extension of the 1963 act; and in action taken shortly before adjournment, the Congress voted a $3.97 billion authorization that extends and broadens these programs of assistance for graduate and undergraduate facilities.

Importantly, the President asked for a step-up in the program of assistance to developing institutions, those which our Education and Labor Committee described as "struggling for survival" and "isolated from the main currents of academic life." As Secretary Gardner says, this is "a program to help only the most grievously afflicted minority of a very large and important category of institutions."

Thus, we are striving to improve at every level the educational opportunities of our children and young people. When we hand the reins over to them, we want to know that we have given them every chance to prepare for the challenge ahead of them, a challenge far larger than what we now face.

But we have not stopped there. Too many adults for one reason or another have never completed their schooling. Under the Economic Opportunity Act, with administration by the Office of Education, a comprehensive program of adult basic education has been authorized. This is designed to strike particularly at the inability to read and write English that impairs their opportunities in our society.

Many more citizens, especially youngsters who may have dropped out of school have been and are being reached through the Economic Opportunity Act's Job Corps program. It provided education, vocational training, and useful work experience for men and women between the ages of 16 and 22 in residential centers throughout the country.

This session of Congress substantially strengthened the Job Corps in recognition of its services in transforming many young men and women into confident seekers of employment with the ability to perform. A leveling off of the costs of the program allowed a modest reduction in the total authorization to accompany the strengthening.

Too, Congress continued this year to support vigorously, through the appropriation process, the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

The Manpower Training and Development Act of 1962 has since its enactment developed a constantly growing support for its principles and its purposes, so much so that in both Houses last year there were only 8 votes cast against substantial amendments of it, with a total of 468 in favor. This year, Congress worked on amendments to establish new training programs, broaden eligibility for referral to existing programs and provide greater flexibility in the allocation of training allowances. This House passed an amending bill which was adopted unchanged by the Senate. These amendments will facilitate a more effective effort in dealing with the manpower problems of the Nation, problems of the disadvantaged and the hard-core unemployed and the growing problem of skill shortages in some areas and some occupations.

Having moved by degrees from the area of education to the area of labor, it gives me great pleasure to contemplate a major achievement of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, the revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act to bring its provisions into accord with present economic reality.

On February 1, 1967, the Federal minimum wage will increase from the present $1.25 to $1.40, and a year later it will go to $1.60. Coverage under the act was extended to about 8.1 million additional workers, including those on corporate farms. Thus, for the first time, those seemingly always forgotten Americans, the people who labor in our fields, harvest our crops, and are in part responsible for the benefits of our agricultural abundance, are to be reached by the Federal wage law.

Of all workers, agricultural workers have been the most neglected in terms of laws dealing with wages and hours, health and sanitation, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and collective bargaining. That is changing. As Secretary Wirtz said recently:

> There may have been sounder reasons in some earlier period for the arguments that agriculture deserves, for some unidentified reason a government-guaranteed foreign labor supply, that normal personnel policies don't apply here, that the farm produce market won't support fair wages, that farm employment must be excluded from the coverage of laws regarding employment generally. But if there once were good reasons for these attitudes, they are now covered deep with history's dust.

This Congress, and the last, have taken momentous steps to alleviate the farm labor problems and to right the historic wrongs. This minimum wage extension is only the latest example. The Migrant Health Act, first enacted in the 87th Congress, and substantially amended last year, has been instrumental in establishing and upgrading family health clinics for migratory farmworkers and their families and in generally improving health services and conditions. The Housing Act of 1965, continued this year, provided Federal assistance for construction of low-rent housing for American farmworkers. The Economic Opportunity Act has been instrumental in improving education, day care for children, housing and sanitation. The VISTA program authorized under the act has been extremely important in reaching farmworkers.

All these efforts testify to the nature of the congressional commitment to these workers of the field.

Overall, enactment of the minimum wage amendments demonstrates the congressional intent to keep current our pledges of a guarantee for fair working conditions to American working men and women. The increase in the minimum wage will bring innumerable workers above a poverty level wage and will play a major part in our continuing efforts to abolish poverty.

This session of Congress also witnessed a major effort to update our unemployment compensation program. This House passed a bill expanding coverage under the program, but in the Senate the proposal of the President to require the States to meet minimum Federal standards for the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits was adopted.

Frankly, I had high hopes that we could hammer out a bill in conference; but, regrettably, we adjourned before final action was taken. I want to emphasize, however, that we will be back in the 90th Congress with a better bill that will provide significant relief for those Americans who are plagued by the nagging problem of unemployment.

Before leaving this area, it is gratifying to me to note that this session of the 89th Congress enacted the first Minimum Wage Act of general application to cover the District of Columbia. The wage base is to be pegged first at $1.25 and is to rise to the Federal minimum over a period of time. Thus, Congress demonstrates its continuing interest in District affairs.

Members I am sure do not need to be told, after my references to it in a number of other contexts, of my pleasure in reporting on our activities on behalf of what the Washington Post, in a stimulating series, called "The Better War"—the war on poverty. Our support this session has been undiminished for the programs authorized under the act—Headstart, VISTA, the Job Corps, the large number of community action programs. Under the latter, in so many places, we are discovering and fostering latent talents in the poor themselves to plan and administer and to take an active part in a program that seeks not to do for them but to assist them in helping themselves.

We have been told for years by the skeptics among us that these programs would not work because people needed incentive, needed motivation, before their lot could be improved and that our programs would only destroy incentive and motivation.

Well, this Congress showed the skeptics, confuted those who would do nothing. We developed programs which are working to stimulate incentive and motivation. For how much motivation can a slum dweller have when he knows that no matter how hard he tries, he will stay in the slum? How much incentive can a man have whose fingers get stepped on every time he puts them on the first rung of opportunity?

This Congress has had the foresight to begin to change all that. We have initiated programs to show the poor that they can achieve, and then offer a helping hand not a crutch. We show that striving can lead somewhere, that effort can and will pay. Hope is the stimulant and that is what we have provided.

The "better war" has also provided us with another example of American idealism, especially by our youth. To those who complain about the general decadence, the drugs, the promiscuity, the cynicism, and the apathy, I point to the response to the VISTA program under which volunteers have gone into the urban slums, the poor rural areas, the Indian reservations, and elsewhere to serve. Like the Peace Corps, VISTA demonstrates that we are a dynamic people, a giving people, a good people. Let those who bemoan the new generation do so; while they moan, the new generation is at work.

The record of this and the last Congress has been good in the field of civil rights, human rights. Our legislative output to protect the right of suffrage, to insure nondiscrimination in the expenditure of the public dollar, the guarantee of equal service in public accommodations, and the drive to eradicate employment bias stand as monuments to congressional concern. I was profoundly disturbed by the failure of this Congress to complete action on the House-passed Civil Rights Act of 1966. That act would have removed artificial barriers to the right of every man to the opportunity for decent housing in a decent setting. This defeat by a minority of the other body also means that we will not be able to provide for nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection, nor afford Federal protection to those Americans whose sense of duty impels them to assist fellow Americans to obtain their rights in some parts of this country, often at substantial risk to their lives. But the fight for progress will go on.

The areas of civil rights, education, and poverty, are closely alined with the challenge of the urban setting, the problem of arresting urban blight and the rotting away of the inner core of our cities.

We know now that piecemeal efforts may slow the decay down, but not halt it. We know now that uncoordinated programs will not get at the myriad of problems brought on by our urbanization—problems of housing, of transportation, of water and air pollution, of crime.

Last year, we began to coordinate. We enacted a bill creating the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This year, we passed a bill creating a Department of Transportation, bringing under one Cabinet officer practically all the varied agencies and boards in the executive charged with transportation policy, including the Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, the Bureau of Public Roads with its Federal-aid highway programs, the Federal Aviation Agency, the Coast Guard, the safety functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the safety functions and car service functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a host of other, less well known instrumentalities of Federal policy.

The Federal Government supports or regulates almost every means of transportation. Last year alone, more than $5 billion in Federal funds were invested in transportation—highway construction, river and harbor development, airway operation and airport construction, maritime subsidies.

Now, coordination will be exercised. Conflicting policies will be resolved. A balanced transportation system can be the result. The problems can now be attacked—the crowded freeways and clogged downtown streets, the disappearance of passenger service on trains when there is hope for highspeed rail transportation between our large cities, the overcrowded skies, the state of our merchant marine. Now there is hope.

The Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 provided, for the first time, for Federal grants to State and local bodies to help in purchasing facilities necessary for urban mass transportation. This year, Congress extended the act for 3 years and authorized appropriations of $150 million in each of the fiscal 1968 and 1969. We also expanded the act by authorizing more basic research and planning in the field, and we also authorized the Secretary of HUD to prepare a research and demonstration program of improved mass transportation systems.

Millions of Americans who daily fume in enromous traffic jams will look to us in relief and gratitude.

They will look to us for another reason alone. This year, Congress made a concerted attack on the problem of automobile safety. We directed the Secretary of Commerce to establish Federal motor vehicle standards, which will be effective for 1968 models. There will also be Federal standards for tires.

Far too many people are killed and maimed in this country each year by the automobile. By this act, Congress has made clear that it expects effective action.

The success of the bill also points up something else. It demonstrates how untrue is the contention of the uninformed that our country has grown so big, our Government so remote, that the ordinary citizens can no longer be heard. Although the auto safety bill had its genesis in hearings in this House as long ago as 1956, it was the crusading spirit of one individual who believed he could do something that encouraged the passage of a strong bill. I refer, of course, to Mr. Ralph Nader.

This has been a bad year for cynics.

As a companion bill to the auto safety measure, we established a 3-year program to assist the States in reducing traffic accidents and to provide for Federal highway safety research.

In combination, these two acts should lead to a significant decline in auto deaths and injuries.

A major Presidential request this year was for the "demonstrations city" bill, to authorize a concentrated and coordinated attack on urban blight. Again, the Congress responded to the President's request by passing the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. This bill incorporates most of the proposed 1966 amendments to the Housing and Urban Development Act. It permits financing of "new towns" outside metropolitan limits, and it launches a concerted attack on a multitude of urban problems by demonstrating how renovations, welfare, transportation planning, and other activities can revitalize our cities.

This piece of legislation is long overdue, but, with an initial authorization of $1.2 billion, we can begin to pump a new life and a new spirit into our cities and make them a more pleasant and rewarding place to live.

In a closely related area, Congress, after much controversy, has accepted a rent subsidies program which I believe is a major innovation, and which I hope will have a great impact on helping poorer Americans find decent housing without the necessity of packing large numbers of units of public housing into small areas.

The quality of American life has often been impaired by progress in economic and related areas. Thus it is that our burgeoning industry has contaminated our air and water, and not only in the city. The suburbanite who has sacrificed the close-in living of the city for fresh air finds that he has not escaped, that freeways and streets bring him air pollutants—automobile exhausts—and factory fumes spread farther and farther into the countryside. Rural areas no longer find their streams flowing cleanly. Industrialization has overtaken them.

With the growing water shortage in several sections of the country and the ever-growing demand for more water, it is critical that we conserve and make pure our rivers and streams. The interests of people, the demands of industry, of recreation, and of wildlife make clear that to do too little would be criminal.

This Congress passed bills to increase substantially Federal water pollution control programs. We have provided for grants to build waste treatment plants, for a clean rivers restoration program through pollution control and abatement basin plans, and for research and demonstration grants to both public agencies and industries.

Air pollution, too, has been the subject of legislation by this Congress. We have extended the Clean Air Act and increased the authority of the Federal Government to make grants to air pollution control agencies and we have made more funds available for this purpose. Coupled with our bill of last year authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish standards for automobile exhausts, I think we have made a good beginning to rid ourselves of this menace.

Incidentally, it should be noted that, when the House passed the Investment Credit Act, suspending the investment credit allowance, we exempted from that suspension spending on air and water pollution devices.

In addition to traffic jams, dirty air and water, and other detriments, our increasingly urban society with its complex economies has led to a growing problem to which every housewife could eloquently address herself, I am sure. This involves the so-called packaging revolution. Packaged and processed foods, quick frozen and prepared foods, numberless things in packages, and the concomitant advertising have brought us mixed blessings. On the one hand, they are a source of great convenience and saving; on the other hand, trying to sort out which is the best buy and trying not to get burned by packaged frauds is a continual frustration.

To give the housewife a hand, the Congress passed truth-in-packaging legislation, and while it may not go as far as some wish, it does authorize the establishment of Federal standards to prevent unfair or deceptive packaging and labeling practices. It should prove beneficial in helping our womenfolk in the family shopping.

I have heard with some amusement the claims by industry representatives that we did not need to pass this legislation because, after all, women are shrewd and crafty shoppers who could not be taken in. Without in any manner doubting that the average woman shopper is indeed the model of the good shopper, it remains a source of puzzlement to me why industry is willing to spend millions of dollars each year in order to fool the ladies if they really believe it cannot be done.

In the area of crime, President Johnson has established a national commission, and we in Congress eagerly await its report to assist us in formulating national policies.

Because the omnibus farm bill enacted last year was a 4-year program, this session of Congress has had no occasion to consider major farm legislation. Rising farm income has demonstrated the essential soundness of last year's legislation.

As Vice President HUMPHREY told an audience of agricultural editors a few weeks ago:

> Our American farmers will enjoy one of their most prosperous years in 1966. . . . Net income per farm and personal income per capita of farm people will be the highest on record this year. Farm prices are up. Net farm income is up. Agricultural exports are up, and farm surpluses are down.

And if the skeptics of the other party prefer not to rely on this authority, let me cite them to a source more congenial to this philosophy. In the September 17 issue of Business Week, it is noted that American agriculture has "suddenly" found "that it's in clover." The magazine reports that total net form income this year is estimated at $15.7 billion, up more than 33 percent since 1960, that wheat is selling at $1.70 a bushel, 35 cents above a year ago, while corn is at $1.34 a bushel, up from $1.18 last summer.

All this just did not happen.

It resulted from sound legislative enactments and sound administration. Both will continue.

This year represented a period in which Congress waited to see what changes we should make in last year's programs.

We did, however, establish a new program of cotton research, development, and promotion that will permit cotton to compete with synthetic fibers in the market. And we enacted a program to permit farmers to plant alternate crops on lands on which natural disasters had prevented the planting of cotton, wheat, of feed grains, and still remain eligible for Federal support payments.

The food-for-peace program will prove even more beneficial to American farmers in the future in its stimulus of new foreign markets.

This Congress has made other advances, initiated other legislative activities, plowed new ground.

We granted pay raises to Federal employees.

We enacted a comprehensive freedom of information bill so that citizens may have access to Government information that concerns them.

We amended the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act of 1960 to protect the health and safety of our children.

We passed an act to protect our pets from thievery which had been increasing as unscrupulous dealers met the growing demands of medical research, and to establish humane standards in the care of research animals.

We provided for increased assistance for library services and construction, both in rural and urban areas.

We enacted the Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act to extend protection to workers in small mines.

We authorized a study of the scenic and economic effects of overhead electric power transmission towers and lines with a view toward their eventual burial underground.

We directed the development, encouragement, and maintenance of a comprehensive national program in marine science.

And we passed the Bail Reform Act of 1966, permitting the release of an accused person from jail without bail pending trial under certain conditions. We approved the Metropolitan Washington transit compact which will make possible sound comprehensive planning and development of the area's transportation potential. With our strong backing of the subway system, there is hope that Washington's traffic problems may be ameliorated.

And, in the last days of the fabulous 89th, the Congress again demonstrated its willingness to try something new—to experiment with a new concept—a new idea. For the first time, we passed legislation that will provide for the financing of presidential campaigns from voluntary tax revenues. This revolutionary plan permits the individual taxpayer to divert $1 of his annual tax payment toward the financing of the next presidential election.

It is a totally new proposal, and it is a useful one. The average man and woman in this country is too often cut off from the electoral process. We must begin to encourage the small contributor to take an active interest in the party of his choice. For too long our political parties have relied on large contributions by the "fat cats." This bill will help to change that trend, and let me say—I welcome it.

Lastly, this Congress met our responsibilities in the area of Government finance. Early in the year we enacted a measure to make withholding taxes progressive, which accomplished the dual purposes of adding to the Government's revenues then and of avoiding the burden on most taxpayers of paying one lump sum at the end of the year. And we deferred the reduction of some excise taxes.

And just recently we passed a bill temporarily suspending the investment credit and depreciation schedules so as to dampen down possible inflationary pressures.

I defy anyone to point to another Congress of comparable achievement, of more responsible attention to both the large and the small problems of our times. I could cite other measures passed, our solid record of accomplishment in appropriations to support our programs for instance. But enough has been said to point up the range and depth of our work.

Only the first Congress of President Franklin D. Roosevelt approaches this record of achievement, and there the driving force was economic crisis—severe, racking crisis. This Congress proceeded differently. It studied the problems and formulated solutions. And it wrote these solutions into statutory language. The driving force was intelligent concern.

Indeed, this has been a conservative Congress in the highest sense of that word. By our efforts, by our laws, we have sought to conserve and make secure the miracle that is America by adapting our institutions to new challenges. We have sought to keep the American dream bright and clear by eradicating from our political and economic system the barriers that result from poverty, racial discrimination, lack of education, and the like.

We have sought to conserve the best of our Nation and of our system, by opening that system to all Americans, by opening new avenues to progress for all our citizens.

With this record of achievement, many might be tempted to sit back and be smug. Already, some voices are suggesting that too much has been attempted, that we are done with our legislative effort.

But each time I hear these siren words, these soothing syllables, these invitations to apathy, I recall the words of the great historian Macaulay, published in that troubled year of 1848. He wrote:

> It is in some sense unreasonable and ungrateful in us to be constantly discontented with a situation that is constantly improving. But, in truth, there is constant improvement precisely because there is constant discontent. If we were perfectly satisfied with the persent, we would cease to continue, to labor, and to save with a view to the future.

There is constant improvement precisely because there is constant discontent. Exactly. So that while I am proud and while you are proud of how much we have accomplished, never let us forget that there is so much more to be undertaken. One Congress cannot do it all. There is not enough time. Much depends upon continued revising of first and second and later efforts. Only session after session of Congress—a discontented Congress, discontented because we have done so much and there is so much more to do—only such a Congress is capable in this 6th decade of the 20th century of giving America dynamic, successful government.

Therefore, let us not look back in self-satisfaction; let us not look ahead with despair. There is challenge in all we have done, challenge in what there is to do.

What are some of the things still to be done? Many are obvious.

We must remove the artificial barriers that prevent Negroes and other minorities from seeking and obtaining the best housing they can afford. We must rid our jury system of the evil of racial discrimination. We must protect civil rights workers from locally permitted violence.

We have done much for the District of Columbia. But home rule still eludes us. We must act and act soon to give the citizens of our Nation's Capital local suffrage. And we must also seriously consider providing them with voting representation in Congress.

We must revise the level of social security benefits payable to our people. In Baltimore, the President showed us his thinking—a proposed increase of at least 10 percent with proportionately larger increases for those receiving the smaller payment; and a guarantee that every worker who has participated in the social security program for 25 years would receive a minimum monthly benefit of $100. In addition, the President also suggested liberalizing the annual income ceiling affecting social security beneficiaries. The current annual maximum is $1,500.

Now, with all the fervor of new religious converts, a number of our colleagues wanted to take immediate action. Perhaps we should have—but then again perhaps we should take more time.

But, whatever, we will move on in this field. We will expand coverage and benefits. We will improve the system.

A number of promising programs still in infancy are in danger and must be given sustenance. I think particularly of the Teachers Corps; I think of rent supplements.

Our start in preserving the natural beauty of this God-blessed country must be continued and intensified. We must preserve our vanishing wildlife and resuscitate our land, expand outdoor recreation and make clean our waters, transform our cities and suburbs into good places in which to live.

We must strive constantly on many fronts to help States, localities, and private institutions improve the health care of the American people and to alleviate the serious shortage of health services personnel.

We must proceed to make our laws concerning our working people more equitable, in particular, removing the barriers that prevent and hamper free collective bargaining between employees and employer.

We must exert ourselves to bring into the 20th century our laws concerning our farmworkers and eradicate the decades of neglect.

As a growing and dynamic Congress, we recognize that from time to time, improvements can be made in our procedures. We are not a static Congress. Therefore, next year I look forward to considering the recommendations of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. It may be that some of these proposals we can all agree upon and adopt; on other proposals, there may well be much debate. But whatever the eventuality, the fact that we established the committee and will consider its report conclusively demonstrates the congressional determination to meet fully our responsibilities.

There are many more challenges. Future Congresses, if they care as much as this Congress, if they work as hard as this Congress, will meet them all. Much depends upon the upcoming elections.

I urge all who recognize the achievements of this Congress, who see the vital concern with which we have met our responsibilities, who know what surely will be the result of a Congress less attuned to the urgencies of this Nation's challenges, I urge each and every one to go forth across this land, and tell our story. Tell it in the city and the hamlet, tell it in the suburb and on the farm. Tell it and describe the challenge. Call on the people. Let them see the challenge.

And they will respond. They will continue the mandate of 1964. In this I am confident because I agree with Abraham Lincoln who said in his first inaugural:

> Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?

Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1967, and for Other Purposes

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include tables and other extraneous matter.)

THE APPROPRIATIONS BILLS, 89TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering the 15th and last appropriation bill of this session of the Congress. It is therefore timely to take stock of the appropriation record of this session of Congress.

The Congress, of course, has again deliberated at length this year. Many of us have been impatient with the length of the session. However, there is a very strong likelihood that had we rushed forward with our business and adjourned much earlier, our authorizations and our appropriations might have been much larger. So by taking our time and proceeding with all deliberate speed we may very probably have brought about a reduced program and lower appropriations than otherwise.

As you will remember, along in late spring, and subsequently, the President spoke out against the actions of the Congress in some respects in increasing his authorization requests above the President's budget, and against certain actions taken on appropriations above the President's budget. This set in motion in this body and in the other body, and in the executive branch a stronger determination to try to hold spending in line as nearly as possible under the circumstances.

It looked for a time as if we might possibly be far above the budget in appropriations for secondary and elementary education, and in the poverty program, and in some other programs, but we are not.

For the information of Members and others, let me give a brief résumé of the appropriation totals of the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, in this session, the House considered budget requests for appropriations of $130,791,000,000 and cut them by $260,000,000, net.

The Senate, in this session, considered budget requests for appropriations of $131,165,000,000 and cut them by $508,000,000.

Including the supplemental today, Congress, in the 15 appropriation bills of the session, has enacted appropriations of $130,282,000,000, which is, in total, $883,000,000 below the President's budget requests for appropriations. We are within the budget; we are below the budget—in total—on the appropriation requests considered in the appropriation bills this session—$883,000,000 below.

Very broadly, that breaks down this way:

3 defense bills (includes the defense supplemental last spring; the regular defense bill, 1967; and the military construction bill, 1967)	+$268,000,000
12 nondefense bills	−1,151,000,000
Net reductions in appropriation requests, 15 bills	−883,000,000

Adding permanent appropriations, such as interest on the public debt, of roughly $13,800,000,000 and you must do that to get a full picture—appropriations this session will approximate $144,100,000,000. That is some $24,800,000,000 above last session, mostly for defense but not entirely so.

Last session was about $13,200,000,000 above the year before.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to make two special points about these figures:

First, the basis of these figures—and this is important, because there is much confusion—understandably—about what Congress has done to the President's budget:

These figures are on the old, traditional, generally well-understood "appropriation" basis of counting. Thus they are a bit at variance with the "new obligational authority" basis used in the President's budget, and in fact used by the President himself. Not at variance much; not at variance often, but occasionally at variance. The confusion comes especially when we try to state the change Congress has made in the President's budget requests. The "appropriation" basis of counting may be superior, but there are some who think otherwise.

I do not have a final figure on the "new obligational authority" basis, but it now looks like a certainty that even on the "new obligational authority" basis of counting, Congress, in these 15 appropriation bills of the session will, in the aggregate, be slightly below—I repeat, slightly below—the President's new obligational authority requests. Not much below; not $883,000,000 below as we show on the appropriations basis, but below nevertheless.

In the circumstances of the times; in the light of the ebullient fiscal tendencies of the people generally, I regard that as a reasonably good record.

The second point I want to emphasize is that this is not the whole budget story. Some parts of the budget are initially processed, not through the appropriation bills, but through various legislative bills. And it is especially in some of those, Mr. Speaker, that Congress has gone above the President's "new obligational authority" requests.

Of course, we also went above the President's budget in some respects in certain appropriation bills, but in total, as I have said, the appropriation bills are below the President's total requests considered in those bills.

Some instances of where the President's budget was exceeded in legislative bills are as follows:

Bill	*Above the President's NOA budget requests (round figures)*
New GI bill of rights	+$246,000,000
Civilian pay raise	+294,000,000
Military pay raise	+180,000,000
Housing mortgage credit (backdoor features)	+610,000,000
Federal Aid Highway Act (charges to general fund rather than trust fund as President had budgeted)	+226,000,000
Highway safety (somewhat similar situation as on highway aid)	+117,000,000
Military medical benefits	+73,000,000
Veteran's Pension Act	+101,000,000

There would probably be a few others, but these are the main ones. And a distinguishing feature of most of them is that they mandate expenditures. There is little or no budgetary or appropriation discretion as there is, for example, in aid to elementary education, or higher education, where the authorization bills are above the President's authorization requests but where we have the discretion not to appropriate to the full amount—and where, in fact, we have not appropriated above the President's budget NOA request.

Then, too, Mr. Speaker, the President's budget figures assumed enactment of some additional revenues and transportation user charges that Congress has not adopted. And some other technical bills dealing with revolving funds and how they get reflected in the budget figures have not been enacted. These things probably aggregate several hundred millions of dollars.

The complete facts will be cast up in the final appraisal of congressional action on the total of the President's budgetary recommendations.

HOUSE ACTION ON THE BILLS

Mr. Speaker, it might be helpful to submit more details to House action on the appropriation bills.

In summary, the House, in all 15 bills of the session—both supplementals for fiscal 1966 as well as bills for the current fiscal year 1967—considered budget requests for appropriations aggregating $130,791,000,000—a sum about $25 billion more than the House was asked to consider last session. I am using round numbers. This total divides as follows: $15,949,000,000 for fiscal year 1966, and $114,842,000,000 in bills dealing wholly or primarily with fiscal year 1967.

The House approved $130,531,000,000—a net reduction of $260,000,000.

Twelve bills showed net reductions from the budget requests for appropriations.

One bill was adopted at the budget amount.

Two bills showed net increases above the budget request for appropriations.

In the Defense bill, the House was $952,000,000 above the budget, the principal item being $569,000,000 for pay of some 108,000 military personnel on duty at July 1, 1966, that was not provided for in the budget request.

The Labor-HEW bill was passed $490,000,000, net, above the budget request for appropriations. I regret that it was not possible to hold the line on that bill, but, of course, I also recognize that it is sometimes necessary to exceed individual budget requests. Significant in the increase over the budget on that bill was $232,000,000 to pay 100-percent entitlements to federally impacted school districts. The budget requested less than half the amount necessary to pay the full cost of this popular program. An increase of $157,000,000 was also provided for defense education direct loans to students. This was added only after we were told that the Committee on Education and Labor did not plan to report the administration bill that would have converted this program from a direct loan basis to a guaranteed loan basis. The risks of the Government would be similar under both methods but, under the direct method, the initial appropriation for loans shows as a budget increase.

Three of the fifteen appropriation bills of the session related to defense—that is, the defense supplemental last spring, the regular defense bill for 1967 and the military construction bill for 1967. Twelve are classed as nondefense bills.

In the three defense bills, the House made net additions of $857,000,000 to the budget requests for appropriations. Thus, excluding these, the House reductions, overall, from the budget requests for appropriations in the 12 nondefense bills of the session aggregate $1,117,000,000

Although some would have preferred greater cuts on the nondefense side of the budget, myself included, this is a fairly good record in the circumstances.

Changes were made on the House floor in 5 of the 15 bills—3 were increased and 2 were reduced. There was a net floor reduction of $69,776,200.

There were record votes in the House on final passage of every appropriation bill this session with the single exception of this closing supplemental. Only 2 bills had more than 100 votes registered against them. One hundred and thirty-one negative votes were cast against the foreign aid bill. One hundred and twenty-two Members voted against the second supplemental for 1966 earlier this year; it contained the controversial rent supplement proposition.

SENATE ACTION ON THE BILLS

In virtually every session of Congress, the President sends some additional budget requests to the Senate after the House has acted on the bills. This year was no exception.

The Senate considered budget requests for appropriations of $131,165,000,000, which was some $373,000,000 more than the House considered. As passed by the other body, the bills totaled $130,657,000,000, a reduction of $508,000,000 from budget requests for appropriations. The Senate bills aggregate $126,000,000 more than the House bills but it must be remembered that the Senate considered more in budget requests for appropriations.

On the 15 bills of the session, the Senate figure was over the House in 8 instances; under on 6; 1 bill was unchanged from the House amount.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Total appropriations for the session tentatively aggregate $144,082,000,000 including the permanent appropriations. The great bulk of the permanent appropriation total is for interest on the public debt, which is subject to some revision, probably upward, but using the $13,800,000,000 estimate for 1967 in the January budget, the tentative total of $144,082,000,000 breaks down as follows:

1. For fiscal 1966	$15,924,000,000
2. For fiscal 1967 (including $13,800,000,000, tentatively, for permanent appropriations)	127,283,000,000
3. For fiscal 1968 (advance funding for urban renewal and mass transportation)	875,000,000
Total for session	144,082,000,000

Total appropriations of all kinds—those in annual bills, supplemental bills, and the permanent appropriations, all of which constitute a license to draw on the Treasury—have exceeded $100 billion in each of the last five sessions, as follows:

87th, 2d (1962)	$102,661,000,000
88th, 1st (1963)	103,798,000,000
88th, 2d (1964)	106,070,000,000
89th, 1st (1965)	119,310,000,000
89th, 2d (1966)	144,082,000,000

Mr. Speaker, I include two tabulations. If Members wish more details, we will be glad to assist in any way we can.

Summary of totals of appropriation amounts in the appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess.

[Does not include any back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations [1] under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

	Bills for fiscal 1966	Bills for fiscal 1967	Bills for the session
A. House actions:			
1. Budget requests	$15,949,000,000	$114,842,000,000	$130,791,000,000
2. Amounts in 15 bills passed by House	15,701,000,000	114,830,000,000	130,531,000,000
3. Change from corresponding budget requests	−248,000,000	−12,000,000	−260,000,000
B. Senate actions:			
1. Budget requests	16,157,000,000	115,008,000,000	131,165,000,000
2. Amounts in 15 bills passed by Senate	15,937,000,000	114,720,000,000	130,657,000,000
3. Change from corresponding budget requests	−220,000,000	−288,000,000	−508,000,000
4. Compared with House amounts in these 15 bills	+236,000,000	−110,000,000	+126,000,000
C. Final actions:			
1. Budget requests	16,157,000,000	115,008,000,000	131,165,000,000
2. Amounts approved in 15 bills	15,924,000,000	[2] 114,358,000,000	[2] 130,282,000,000
3. Comparisons—			
(a) With corresponding budget requests	−233,000,000	−650,000,000	−883,000,00
(b) With bills of the 1st sess., 89th			+23,244,000,000

[1] Permanent appropriations were tentatively estimated in January budget at about $13,800,000,000 for fiscal year 1967.

[2] Includes $875,000,000 for fiscal 1968 (grant for mass transportation and urban renewal).

NOTE.—All figures are rounded amounts.

Summary of action on budget estimates in appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess.

[Does not include any back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations [1] under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

	Budget estimates to House	Passed House	Budget estimates to Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted	Increase (+) or decrease (−), compared to budget
BILLS FOR FISCAL 1967						
Interior	$1,329,960,500	$1,295,169,500	$1,340,260,500	$1,329,755,000	$1,321,615,800	−$18,644,700
Loan authorization	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	(26,000,000)	
Treasury-Post Office	7,246,720,000	7,210,177,135	7,246,720,000	7,210,049,135	7,196,429,135	−50,290,865
Agriculture	7,022,638,000	6,876,027,000	7,022,938,000	7,064,343,300	6,994,590,150	−28,347,850
Loan authorization	(702,100,000)	(852,000,000)	(702,100,000)	(932,000,000)	(932,000,000)	(+229,900,000)
Labor-HEW	10,083,184,500	10,573,272,500	10,083,184,500	10,473,309,500	10,463,244,500	+380,060,000
Independent offices	14,319,611,291	14,017,299,000	14,329,863,291	14,118,607,000	14,065,851,000	−264,012,291
Legislative	173,793,578	172,146,333	214,749,763	214,418,213	214,463,913	−285,850
Defense	57,664,353,000	58,616,445,000	57,664,353,000	58,189,872,000	58,067,472,000	+403,119,000
District of Columbia:						
Federal funds	53,394,000	52,394,000	53,394,000	53,394,000	53,394,000	
Loan authorization	(26,225,000)	(23,000,000)	(38,225,000)	(37,527,500)	(37,527,500)	(−697,500)
Military construction	1,114,947,000	1,019,340,000	1,114,947,000	986,518,000	979,570,000	−135,377,000
Foreign assistance	3,945,095,000	3,604,048,800	3,945,095,000	3,493,473,500	3,493,473,500	−451,621,500
Public works	4,167,073,000	4,110,932,000	4,167,073,000	4,130,244,000	4,134,511,000	−32,562,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of action on budget estimates in appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 2d sess.—Continued

[Does not include any back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations [1] under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

	Budget estimates to House	Passed House	Budget estimates to Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted	Increase (+) or decrease (−), compared to budget
BILLS FOR FISCAL 1967—continued						
State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary	$2,598,638,500	$2,364,008,600	$2,634,405,000	$2,350,941,600	$2,347,826,600	−$286,578,400
Supplemental	5,122,760,629	4,919,076,929	5,191,413,629	5,096,338,579	5,025,264,579	−166,149,050
Subtotal, 1967 bills	114,842,168,998	114,830,336,797	115,008,396,683	114,720,263,827	[2] 114,357,706,177	−650,690,506
SUPPLEMENTALS FOR FISCAL 1967						
Defense supplemental (Vietnam)	13,135,719,000	13,135,719,000	13,135,719,000	13,135,719,000	13,135,719,000	
2d supplemental	2,813,552,168	2,564,872,568	3,020,810,903	2,801,226,003	2,788,143,303	−232,667,600
Subtotal, 1966 bills	15,949,271,168	15,700,591,568	16,156,529,903	15,936,945,003	15,923,862,303	−232,667,600
CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR THE SESSION						
House	130,791,440,166	130,530,928,365				−260,511,801
Senate			131,164,926,586	130,657,208,830		−507,717,756
Enacted			131,164,926,586		[2] 130,281,568,480	−883,358,106

[1] Permanent appropriations were tenatively estimated in January budget at about $13,800,000,000 for fiscal year 1967.

[2] Includes $875,000,000 for fiscal 1968 (grants for mass transportation and urban renewal).

PENDING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION CONFERENCE REPORT

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make specific reference to the bill before us today.

We considered a number of budget estimates in the House version of the bill, but we stopped taking requests from the President as a cutoff date in order to be able to report the bill to the House a few days ago.

Then certain budget estimates went to the other body.

The figures with respect to this bill are as follows:

The conference report totals $5,025,264,579.

This is $166,149,050 below the President's requests.

It is $106,187,650 above the House figure, but bear in mind that many of the budget requests not considered by the House were first considered by the other body.

This conference bill is $71,074,000 below the Senate version of the bill.

Now, where are these approximately $5 billion allocated? The major amounts go to the antipoverty program, the education programs, both secondary and elementary and higher, to urban renewal, and the new veterans' bill of rights.

I shall not try to belabor the actions of the committee of the conference, but you might want to know some of the things we did, and since you do not have a printed copy of the conference report, I will give you information that can be supplied very quickly.

Copies of the bill considered in conference are at the committee table here for anyone who would like to check further.

For the special milk program, we eliminated the $4 million added by the other body.

We allowed $2,750,000 for the special school lunch and pilot school breakfast program.

We provided $11,320,000 to begin construction of the building for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We allowed $70,000,000 for urban mass transportation grants.

For the demonstration cities program, which is very controversial and against which many of us voted, there was a request sent to the other body for $12 million for planning and for $12,180,000 for grants to assist planned metropolitan development which they approved in full. We struck out all of the grants for the planned metropolitan development, and we struck a million dollars from the planning money for the demonstration cities program, leaving $11,000,000 for the purpose.

In other words, the other body added $24,180,000 in total for demonstration cities, and we reduced that figure to $11,000,000.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I should like to point out at this point while I did not agree with the action of a majority of the conference committee concerning amendments in disagreement numbered 9 and 10 which relate to the demonstration cities program, I did without reservation, sign the conference report. I had to do this or we would not, under the rules, be here at this moment with this conference report which was not signed by the three minority members of the House conference committee. The distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] had previously signed it with reservations. Since five nonreservation signatures are required under the rules I had no alternative but to sign without reservations in order to bring back the conference report to the House.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I made note in the conference report that I held reservations on the appropriations carried in this report. I do not approve funds in this bill for programs where I opposed the authorization legislation—which means practically all of the bill. We did what we could to get amounts scaled down in the conference and had some success.

I support the House provision prohibiting aid to Communist countries and shall so vote. I shall vote against any motion to recede from the House position.

Mr. MAHON. On community health medical research the other body cut the budget in half and allowed $6 million. We cut it by $2 million more.

For Freedmen's Hospital, the Senate added and we agreed to $1 million as requested.

For international educational activities, we struck out the $500,000 added in the other body.

For the Office of Economic Opportunity the House had cut the amount requested by $187,500,000. The other body restored $100,000,000 of that amount. We split the difference with the other body, allowing $1,612,500,000.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BELL. I noted what the gentleman said in relation to the matter pertaining to elementary and secondary education that there was a change made. As you know, there was a change made when the adult basic education program was transferred out of the Poverty Act into the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. In H.R. 18381 you provided for funding $30 million for the adult basic education program. Is there provision for funding in this bill?

Mr. MAHON. We provided that this $30 million had to be taken out of the total of $1,342,410,000 provided for elementary and secondary education.

Mr. BELL. In other words, you did not provide any funds specifically for adult basic education that was moved into the elementary and secondary education program. Did you leave funds in the Poverty Act for the adult basic education program?

Mr. MAHON. No, we left no money in the poverty program. We transferred that responsibility to the Office of Education.

Mr. BELL. I am kind of curious. I

do not want to dispute the gentleman, because you obviously know of what you speak. But it was my understanding that you left the money, approximately $30 million, in the Poverty Act even though you did not actually provide in language that that money would be available for the Poverty Act. Yet you did not transfer any money into the elementary and secondary education program for adult basic education?

Mr. MAHON. We did not.

Mr. BELL. But you placed language in it that said you would.

Mr. MAHON. The language provides that this must be funded from the elementary and secondary education funds provided in the bill—within the total of $1,342,410,000.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GIBBONS. As I understand the action of the conferees on the poverty program, the basic authorization as passed in H.R. 15111 was for $1,750,000,000. The recommendation of the conferees at this time is for $1,612,500,000. My question is this: This leaves the poverty program with considerably less money than is authorized to begin with. Most of the money in the poverty program and the basic authorization act was earmarked. It was our intention in passing the basic authorization act and earmarking these specific figures that these would be the amounts that would be funded first, and that these were the programs that had the highest priority.

I just want to repeat that now so we would get it basically in the fundamental history of this legislation that it was the intention of H.R. 15111 to fund, first of all, those programs we had earmarked, and these fundings were the ones we wanted the money spent on first. I wonder if the gentleman would like to comment on that.

Mr. MAHON. I do not know that I could add anything in regard to that suggestion by the gentleman.

Mr. GIBBONS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. It is true that the poverty program got a windfall, so to speak, as a result of our action, but the poverty program had already been cut in the House by $187 million plus, and the education program had not been reduced.

With respect to HemisFair and Interama, which have been discussed at considerable length during the session, the amounts inserted by the other body were reduced by 10 percent in the conference.

The most controversial thing in the bill occurs on page 21, in which the Senate struck out the language of the House with respect to the Export-Import Bank and reinserted that language plus a proviso.

That will come up under a separate motion to recede and concur in amendment No. 43, so I will withhold discussion on that issue until we reach that particular item.

There were, in total, 43 amendments to the House bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1967, and for Other Purposes

---

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 6 minutes.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I hope that I can clarify this situation a little further, although I believe it has been well clarified already.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield before he starts his presentation?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MORGAN], chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, it seems very unusual to hear the debate on this question coming from the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I want to note some earlier history with reference to past actions along this line. I cite, for instance, the food-for-peace program which was modified to enable us to sell food to Communist bloc countries.

We went further than that in 1956. In that year extension of the Public Law 480 program was supported by 187 Republicans. Only one Republican voted in opposition. In the following year 167 Republicans voted for it and 26 against.

The Export-Import Bank also made a $60 million loan to Poland, and we sold them a tinplate mill. It seems to me the basic question is simply whether we trusted President Eisenhower and whether we trust President Lyndon B. Johnson.

As the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I strongly supported President Eisenhower in every issue of this program, because I felt he was responsible for the conduct of our foreign policy, and I went along with him.

Let us take a look at the record in the Senate. In 1957 Senator Knowland tried to knock this out, but 19 Republican Senators stood up and supported President Eisenhower in those days.

I think this issue has boiled down to "Are we with our President or are we against him?"

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for his splendid contribution.

We did not shackle President Eisenhower in this way on Export-Import loans. But the proposal now before us is that we shackle President Johnson.

Let me say this: We Democrats did not call President Eisenhower soft on communism when he, as the Commander in Chief, took steps to trade with nations in Eastern Europe. We knew that he had information not available to the public generally, and not available in all cases to all Members of Congress. And he acted in the best interests of the country when he took these actions.

So, I cannot think of anything much more preposterous than to try to undercut the President of the United States when he is on a mission of peace to the most explosive area of the world. How ridiculous can we be?

Talking about aid to communism, would there be any greater aid and comfort to communism than sending a message to the world that we do not trust the President in international matters; that we are not behind him in his peace mission; and that we are going to pull the rug out from under him when it comes to dealing with the countries of Eastern Europe? It is absurd.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, just as a matter of record, the gentleman is the distinguished chairman of the committee, and of course this proposal is different from what we had the other day in that it writes in the responsibility of the President, which is totally different from the language before us the other day.

Is it not a fact that the other body, the conferees of the other body, are insisting on the language that we now have before us?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct. Senator SALTONSTALL, a distinguished Republican, is perhaps as strongly for the language in this motion as anyone.

Mr. BOGGS. So we are in a position where the other body, which of course does not control this body, but nevertheless you have a bipartisan expression from the other body on this issue.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is entirely correct.

But let me make a special point on this: No one who votes with the committee on this matter will be switching his vote. I am not asking anybody to vote any differently from the way he voted the other day when the matter was before us. The other day you voted for the motion to recommit and put the paragraph in the bill. And what you are doing when you vote today, as I know you will, you are voting for that same paragraph that was in the motion to recommit—plus the language which gives the President discretion.

And I say that this is also the way you would have voted the other day but for a technical parliamentary situation that precluded my offering the discretionary language as an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois; the discretionary language would have been subject to a point of order if offered on an appropriation bill. So you did not have a chance to vote on it. There was not a proviso in the language the other day, but today the proviso is there.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Is it not true that they have some convertible foreign exchange to spend, and to the extent that they spend it for nonstrategic materials, they will not have it available to buy more materials to send to Vietnam. Denying them any right to buy nonstrategic materials from us under the proposed amendment would increase the amount of money left to buy war materials from others. The position the opposition takes is the same as the Chinese Communists take relative to trade, and that is that there should be no trade of any kind between the East and West. This Presidential discretion is in our interest and should be granted.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I want to also point out—and this is important—that language identical to that now pending before us has been carried in the annual foreign assistance appropriation bills for 4 years—for the fiscal years 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1967. So it is not something new.

So, the people who voted against the motion to recommit and the people who voted for the motion to recommit the other day should, today, vote to support the conference position on this matter.

Let me say this about trading with Eastern Europe: The President, I think, wants to infiltrate Eastern Europe insofar as he possibly can with the free enterprise ideas of the American people. The information I have is that countries of Western Europe are doing $8 billion a year in total business with Eastern Europe. We are doing only $250 million worth of business.

This is giving the American businessmen in our country a chance to participate in this trade and try to wean away the peace-loving people in those countries of Eastern Europe who are in some cases under the domination of Communist governments.

So I sincerely hope and believe that, just as you did not vote to cripple previous Presidents in their efforts to promote the welfare and security of the United States, you are not going to do it today. You are going to vote for the language that was put in the motion to recommit, and you are going to vote for the clause that has been carried for years, to give the President some discretion when he deems it in the national interest. And you and I know that he is not going to take any action that he does not believe leads toward peace and the strengthening of the United States.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would like to ask the gentleman a question because I am becoming a bit confused by the gentleman's argument. I do not want to vote to make it possible under any circumstances, whether the President approves or disapproves, for the Communist countries or countries that are trading with the enemy to get one single nickel of the American taxpayers' money. Now, how should I vote?

Mr. MAHON. I am talking about trade, not aid. This does not cost the taxpayer the nickel. The Export-Import Bank makes money. At the present time we are doing a little business with the countries of Eastern Europe—and we are doing a little business with Russia.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did the gentleman understand the question? Was my question clear?

Mr. MAHON. And they are doing business with us. The President is undertaking to draw away from the Communist orbit all the satellite countries, insofar as he can, by trying to set up some degree of trade relationship which is in the interest of the United States. But this is a very modest program, so I would think that you could afford to vote—as this House voted only a short time ago—to continue the language which is recommended in this bill and which we have enacted for several years.

My time is running short and I am going to yield to our distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would like to know what the answer to the question is. I do not want them to get one single nickle under any circumstances, directly or indirectly, whether the President approves or disapproves.

Now, how can I vote in order to carry that out?

Mr. MAHON. It is a decision which the gentleman himself must make.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I mean unequivocally I do not want to give them one nickle.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman must decide that for himself. I have no difficulty in making that decision for myself.

I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Senator Ross Bass

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL K. INOUYE
OF HAWAII
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I was my good fortune to know and form a friendship with Ross Bass shortly after statehood for Hawaii when I first came to Congress and served in the House of Representatives. I have always been proud of that friendship and appreciated his warm and generous nature. He is a true Democrat, not only in the political sense, but also in his attitude toward men and issues. His record will show that consistently he has championed the rights of the underprivileged. He has held fast to his faith in the human potential and to his belief that our society has an obligation to provide our people an equal opportunity to develop this potential.

I regret that in the next session of Congress we will be deprived of his contributions but I hope and trust that he will continue to give his State and Nation the high quality of public service he has demonstrated during his past stay in Washington. He leaves with my good wishes and I am sure with the good wishes and respect of our colleagues here in the Senate.

Converting Medical Science to Medical Service: A Realistic Approach

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY
OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

CONVERTING MEDICAL SCIENCE TO MEDICAL SERVICE: A REALISTIC APPROACH

(Keynote address by Congressman John E. Fogarty, the Institute on the Impact of Bio-Medical Instrumentation Research on Industrial Management, Washington, D.C., October 17, 1966)

During the past two decades medical research in this country has developed into one of our greatest national resources.

The excitement of scientific discovery has caught the popular imagination. The public is willing to support medical ventures into the unknown with more than a billion tax dollars annually. As a result, we have the most advanced laboratories and the best-trained and most productive medical research teams that can be found anywhere in the world.

The rewards from that system have been substantial. The richest reward has been new basic knowledge—knowledge about disease, knowledge of the normal functions of the human body, and deep insight into the chemical nature of heredity and life itself.

Rewards have also been substantial in the form of new drugs, devices, and techniques to prevent illness before it starts, detect it in its earliest, most curable form, diagnose it quickly and precisely, and heal the sick before the effects of the illness are irreversible. These great advances into fields barely known thirty years ago have brought hope to millions who had been without hope.

Yet with all of this progress in research, it has become increasingly evident that knowledge published in a scientific journal and hope aroused by a newspaper account are not enough by themselves. In the flurry of excitement over new discoveries and laboratory successes, it is too often overlooked that scientific medical discoveries are not translated automatically into medical services.

It sounds like an obvious truism to say that discoveries do not apply themselves—that equal money and effort are needed to close the gap between a medical discovery and its application to health services—but it is only in very recent years that this obvious truth has taken hold.

Most important medical discoveries eventually find their way to application in the nation's large urban medical centers. Whenever the transition from discovery to practical application involves only a variation on accepted medical techniques, the chances for a speedy trial are very good.

However, a new screening or diagnostic technique which requires development of a new system, design and production of complex, costly equipment, and extensive field testing, is adopted more slowly—if at all—even at the most advanced and well-staffed medical centers.

Since a lag exists at the most sophisticated centers, it is understandable that the gap will be many times wider at more modest facilities in smaller communities which also suffer from a shortage of qualified personnel.

In 1964 the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke assessed our national potential for dealing with major diseases and compared it with the extent to which this potential was being realized.

The Commission concluded that the toll of disease in this country could be sharply reduced with the proper utilization of present knowledge. Many deaths occur each year, not because of a lack of scientific know-how, but because the right care is not available at the right time. In the Commission's words, "for every breakthrough, there must be follow-through." It recommended Federal encouragement and support of regional medical programs.

I am proud that the 89th Congress acted swiftly and boldly to create this Federal role. Early in the congress's first session several bills were drafted and enacted—many of which I had the honor to introduce—to launch Federal-local partnerships for improving medical service. The major elements of this partnership involve support for planning regional medical cooperation, community assistance, professional education and retraining, and construction of new clinical research and library facilities.

Chief among these programs is the one which awards grants to assist the formation of regional medical programs. These programs are now being organized across the nation by regional groups representing medical schools, community hospitals, research institutions, the health professions, and community-minded citizens. These planners are now organizing cooperative programs of clinical research; measures to upgrade practice in community hospitals to medical-center levels; advanced, up-to-date training including continuing education for health professionals; and demonstrations of the best patient-care procedures. Under the regional medical programs community hospitals will in effect become teaching hospitals. Each member of the health team, whether he is based in a university medical center or in an outlying community hospital cooperating with the center in a regional plan, will be able to observe medical practice at the highest levels, to the ultimate benefit of patients everywhere.

Since many of the new activities in the regional medical programs require systems planning and the development of new equipment, many industrial firms have also taken an active interest in these programs.

Still, as far-reaching in their implications as this and the other new Federal programs are, several aspects of the medical-service gap require special, direct attention.

I have, for example, recently introduced a bill which is aimed at making the benefits of preventive medicine more widely available. There is hardly any treatable disease for which early diagnosis and subsequent early therapy will not greatly improve the changes of cure, or at least assure minimum impairment. Because of the insidious nature of diseases such as cancer, heart disease, forms of blindness and deafness, and other chronic disorders, early diagnosis of these diseases is often difficult. But because of their often irreversible nature, early diagnosis should be sought through a periodic thorough examination.

From time to time you may hear the opinion that the so-called yield of early disease discovered in periodic examinations is not worth the cost. The truth is that the yield is high at every age and becomes progressively higher with advancing age.

For example, a recent periodic examination of 1300 dentists showed some abnormal or questionable findings on the electrocardiograms of one-third of the dentists. The proportion rose from about one-quarter in the younger age groups to about one-half in those over age 60.

Also, you may hear doctors admit they are too busy taking care of the sick to spend much time on routine examinations. Since it is most unlikely that the doctor shortage will be overcome in the foreseeable future, routine examinations must be so organized that they require a minimum of physican time. He should be spared the routine work of administering tests, analyzing the raw data or asking routine questions.

My bill for preventicare would provide funds to assist the establishment and operation of regional and community adult health protection centers, organized on an efficient basis that economizes on doctor-time. These centers would specialize in the early diagnosis of the chronic diseases of older Americans.

The centers would employ the proven speed and accuracy of computerized tests and initial diagnosis—a technique which I am pleased to see will be demonstrated by the Public Health Service during these sessions. Thus the physician will have before him the integrated results of a battery of medical, physical, and laboratory tests, plus a basic history. These will aid him significantly in obtaining an accurate and comprehensive diagnosis.

At the same time, these methods offset the scarcity of professional health personnel. It is a much simpler matter to train nonmedical technicians to operate well-engineered automated diagnostic equipment than it is to develop large numbers of highly trained diagnostic specialists.

Therefore, training in the operation of such technical disease protection procedures, and research into new methods of diagnosis are also among the provisions of this bill.

I believe it will be clearly apparent to all of you that the new Federal programs passed during the present Congress, and those to be enacted in the near future, will stress upgrading the quality of medical service while making such service more widely and easily accessible.

Important in the provision of these services will be the development of integrated systems utilizing automation for care purposes. Computers will be used increasingly to make immediate analysis of the patient's body signals—such as the electrocardiogram, blood pressure, pulse rate, response to medication, and so on. As the physician indicates, this can be done at intertvals, or continuously—as it must for patients under constant monitoring in an intensive care unit.

Automated medical laboratories will reduce the costs of tests and speed the results back to the doctor. The development of a network of computer centers to process signals and laboratory tests will make it possible to bring the benefits of automation to the doctor's own office.

Once the primary problem of health care is planned for, an integrated system calls for automated information to aid hospital administration just as it now serves the insurance company and the bank.

Continuing emphasis will also be placed on the development of complex prosthetic devices like the artificial heart, and on the refinement and miniaturization of the artificial kidney.

Yet, as exciting as these prospects are, we need to take a realistic and balanced approach to our goal of converting medical science to medical service. Each of these innovations is at some stage of development—ranging from a gleam in the eye to a breadboard model that may still be too complex, too big, or too costly for widespread use. The great task of research and development to adapt modern technology and automation to the delivery of health services has just begun.

The American University is to be commended for its vision in planning and sponsoring the fine Institute we are attending today. These sessions are designed to help each of us to understand the role we will play in making high-quality health services available to all the people.

The program of this Institute refers to "industry, government, and academic frameworks." This phrase goes to the heart of the problem, since these are the frameworks in which our task will be accomplished—by industry, government, and academic research each fulfilling its appropriate role in a dynamic partnership.

The role of academic or basic research is well understood. It is interested in exploring the unknown, in adding to human knowledge. The researcher generally works under a grant, with a minimum of Federal direction and without thought of profit.

Government serves a middle-man function. The Congress and agencies like the Public Health Service consider the findings of basic research in terms of total needs, health priorities, and financial practicality. In this overview, they are helped immeasurably and receive guidance from the professional associations and the voluntary health agencies, which also cooperate in trials and demonstrations that indicate which research leads will pay off in better health services.

The role of industry is efficient design, followed by low-cost mass production of simple and reliable machines and systems. Industrial capability is too good to waste on undirected production of unrelated gadgets. The best use of this capability is in producing integrated, compatible systems. The developmental phase can be appropriately financed by government contracts, with direction from an agency with an overview of medical science and a goal of medical service.

The industrial managers attending this Institute represent a tremendous national resource, which can make as great a contribution to the efficient delivery of high-quality health services as it has made to high-quality steel and automobile production.

Many of you are here because your companies rightly sense that the design and production of efficient equipment and health systems will produce profits. I could not agree more. There is also profit to be made in an unceasing quest for improving existing instruments and equipment that have not kept pace with the advancing frontiers of medical engineering. The pressure for better medical products should not come wholly from the doctors, who would be the first to admit that their knowledge of engineering is less than yours.

I can sympathize with many of those in the scientific community who fear that the new emphasis on practical results may overshadow traditional concerns with basic research—that solid rock on which practical applications must firmly rest.

I know that all of you here this morning are aware of the necessity for continued research progress if your own efforts are to expand and profit over the long run. As a member of Congress long interested in the improvement of the Nation's health, I know that I can rely upon your support and strong advocation of continued basic research. For only by constantly replenishing the reservoir of new knowledge can be be assured of the continuing flow of medical progress which is essential to the national well-being, and in fact to the health of people all over the globe.

I also know that your industries are capable of meeting the challenge to produce the tools and systems needed for high-quality health services. Let us indeed match our potential with our performance.

Tributes to the Late Senator Harry Flood Byrd

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, at this point, I wish to have two editorials inserted in the Congressional Record. They are from the Fairmont Times of October 22, 1966, and the Martinsburg Journal of October 22, 1966, and are written in tribute to the late Senator Harry Flood Byrd.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Fairmont Times, Oct. 22, 1966]

HARRY FLOOD BYRD, SR.

So completely was Harry Flood Byrd Sr., identified with Virginia, where he held public office for more than a half-century, that many forget he was a native of this state. He was born on Burke Street in Martinsburg 79 years ago, his mother having come there from Winchester for the delivery of her son.

Byrd entered politics as the age of 28 and a score of years later was elected governor. From there he went to the United States.Senate, where he served for 32 years until his retirement because of ill health. When he gave up his seat, Byrd already had been stricken with the maligant brain tumor which caused his death Thursday.

He was not conscious of the fact that his son and Senate successor had weathered a rough political fight to win the nomination, nor was he aware that Senator A. Willis Robertson—who, curiously enough was born within a few days and a few blocks away from Byrd's birthplace—had been defeated by a rising group of moderates in the Old Dominion.

In Virginia, Byrd built a political organization that had few equals anywhere in the country. It was considered impolite to refer to it as a "machine," but no one ever got far in Virginia politics without its blessing and support.

Senator Byrd built a reputation in the Senate as the "watchdog" of the United States Treasury. During his years as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, he was vocal in his objections to federal spending, but during much of his later career his attacks on the cost involved in progressive legislation fell largely on deaf ears.

He was of the "old school," and the thought of Negro children going to the same school with white kids was inherently abhorrent to him. He was the author of the "massive resistance" movement which continued in the Old Dominion until compliance with the law of the land was made mandatory by federal courts.

Although he was elected time and again as a Democrat, he had little use for the Presidents of that party. His "organization" almost openly sided with General Eisenhower and Richard Nixon. Byrd's tactics, when he did not like a candidate, was to sit on his hands, and his loyalists quickly got the word.

Yet with all his intransigence at the national political level, he paved the way for the financial solidarity of the commonwealth of Virginia with the same acumen he employed in building his own orchard and publishing fortune. He loved the Old Dominion and he gave it the best that was in him.

In a manner of speaking, time passed Harry Flood Byrd by. He was almost a political anachronism even before his retirement from public life. But no one ever questioned his integrity or his devotion to the causes he felt were right.

Like other natives who have gained fame beyond the borders of this state, he is entitled from all West Virginians to the respect due a distinguished citizen.

[From the Martinsburg Journal, Oct. 22, 1966]

SENATOR HARRY FLOOD BYRD

The death of former United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd removes a man in whom this community had always taken great personal pride because of the fact that he was born in Martinsburg.

Although a "native son" of this community, he was really a Virginian and was born here only because his mother wanted to be attended by the late Dr. James Whann McSherry, of this city.

This newspaper also has taken pride in the fact that it was founded by Senator Byrd, when, as a brash and energetic 20-year-old from nearby Winchester, he decided Martinsburg should have a second daily newspaper. With little capital but plenty of enthusiasm and nerve he started the paper one day in May back in 1907, nearly 60 years ago. It was a struggle because he was fighting the established Martinsburg World, a daily which had been in existence some 15 years, but he held on although finally selling his interests several years later.

Senator Byrd also indirectly became a citizen of the Eastern Panhandle through his extensive apple orchard holdings in Jefferson County which made him one of the largest producers of fruit in West Virginia. The family still owns these orchards.

In a much broader sense, however, this newspaper feels keenly the loss of Senator Byrd because in government he represented a philosophy with which we generally agreed. It became our custom to watch for Senator Byrd's views on many controversial issues of the day with which we were not familiar. We usually found he took a position with which we could agree.

Senator Byrd was widely heralded as a conservative but, actually, he was in the mold of Thomas Jefferson who was a liberal of his day. Senator Byrd, just as Jefferson, believed in the rights of the states to make many of the decisions which have now been preempted by the federal government. He also believed in a fiscal sense of responsibility which is entirely foreign to what is now going on.

As chairman of the Senate finance committee, he performed a great service to the American public in acting as a brake upon some of the wild schemes which were proposed.

We also admire Senator Byrd greatly for his gentlemanly conduct which was bred into him through his long family tradition in Virginia dating back to colonial days. He was the embodiment of the Victorian gentleman, a breed which exists now only in dated fiction. In a way, this is a pity.

This community can thus always take pride in the fact that Senator Harry Flood Byrd was born in Martinsburg. The nation was the richer for having had his wise counsel for so many years and now the nation is the poorer for having lost it.

The Honorable Frank Chelf

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Congress will lose the services of one of its most able members this year, with the retirement of Frank Chelf of Kentucky.

Frank has served his district, State, and Nation since 1945 with honor and distinction. All of those who have served with him regret his decision not to seek reelection. He will be missed by all his friends and colleagues, who have joined in paying tribute to him today.

The Population Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the 2d session of the 89th Congress may go down in history as the "Population Congress." We have done more to expand U.S. support for voluntary family planning programs at home and abroad in the past session than in all other previous years combined.

I. DOMESTIC FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

Heretofore the principal sources of governmental funds for domestic family planning programs were under maternal and child health programs—approximately $3 million this year—and the antipoverty program—approximately $2.4 million. In addition the National Institutes of Health spent about $2 million per year on fertility research.

This year a great breakthrough was achieved. The Congress enacted a bill, known as S. 3008, to provide Federal grants to carry out comprehensive health service programs, including family planning. The bill provides for formula grants to the States to implement comprehensive State health programs and project grants to meet specialized health problems. Project grants can be made to public agencies such as State, county, or metropolitan health departments, and to private, nonprofit organizations, including universities, hospitals, and voluntary organizations.

Official testimony before the House and Senate committees, the reports of both committees, and colloquy on the Senate floor made it abundantly clear that family planning programs would be funded under both the formula and project grants. Although the grant authorizations are only for fiscal years 1968 and 1969, there is every indication that the bill will be extended next year and become a permanent part of our health legislation.

Because this bill overlapped legislation I had introduced to finance voluntary family planning programs, I closely questioned the administration concerning its plans to implement its comprehesive health services bill. Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Wilbur Cohen assured me that if S. 3008 passed, the Department planned to spend substantial additional funds for domestic family planning programs. In a letter dated October 20, 1966, Under Secretary Cohen wrote:

For the purposes of supporting programs under S. 3008 in the field of family planning, our present plans contemplate $20 million in fiscal year 1968, $25 million in fiscal year 1969, and $30 million in fiscal year 1970. We will review these figures in connection with our next year's program. In addition, funds are also being made available for family planning through Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Medical Assistance Program; Maternity and Infant Care project grants, and formula grants to the States for Maternal and Child Health Services.

I ask that the entire letter be reprinted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. TYDINGS. This projection of expenditures indicates that the Department has now recognized the dimensions of the family planning problem in the United States and its willingness to commit funds of sufficient magnitude to begin meeting that problem.

As I pointed out at the time I introduced my domestic family planning bill, we need to spend between $75 and $100 million each year to provide family planning services to the 5 million indigent women of childbearing age who can be expected to desire such services.

While the spending levels projected by the Department will not meet the whole need, they will go a long way, and are of an order of magnitude of 5 to 10 times the present spending levels. This is an important breakthrough.

Other significant developments in the domestic field include two amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act which, first, gives the local ecommunity action agency, rather than the Office of Economic Opportunity, the authority to determine whether unmarried women shall be eligible to receive family planning information; and, second, authorizes $61 million for neighborhood health centers, which may include family planning services.

The Congress also appropriated $2.5 million, over and above the President's budget requests, for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to conduct research "in the area of population dynamics with particular emphasis upon research on the comparative effectiveness and impact of various contraceptive devices" and for training in the field of reproductive biology.

II. FOREIGN FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

Significant breakthroughs were also achieved in the foreign field.

The food-for-peace bill establishes a 2-year program of food assistance to developing nations. It explicitly permits the local currencies generated by the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities to be used:

> For financing, at the request of such country, programs emphasizing maternal welfare, child health and nutrition, and activities, where participation is voluntary, related to the problems of population growth, under procedures established by the President through any agency of the United States, or thorugh any local agency which he determines is qualified to administer such activities.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 incorporates an amendment, which I offered, which also authorizes the use of excess foreign currencies—counterpart funds—for voluntary family planning programs overseas. The definition of voluntary family planning programs includes "the dissemination of family planning information, medical assistance, and supplies to individuals who desire such assistance." During the consideration of the bill, the Congress affirmed that AID already possesses authority to use dollar funds, as well as local currencies, for "technical assistance and other activities in the field of population control."

Taken together, these bills provide a strong statutory basis for the expansion of federally supported family planning programs at home and abroad. There can no longer be any doubt in the administration or the country that this Congress was determined to defuse the population bomb.

The population clocks ticks every hour of every day. There is not a moment to lose in dealing with what President Johnson has called the most profound challenge to the future of all the world. It now remains for the administration to provide the intiative, the energy, and the staff to implement these programs effectively.

OCTOBER 20, 1966.

EXHIBIT 1

Hon. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: Thank you for your letter of October 10 and for your interest in S. 3008 which would enable the Department to develop programs in family planning.

We have indicated in testimony in both the Senate and the House of Representatives that family planning programs can be developed as an integral part of comprehensive health services within the States. S. 3008 assures that comprehensive public health services, in which family planning would be included, can be developed through a flexible State grant program administered by the Public Health Service. This would be accomplished in two ways: first, by providing non-categorical formula grant support to localities and States for utilizing Federal assistance to meet their most important health problems; and secondly, by means of project grants for health services development which would enable the Public Health Service to award "grants to any public or non-profit agency, institution, or organization to cover part of the cost of (1) providing services to meet health needs of limited geographic scope or of specialized regional or national significance, (2) stimulating and supporting for an initial period new programs of health service, or (3) undertaking studies, demonstrations, or training designed to develop new methods or improve existing methods of providing health services." Project grant awards may be made to public agencies such as State, county or metropolitan health departments, universities, hospitals, and to non-profit private voluntary organizations such as universities, hospitals, and voluntary agencies.

In his recent testimony before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Surgeon General, Dr. William H. Stewart, in response to specific questions by Representative Samuel N. Friedel, indicated that both the formula grant to States for comprehensive public health services and the project grant for health services development can be used to support family planning activities.

For the purposes of supporting programs under S. 3008 in the field of family planning, our present plans contemplate $20 million in fiscal year 1968, $25 million in fiscal year 1969, and $30 million in fiscal year 1970. We will review these figures in connection with our next year's program. In addition, funds are also being made available for family planning through Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Medical Assistance Program; Maternity and Infant Care project grants; and formula grants to the States for Maternal and Child Health Services.

In view of your deep and continuing interest in family planning, I am enclosing a copy of the Departmental Report which summerizes the current activities of our operating agencies in this important field.

Sincerely yours,

______ ______,
Under Secretary.

Statement by Representative Gerald R. Ford, Republican, of Michigan, Regarding 2d Session, 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GERALD R. FORD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress had some successes in its 2d session, but it will be most remembered for one glaring failure.

That failure was the refusal of this Democratic Congress, this Congress with greater than 2-to-1 Democratic majorities, to come to grips with inflation and thus strike a blow for the little people and the aged.

The destructiveness of the inflation now plaguing this country is worsening. The cost of living is continuing its sharp and steady climb. Yet this Democratic Congress refused to help hold down prices by cutting several billions in unnecessary Federal spending. This Democratic Congress instead insisted on further inflating President Johnson's already-inflated budget.

The Nation has just suffered through a nearly 10-month legislative session with the "spendingest" President and Congress in our country's history. Together this combination spells Johnson-Democrat inflation, and that is the story of the 2d session, 89th Congress

This Democratic Congress recorded another failure closely related to Johnson-Democrat inflation. The Congress did not increase social security benefits this year. Johnson-Democrat inflation demanded that there be action. Republicans urged passage of social security legislation at this session and introduced bills providing for automatic increases in benefits tied to the cost of living without a payroll tax increase.

President Johnson and Democrats in Congress ignored Republican pleas. Then Mr. Johnson suddenly—near the end of the session—called for congressional action next year on a benefits increase effective not now but in January 1968. It was an increase to be financed by a payroll tax boost. When Republicans then demanded an immediate 8-percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits without a payroll tax increase, Democratic leaders shrugged it off.

Please note the answer Republicans received when Representative JOHN W. BYRNES, Republican, of Wisconsin, proposed a $1.6 billion benefits boost without a payroll tax increase. HEW Under Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen said this could be done but it might contribute substantially to present inflationary pressures. The circle came right back to Johnson-Democrat inflation—the inflation which *had created the need for a social security* benefits increase in the first place.

Repeatedly during this session of Congress, President Johnson himself has hung a spender tag on his lopsided Democratic majorities. Yet in a recent campaign speech, Mr. Johnson said the historians would rate the 89th as "the great Congress." The President really ought to make up his mind. He cannot have it both ways.

At the end of the last session, Senate Majority Leader MIKE MANSFIELD said the 89th Congress in its 2d session *ought to "spend less time on new legisla*tion and more time correcting oversights in legislation we have just passed."

Instead the Congress busied itself this year rushing through a whole new batch of legislation proposed by Mr. Johnson. Whatever loophole plugging and remedial action was taken resulted primarily because of Republican pressure.

You might call the tiny band of Republican Congressmen in the 89th the mighty minority because they—

Helped write into the foreign aid bill a strict prohibition against aid to any free world nation trading with North Vietnam or Cuba.

Helped hold the mass transit authorization to the $150 million figure asked by the President, reducing it from the $175 million sought by House Democratic leaders.

Gained a change in the investment tax credit suspension bill to let business firms take the 7-percent credit for investments in air and water pollution control.

Exerted pressure which resulted in a $7,500 ceiling on expenses for training a Job Corps enrollee.

Won approval of poverty war amendment requiring one-third participation by the poor in local community action programs.

Led a successful fight to include in the Food for Freedom Act a ban on subsidized food sales to countries trading with North Vietnam.

Succeeded in keeping the Federal Maritime Administration out of the new Transportation Department so that there can be a concerted effort in the years ahead to rebuild the U.S. merchant fleet.

Kept constant pressure on big-spending Democrats and thus kept their spending fever from getting worse than it was.

These were among the accomplishments of the 89th Congress, 2d session—improvements promoted by the mighty minority.

Summary of Activities by the Senate Committee on Armed Services

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a summary of activities by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES BY SENATE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, 89TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

LEGISLATION

P.L. 89-367: Supplemental 1966 authorization for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, for research, development, test, and evaluation, and for military construction.

Authorizes appropriations for these purposes in the amount of $4,857,450,000.

P.L. 89-501: Authorizing appropriations during fiscal year 1967 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and for research, development, test, and evaluation for the armed forces, and military pay increase.

Authorizes appropriations for these purposes in the amount of $17,480,759,000.

Provides a pay increase for members of the uniformed services of 3.2 percent.

P.L. 89-568: Military construction authorization.

Authorizes military construction and provides authorization for housing construction and maintenance in the amount of $1,500,842,000.

P.L. 89-614: Military medical benefits.

Authorizes an improved health benefits program for members of the uniformed services and their dependents and for retired members by initiating a program of outpatient care from civilian medical sources for dependents of members and by providing a program of care in civilian facilities for retired members of the uniformed services.

P.L. 89-606: Increasing number of Air Force colonels and lieutenant colonels.

Provides an enhanced promotion opportunity for Air Force officers to the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel by authorizing an increase in the number of officers that may hold these grades.

P.L. 89-650: Candidates for appointment to the military academies.

Permits the sons of Reserve officers who have been on active duty for more than eight years to be eligible to compete for Presidential appointments to the military academies and permits the sons of members of the uniformed services who were killed or totally disabled in the line of duty at any time to be eligible to compete for such appointments.

P.L. 89-608: Emergency evacuation allowance.

Extends authorization for the payment of special allowances to dependents of members of the uniformed services who are evacuated under emergency circumstances.

P.L. 89-538: Savings deposits for members of the uniformed services overseas.

To counter an adverse balance of payments and to encourage thrift, permits an interest rate as high as 10 percent to be paid on pay and allowances that are deposited by members of the Armed Forces overseas.

H.R. 15746: Thirty days leave and transportation extending service in Vietnam.

Authorizes 30 days leave and round trip transportation to the United States or to a place a member selects to a member of our armed forces in Vietnam who voluntarily extends his duty there for at least six months.

P.L. 89-534: Gold Star lapel buttons.

Authorizes gold star lapel buttons to the next of kin of members of the armed forces who lost their lives in Vietnam or as a result of cold war incidents.

H.R. 5297: Limiting revocation of retired pay.

Requires that reservists completing 20 years of satisfactory Federal service be furnished a certificate to this effect and that payment of retired pay beginning at age 60 based on such certificate may not be revoked *except for fraud.*

P.L. 89-490: Loan of equipment to Boy Scouts.

Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to lend equipment and to provide transportation and services to the Boy Scouts of America in connection with the Twelfth Boy Scouts World Jamboree and Twenty-first Boy Scouts World Conference to be held in 1967.

S. 2444: Alaska communications disposal.

Authorizes the disposal of the Government-owned long-lines communication facilities in the State of Alaska.

S. 3834: Price adjustments on Defense milk contracts.

Permits adjustment of contract price on certain milk contracts by the Department of Defense where the cost of milk was affected by marketing orders by the Department of Agriculture.

S. 3887: Attendance at military academies of certain foreign nationals.

Permits admission of a limited number of students from countries associated in the defense of South Vietnam to service academies of the United States.

H.R. 266: Extending time for selecting retirement home.

Permits an extension in the time allowed for selecting a home to which transportation allowances are paid upon release from military service.

P.L. 89-603: *Grade of brigadier general in* medical service corps of regular Army.

Permits officers in the medical service corps of the regular Army to be appointed to the grade of brigadier general.

P.L. 89-607: Exempting certain contractors from examination-of-records clause.

Facilitates certain procurement overseas by authorizing waiver of examination-of-records clause in circumstances in which it is impracticable to include such a clause.

P.L. 89-609: Male nurses.

Authorizes regular commissions for male nurses for the Armed Forces.

P.L. 89-483: Civil defense emergency authorization.

Extends the authority of the President to proclaim a civil defense emergency and to invoke emergency powers in such an event.

H.R. 16646: Exemplary rehabilitation certificates.

Permits the Department of Labor to award an exemplary rehabilitation certificate to a member of the Armed Forces who has received a less than honorable discharge and who can show that his post service conduct has been exemplary.

H.R. 14741: Marine Corps generals.

Increases the number of Marine Corps officers that can be general officers.

P.L. 89-536: Salary of academic dean of Naval Postgraduate School.

Amends a limitation on the salary of the academic dean of the Naval Postgraduate School.

P.L. 89-398: Loan of navy vessels the Republic of China.

Authorizes the loan of one destroyer and one destroyer escort to the Republic of China.

P.L. 89-583: Donation of obsolete weapon to Germany.

Permits the donation of an obsolete German artillery piece for display in the German Artillery School Museum.

Private Law 89–278; Reappointment of Colonel William W. Watkin, Jr., to Army promotion list.

Permits an officer who has been serving as a professor at the U.S. Military Academy to be reappointed to the promotion list of the regular Army.

S. 3500: Retirement of Lt. Gen. Robert Wesley Colglazier, Jr., in the grade of lieutenant general.

Avoids discrimination against a Reserve lieutenant general by extending to him the same retirement privileges enjoyed by a regular officer of the same grade.

H.R. 7973: Occupancy of public quarters by civilian instructors at the Military Academy.

Permits certain staff members at the Military Academy who were appointed before January of 1963 with the understanding that they would be entitled to public quarters without charge to continue to have this privilege.

H.R. 12822: Extension of existing ship loans.

Authorizes the extension for another five-year period of the loan of ten ships. The ships are now in the possession of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Korea, and Peru.

H.R. 16394: *Relief under enlisted members deposit program.*

Permits crediting of interest on savings deposits of members of the uniformed services and immediately reenlisted without their having to withdraw the savings and redeposit them.

H.R. 17451: *Avoiding pay loss for certain former chiefs and deputy chiefs of Navy bureaus.*

Avoids the loss in pay of five officers of bureaus that were abolished under a Department of the Navy reorganization.

H.R. 5990: Panama Canal employees relief.

Provides a $10 a month increase in the payments received by certain former employees of the Panama Canal.

H.R. 18019: Military construction at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Authorizes $7,570,000 of construction to move the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. This move will vacate a site for a museum and sculpture garden to accommodate the Hirshhorn collection of contemporary art and sculpture.

P.L. 89–452: Land retrocession to the State of Washington.

Authorizes the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands near Fort Canby, Washington.

Considered and favorably reported 23 bills and resolutions authorizing disposal of 23 materials from the national and supplemental stockpile. The estimated value of the materials is $333,537,000.

NOMINATIONS

Considered 61,455 nominations. Nine Committee meetings were scheduled for the consideration of civilian and military nominations to statutory offices traditionally involving personal appearances by the nominees before the Committee.

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee

Concentrated attention on adequacy of our forces in Southeast Asia and whether they are properly trained, equipped, and supplied to perform their missions.

Began comprehensive examination of worldwide commitments of the United States and whether our military capability to support these commitments is sufficient.

Studied effect of our efforts in Southeast Asia on combat readiness and military preparedness of forces remaining in the United States and stationed at other locations in the world.

Continued monitoring implementation of the four nuclear test ban safeguards.

Continued examination of proposed merger of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

(A more detailed report of the subcommittee's activities appears on page 26902 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for October 20, 1966.)

Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee

Held 8 meetings in exercising legislative review over the Central Intelligence Agency and the policies and programs being carried out by that Agency under the National Security Act and the Central Intelligence Act of 1949.

National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves Subcommittee

Considered and recommended 23 bills and resolutions authorizing disposals of materials from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile that are necessary to objectives. The estimated market value of the materials approved for disposal is $333,537,000.

Accomplished consultation for the Committee on Armed Services with the Department of the Navy on contracts affecting Naval Petroleum Reserves.

Status of Forces Subcommittee

Conducted hearings and issued report on that part of the NATO Status of Forces Treaty relating to criminal jurisdiction that is not waived by host countries in which United States forces are stationed.

Officer Grade Limitations Subcommittee

Considered reports submitted by military departments on officer grade distribution.

Considered and favorably reported H.R. 14741 relating to the authorized number of general officers in the Marine Corps.

East-West Center

SPEECH
OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 6 years ago the U.S. Congress created the East-West Center in Hawaii. Its avowed function was, and is today, to bring East and West together to make friends and overcome ignorance and prejudice. I am proud that along with the then Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson, and the then delegate from Hawaii to Congress, John A. Burns, to have been able to play a part in the founding of this institution. On the last Monday, President Johnson stopped at the Center on his way to southeast Asia. Chancellor and former Ambassador Howard P. Jones, of the Center, introduced the Governor of Hawaii, the Honorable John A. Burns. His remarks on that occasion follow as do two letters from Mr. Norman C. C. Fu, president of the East-West Center Grantees Association, which express the fervent hopes of us all that the President is successful in his quest for an honorable and lasting peace:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY CHANCELLOR HOWARD P. JONES, OCTOBER 17, 1966

Mr. President, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Burns, President and Mrs. Hamilton, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, the East-West Center is honored today by the visit of the man whose vision gave it birth.

That vision grew from a simple conviction: If, in the future, man is to forestall the wars that have darkened the past, intellect must replace emotion, knowledge must overcome ignorance, understanding must conquer prejudice.

To these ends, the East-West Center was established by Act of Congress. Bringing together scholars and students from Asia, the Pacific Islands, and the United States, the Center cultivates the science of cross-cultural communication, and pursues the arts of peace.

Here all cultures, all races, all creeds are equally honored, the wisdom of each civilization adding its wealth to the rest.

Here today, to introduce its founding father, is another of that inspired group of legislators, University of Hawaii faculty members, other men and women in the worlds of government and education, to whom this institution owes its life.

As Hawaii Delegate to Congress, and in association with Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson of Texas and Congressman JOHN J. ROONEY of New York—three men whose names are engraved on the plaque soon to be unveiled as part of this occasion—he envisaged Hawaii as the site of this Asian-American bridge, and helped to father the enabling legislation.

As Governor of the Fiftieth State, he remains a staunch supporter of the ideals on which the East-West Center rests, exposing the poverty of human prejudice, exalting the power of human understanding.

No man can better express the hopes of the multi-racial peoples who inhabit these islands—the hopes that accompany our President on his mission of peace.

It is a privilege to present to you—Governor John A. Burns.

EAST-WEST CENTER
GRANTEES' ASSOCIATION,
Honolulu, Hawaii, October 17, 1966.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President, the United States of America.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the grantees of the East-West Center, the East-West Center Grantees' Association wishes the President, an acknowledged friend, success in his quest for peace.

Respectfully yours,

NORMAN C. C. FU,
President.

EAST-WEST CENTER GRANTEES' ASSOCIATION,
Honolulu, Hawaii, October 17, 1966.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President, the United States of America.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We, the members of the East-West Center Grantees' Association, on behalf of the student body of the East-West Center wish to express our sincere appreciation for the vital role you have played in the creation of this unique institution and the continued support which you have contributed throughout its growth. We, too, believe in the East-West Center and its goal of mutual understanding and "cultural and technical interchange between peoples of East and West."

Each of us in his own way is striving to achieve the realization of the Center's goals in his own life and for his own country.

The Center is young and so too are we; yet, hopefully, the role the Center has played in molding our lives will contribute to the building of a better world in which there is no East or West, but one world in which all men may live in harmony.

Respectfully yours,

NORMAN C. C. FU,
President.

Tribute to the Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, President Roosevelt was enormously popular in Massachusetts. In 1944 he carried the State by 114,000 votes. Leverett Saltonstall was elected a Republican Senator from Massachusetts that year by a very much larger plurality. He has been a Senator since then, and today he takes his departure from Congress. His is a well-earned retirement, and I wish many happy and productive years ahead for my dear friend, the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

A record of distinguished public service began with his election to the Newton Board of Aldermen in 1920. He became an assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1923, and served as that body's speaker for 8 years. He became Governor of Massachusetts in 1938, and was reelected in 1940.

His election in 1944 as a U.S. Senator was to fill an unexpired term. He was resoundingly relected in 1948, 1954, and 1960. In the Senate of the United States he has displayed the same qualities of integrity, ability, candor, and courage that he showed as a public official in Massachusetts.

During his long lifetime of public service, Leverett Saltonstall has come to occupy a very special place in the political history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in the affections of the citizens of the Bay State of all parties, sections, ages, and backgrounds.

A public life as long, as distinguished, and as vigorous as his necessarily has given rise to a whole inventory of stories about him. I can mention only a few, those that seem to reflect most clearly his character and principles.

An Irish political opponent once said that Mr. Saltonstall would not dare show his Yankee face in heavily Irish South Boston. Of course, Mr. Saltonstall immediately did so, won a lot of Irish votes, and became a featured attraction of each year's St. Patrick's Day parade through South Boston.

The reason that he has given for his decision not to seek reelection is entirely in keeping with his character. He said:

> I feel that it would be difficult for me to serve for another 6-year term with the zeal, ability, and conscientiousness with which I would want to serve.

He once wrote:

> I am proud to be a Senator of our great country and while I know any part I can play is a very small one, I want to make it one that will help our State and our country prosper so that our children may enjoy what we have enjoyed and a little more, too.

These are the sentiments of an honest man and a patriotic American. His legislative wisdom is the product of his years of experience. He has written:

> My years in public office have taught me to be exceedingly careful how I express an opinion in advance of a vote on any specific measure, since the bill on which I may vote may be substantially different from the one on which I have been asked an opinion. I recently received a letter from an engineer condemning me for not taking a definite stand on a particular bill as it was introduced in the Congress. No hearing had been held. No committee had reported on it, yet he wanted me to state my position unequivocally. In reply, I asked him if he gave expert opinion on an engineering problem before all the blueprints of the proposition were before him.

In his personal life, he has suffered deep bereavements. In these, as in every crisis and trial of his public life, he has shown the courage and reticence of his Yankee forbears. They were made of stern stuff, those men who settled the wintry Atlantic coast of the New World, and so is he made of the same iron will, personal bravery, and utter and complete integrity.

It has been one of the cardinal principles of his long public life to give another man the benefit of the doubt.

> I have found—

He once said—

> that you get further with a fellow if you assume his motives are as honorable as yours, than if you play him slippery.

He is a courteous, gentle, and unpretentious man who has always been a tireless doer of small kindnesses of the sort that are rarely forgotten. His tastes are simple; he likes codfish balls, apple pie, and Indian pudding. He used to wear his father's pants to the very few parties he attended at some of the embassies when he first came to Washington. That is the kind of aristocrat we have in Massachestts.

It is time to say a fond farewell to him. I am proud to have served in the Massachusetts congressional delegation with him. I am proud to have known him.

Senator Maurine B. Neuberger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL K. INOUYE
OF HAWAII
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. INOYUE. Mr. President, I regret that Maurine Neuberger will not be with us at the next session of Congress. Though women suffrage has long been a part of constitutional rights, convention has been slow in changing. She has demonstrated to the world the singular contributions women can make to the Government in our, or in any, free society. Not only is she a charming and gracious lady but an able legislator whose influence has served her State and Nation well.

While she turns now to a less public life, I am sure her broad interests and concern will continually lead her into public life and that any community in which she lives will derive great benefits from the talents this remarkable woman brings with her. I wish her every success and happiness.

Salute to National Mutiple Sclerosis Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY
OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY TO THE NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, OCTOBER 15, 1966

I salute you on the occasion of your Twentieth Anniversary. This is a good year for commemorating past events and for setting new goals for the future. The twentieth year in the life of a young man or woman is a time of flowering, of promise, of coming more fully into adulthood. May this year for the National Multiple Sclerosis Society be one of realization for all of you—realization of the dreams you have worked so hard to bring to fruition. We are all heavily in your debt.

I want also to congratulate those of you who received awards tonight. Your time, your energies, your accomplishments are deeply appreciated by a grateful Nation.

And I would like to wish you luck in the forward step and new direction you are now undertaking—in establishing an international organization. Since this disease knows no boundaries and is found in countries around the world, a worldwide organization is needed to carry on the fight. Through an international society, you can share programs and accomplishments with the peoples of the world. In return, experience and new knowledge gained in other countries will be of benefit to the people of the United States. Working together, we may someday unearth those important clues which will unlock the secret of multiple sclerosis.

To speak before a voluntary health organization is always a great honor and pleasure for me. I find in these groups dedicated and informed people, people who do not need to be convinced of the importance of health to the strength of our Nation. Here I find people who know the vital role played by their organizations, by private industry, and by the Government in a ceaseless conquest of physical and mental disease.

The National Multiple Sclerosis Society has been an especially effective voluntary organization. Its accomplishments are too numerous for me to recite tonight. I would like, however, to make brief mention of some of the areas where it has provided invaluable service.

One of your most important accomplishments has been the provision of clinics for the care of multiple sclerosis patients. This is an area of endeavor in which your organization is particularly effective. It is most reassuring and comforting to me to know that you now have 55 clinics or treatment centers throughout the Nation.

Local clinics and patient services mean much to a person who needs continuing care. Families have to be helped with internal adjustments. Employment and social problems have to be solved. But research and patient care should not be considered separate entities, for they are, in fact, two aspects of the same program.

But while research is striving to find the prevention and cure of multiple sclerosis, there are thousands who already have the disease, many incapacitated for life, waiting, praying for a cure to be found. What would happen to them but for the patient services that the Society provides?

Like all successful voluntary agencies, the Society conducts large educational and informational programs. It has a vast information service to tell Americans what multiple sclerosis is and to enlist their active support in conquering it. This information activity serves to aid the Society in its drives to raise funds to support its programs. It also helps to further understanding and knowledge, and to create a mood favorable to Government support.

There is much proof that you have succeeded in enlisting the support of the American people to your cause. A good early example is the major role you played in the establishment of our National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

In May 1949, your president Mr. Ralph Strauss, together with your founder and Executive Director Miss Sylvia Lawry, Dr. Tracy Putnam, Dr. Houston Merritt, and others appeared before a Senate Committee to testify on the proposed National Multiple Sclerosis Act. Although this bill was not passed, considerable interest was aroused. In 1950, with the cooperation of various other voluntary health groups, the act creating the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness was passed.

Over the years, you have worked closely with the Institute. Especially notable has been your work and interest in joint research. The Society has collaborated with the NINDB on several significant research projects through the years—a demonstration of the partnership role of Government and voluntary health agencies in research.

A good example of such a joint program is one now being conducted. The Society has provided almost $60,000 to purchase viral antigens to detect virus antibodies and Institute scientists are using the test antigens of several viruses in their search for possible multiple sclerosis viruses. Collaboration by the Society and NINDB is enabling researchers to explore this promising new lead much more vigorously than might otherwise have been possible.

This is a good illustration of the vitality of the combined approach to the problems of human disease that has evolved in America. Voluntary agencies, such as the MS Society, and the Federal Government are concentrating their resources where they will do the most good in a complementary and highly effective effort. The Federal Government, by reason of its structure and resources, can play one of its most effective roles by concentrating its efforts on research.

From the earliest days of your organization, your leaders have worked closely with the Government agencies concerned. We deeply appreciate all the inspiration, help and cooperation you have given us and wish you well in your future program.

During my years in Congress as Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee for health and related matters, I have continually emphasized the need for a parnership of Government and voluntary effort to strike against disease. I view the efforts of each as a sustaining force for the other.

As a partner in this combined effort you have served as an especially sustaining force in rallying support for the battle against MS. I am sure that you will continue your efforts in gaining support in the future. Knowing of your continual support has been important to me. I think it is important for each of you to write to your Congressman about your chapter activities and the great need for government support of research. Write not only at appropriation times but throughout the year. Keep up their interest in your great cause. Let them hear from all 180 of your chapters every year.

Do not doubt that your efforts will be rewarded. Over the past 20 years we have made considerable progress getting more support for health at all levels. There has been a truly revolutionary growth in expenditures for health and in the health consciousness of Americans.

Last year almost $2 billion were spent on medical research in this country. Such expenditures financed by Government and private agencies are 21 times greater than the sums expended for such research in 1947.

Federal support of medical research expanded rapidly following World War II. For years I have been privileged to have an active part in increasing the Federal role—and, in so doing, helping establish a truly national medical research and research training effort in this country.

Today, when we speak of Federal support of research in medicine, it is the NIH that comes first to mind. The NIH is now receiving a larger share of the Federal dollar for such research than are all other health agencies combined. Excluding construction grants, the NIH appropriations increased from $8.3 million in 1946–47 to more than $1 billion in 1966–67, while all Federal expenditures for medical research increased 44 times between 1947 and 1965.

I do not want any of you to think this growth rate was automatic or that it came about by someone waving a magic wand. Each year—during the years of the greatest growth in Federal (especially NIH) investment in medical research—some of us in the Congress fought to accelerate the growth rate.

I am proud to have played a part in increasing the emphasis on our national health problems, on research to help to correct them, and on growth of NIH as the agency to conduct and administer that research.

And I am proud to have played a small part in the development of one Institute in particular. When Congress authorized the NINDB in 1950, it launched a continuing campaign against the widely varying neurological and sensory disorders. A vast medical frontier was established which is rapidly becoming one of the most important research areas in the field of medicine and public health.

Much progress has been made against the disease since the Society was founded in 1946. We are certain that prevention will one day become reality and eventually even a cure will be found. How soon this can be accomplished will depend on how effectively this Nation can mobilize its resources to undertake the task.

For your Twentieth Anniversary meeting, you have chosen the theme, "A World-Wide Rededication." I wish you success in marshalling new forces, inspiring veteran workers, adding stout hearts to our common cause. I, too, join with you in a spirit of rededication. I have faith that victory will be ours.

Auto Safety: New York Leadership

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, undoubtedly one of the major achievements of the 89th Congress was the enactment of the Auto Safety Act of 1966. The action of the Congress is long overdue. The figures for 1965 show that American deaths continued to rise on our highways at an even more alarming rate: 49,000 killed; 4½ million injured; $8.5 billion lost in property damage and man-hours.

The State of New York has made significant strides in seeking to find ways to meet this problem. One of our State senators, Edward J. Speno, has received wide recognition for initiating new developments in traffic safety.

Much of the thinking which he developed has become part of the automobile safety legislation passed this year by the Congress and signed into law by the President.

Senator Speno served as chairman of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Motor Vehicles and Traffic Safety in 1959. In that year he led the fight for passage of legislation which required certification of brake fluid by the motor vehicle department. This law made certain that no substandard fluid would be available in New York State.

In 1960, Senator Speno began the fight for mandatory seat belt installation in New York State motor vehicles. In 1961, the first law was enacted requiring anchorage points for seat belts. However, it was not until 1965 that seat belt installation became a legal requirement in New York.

The New York State safety car program, conceived by Senator Speno, was the first such program in the Nation. The New York State Legislature passed, and Governor Rockefeller signed into law in 1965, an appropriation to conduct a feasibility study to determine whether a safety car could be built. The answer came back as a resounding "yes." This program is now in full gear. This year more money was appropriated to actually construct a prototype safety car.

It is my hope that my amendment to this year's Auto Safety Act will allow New York State to receive Federal assistance to expedite this prototype safety car program. I am proud of the advancements made by our State and know that our leadership will be continued.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts

SPEECH
OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, for about 20 years in the course of Appropriations Committee business I have had the distinct pleasure of working with the senior Senator from Massachusetts, the Honorable LEVERETT SALTONSTALL. Senator SALTONSTALL is retiring this year, however, bringing to an end a distinguished and outstanding career as a public servant. His career in public office began long before he joined the other body 21 years ago. He served three terms as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a record still unbroken, and provided it with efficient and progressive leadership. Aside from serving as Governor and Senator he has also filled a variety of State offices—and filled all of them well. In all, Senator SALTONSTALL has compiled a

record of 41 years in public office. His patience, wit, and counsel will be missed by all of us, both here and in the other body. We wish him many happy years as he starts a retirement justly deserved.

Social Security Act Amendments of 1965

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, prior to the passage of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1965, our senior citizens were allowed to deduct all of their medical and drug expenses from their adjusted gross income.

Under existing law as it stands today these senior citizens, already suffering from the high cost of living, will only be able to deduct those medical expenses which exceed 3 percent of their adjusted gross income for drug costs which exceed 1 percent of their adjusted gross income. This provision of existing law becomes effective January 1, 1967.

When the Senate Finance Committee, of which I am a member, considered the Foreign Investors Tax Act, I proposed an amendment to continue to allow our senior citizens the right to deduct 100 percent of their medical expenses from their income tax. This amendment was adopted in committee and was passed on the floor of the Senate.

Unfortunately, in conference, the amendment was deleted, principally on the basis of the fact that social security legislation will be one of the first items on the agenda when the 90th Congress convenes in January. I was very disappointed that my amendment was not retained in conference.

From the mail which I have received, and which I am sure is also being received by many Members of this body, it is evident that our senior citnzens are able to avoid extensive hospitalization only because they rely on medication and other medical treatment which often cost them several hundred dollars a year on fixed incomes. This was the reason why I proposed my amendment.

However there is a bright ray of hope that this proposal will carry when the Congress meets again in January at which time I will introduce the measure again and strive to make it retroactive to January 1, 1967.

I intend also to urge the Members of this body and the House of Representatives to introduce similar bills. I sincerely hope, too, that our senior citizens will take the time to write the members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and members of the Senate Finance Committee, urging support of my proposal.

I am confident that justice and equality in this area which means so much to so many of our senior citizens who have contributed greatly to the progress of this Nation will meet with favorable response by Congress.

Report to the People of the First Congressional District of Maryland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, in order to report to the people in the First District of Maryland whom it has been my privilege to represent during the 88th and 89th Congresses, I would like to cite various projects in which there has been or is to be the grant of Federal funds or the participation of Federal agencies.

These projects cover many aspects of life and community progress throughout the nine counties of the present First Congressional District. They are projects which have either been initiated, are underway, or completed. This work represents the cooperation and efforts of many individuals. These projects are to the credit of many people; officials of our county and town governments, hardworking Federal employees of the Government agencies, civic organizations, and private individuals. All have involved the time and energies of my office, including myself and my staff.

I want to congratulate and express my appreciation to the many people, both in and out of Government, who have contributed to this effort.

Mr. Speaker, may I add further that our district has received fair and equitable treatment from the officials of this administration in meeting their responsibilities to the taxpayers. A close examination and evaluation of all of these projects shows that our district, compared to others, has fared well.

Two major Federal projects, authorized and partially funded, include: First, the Assateague Island National Seashore—$16.5 million—$3.7 million currently funded—to establish a recreational area, encompassing conservation and utilization of 19,000 acres for the present and future generations; and second, the complete study and hydraulic model and technical center of the Chesapeake Bay Basin—$6 million—$100,000 currently funded—to effect short-term improvement and long-range planning for the great Maryland asset—the Chesapeake Bay.

Other projects include:

AGRICULTURE

Blackbird control: Federal assistance from Department of Interior to find solution.

Delmarva poultry industry: Inspection services changes opposed freight rate decrease—pending general assistance—all aspects.

Milk market order No. 4: Successful retention of handler pool to date has meant approximately $1 per hundredweight for all milk produced and shipped to Philadelphia from First District.

Maryland tobacco: Worked with Maryland tobacco interests to have 5-cent tobacco subsidy apply to Maryland tobacco exports.

Clarified school-lunch program administration favorable to area canners.

Aydelotte: Watershed project,[1] Wicomico County.

Passerdyke: Watershed project, Wicomico County.

Dividing Creek: Watershed project,[1] Wicomico County.

Sweet potato: Artificial coloring regulations, Wicomico County.

Upper Choptank watershed: Soil drainage program—18 percent in Caroline County—$4,908,150 total cost.

Marshyhope: Watershed project,[1] Caroline County.

Goldsboro: Watershed project,[1] Caroline County.

Middletown: Watershed project,[1] Dorchester County.

Upper Manokin: Watershed project,[1] Somerset County.

Coonsfoot: Watershed project [1]—$154,800 total cost; $104,600 Federal; soil drainage, Worcester County.

Franklyn Branch: Watershed project [1]—$164,520 total; $112,560 Federal grant; Worcester County.

Ninepin Branch: Watershed project,[1] Worcester County.

Shingle Landing: Watershed project,[1] Worcester County.

Corsica: Watershed project,[1] Queen Anne's County.

Long Marsh: Watershed project,[1] Queen Anne's County.

Rehobeth: Watershed project,[1] pending application, Somerset County.

Marumsco: Watershed project,[1] pending application, Somerset County.

King's Creek: Watershed project,[1] pending application, Somerset County.

Turkey Branch: Watershed project,[1] pending application, Somerset County.

CHESAPEAKE BAY POLLUTION CONTROL

Cecilton: Water and sewerage project: $203,500 Federal grant, Cecil County.

Elkton: Sewerage facilities: $485,032, Cecil County.

North East: Sanitary district sewerage facility: $148,250 grant; $613,000 total; Cecil County.

Port Deposit: Sewerage treatment project: $304,000 total; $74,750 grant; Cecil County.

Perryville: Sewerage facilities: $457,000 total; $223,000 grant; Cecil County.

Rising Sun: Sewerage system, Cecil County.

Denton: Sewerage project: $483,500 total; $112,120 Federal grant; Caroline County.

Greensboro: Sewerage disposal: Caroline County.

Preston: Sewerage facility: $93,500 total; $22,500 grant; Caroline County.

Cambridge: Sewer facilities and other small projects: $174,250; Dorchester County.

Hurlock: Sewerage disposal system: $928,000 total; $72,300 grant; Dorchester County.

Secretary: Sewerage system: $435,000 total; $133,900 grant; Dorchester County.

Rock Hall: Sewerage disposal: $762,300 total; Kent County.

Chestertown: Sewerage project: $672,400 total cost; $47,700 Federal grant; Kent County.

---

[1] All watershed projects deal primarily with drainage of farm land and conservation of natural resources.

Galena: Sewerage project: $160,000 total; $43,000 Federal grant; Kent County.

Kennedyville: Water and sewerage disposal—pending—Kent County.

Cecil County: Spoil disposal areas—negotiated minimum local damage and inconvenience.

Millington: Sewerage project: $179,200 total; $14,500 grant; Kent County.

Centreville: Water and sewerage: $120,600 total; $30,150 Federal grant; Queen Anne's County.

Queenstown: Sewerage project: $420,820 total; $84,700 grant; Queen Anne's County.

Deal Island: Beach erosion: stabilization assistance, Somerset County.

Crisfield: Sewer project: $820,859 total; $410,429 Federal grant; Somerset County.

Hebron: Sewerage treatment plant, Wicomico County.

Ocean City: Sewerage project: $3,700,000 total; $235,500 grant; Worcester County.

Snow Hill: Sewer project: $347,900 total; $86,600 Federal; Worcester County.

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT

Charlestown Bridge: Worked with State roads commission, Cecil County.

Elkton: Urban Renewal: $66,353 survey and planning grant, Cecil County.

Perryville: Water project, Cecil County.

Cambridge: Public housing project: $2 million Federal loan, Dorchester County.

Cambridge: Urban renewal: $1,137,000 Federal grant pending, Dorchester County.

Crisfield: Public housing project: $729,189 Federal loan, Somerset County.

Crisfield: Western Union office—retained open after Western Union Telegraph Co. advised it would be closed, Somerset County.

Easton: Memorial Hospital, expansion: $4,340,700 total; $625,000 Federal share, Talbot County.

Easton: Airport, resurfacing runways: $242,900 total; $121,450 Federal grant—complete, Talbott County.

Oxford: Beach erosion control, Talbot County.

St. Michaels: Housing project, Talbot County.

Easton: Talbot County Health Center: $300,000 total; $100,000 Federal, Talbot County.

Salisbury: Urban renewal: $1,010,102 total; $866,983 Federal, Wicomico County.

Elk Neck: Mosquito control project, Cecil County.

Berlin: Health Center: $35,000 Federal share, Worcester County.

Ocean City: Arranged for old Coast Guard station to be turned over to Town of Ocean City, Health Center, Worcester County.

Elkton: Court House: $187,642 Federal grant for expansion and renovation $1,595,083 total cost, Cecil County.

CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Court House Point: Recreational pond, Cecil County .

Elk Neck State Park: Swimming area permit expedited, Cecil County.

Pond Creek Area: Preserved for wildfowl—originaly planned for dredged material disposal, Cecil County.

Denton: Diversion of farm land to golf course and country club: $151,190 Federal loan, Caroline County.

Blackwater Game Refuge: Visitors facility expansion, Dorchester County.

Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge, Kent County.

Restoration for fish and wildlife programs: $114,000.

Maryland water resources aid: Legislation authorizing hydrological study of Delmarva Peninsula.

Obtain transportation for grain for migratory birds during extensive snowstorm.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Bainbridge: Retention of training center, Cecil County.

Bainbridge: WAVE barracks construction: $1,091,000, Cecil County.

Chesapeake Clamchip Corp.: ARA loan, Dorchester County.

Bay Country Festival: Arranged Federal participation, Dorchester County.

Dorchester Industrial Development Corp.: Assisted in obtaining loan for starting of business to create jobs, Dorchester County.

Kent County: Planning grant: $27,650 grant, $41,475 total.

Crisfield: Maritime Industrial Park: $1.5 million grant, $3 million project, Somerset County.

Princess Anne: Custom pet foods: Assisted in establishing new business for creation of jobs: $710,000, Somerset County.

Worcester County: Chesapeake Corp.: Assistance in dredging Pocomoke Mudflats.

Delmarva Council planning grant: $87,200.

Friendship International Airport: Retention of existing schedules and addition of supplemental services.

Business: Government conferences: Held in Annapolis, Salisbury, and Elkton.

Button industry: Effect tariff change favorable to button industry.

EDUCATION

Elkton: Vocational and Technical Training Center, Cecil County.

Crisfield: Radar station—surplus property—arranged facility be turned over for local usage, Somerset County.

Salisbury: Salisbury State College: Assisted in establishing the college library as a depository library in the First Congressional District Wicomico County.

Chesapeake College: Guidance for Federal assistance.

School superintendent assistance in meeting requirements of Office of Education.

Every public school in the First Congressional District received Federal assistance through the normal procedures established by the Maryland State Board of Education and Federal Government.

Impacted school assistance: $280,000 per year, Cecil County.

NAVIGATION AND UTILIZATION OF WATERWAYS

Susquehanna River debris: $14,000 study authorized for permanent correction of problem, Cecil County.

Susquehanna: Channel dredging to Havre de Grace, Cecil County.

Elk River: Dredging project, Cecil County.

Choptank River: Relocation of navigation devices, Caroline County.

Fishing Creek: Channel dredging, Dorchester County.

Church Creek: Dredging project, Dorchester County.

Deepwater Port: Arrange Federal maintenance, Dorchester County.

Farm Creek: Assistance in arranging sea wall through State cooperation, Dorchester County.

Choptank River: Additional navigational aids, Dorchester County.

Honga River and Tar Bay: dredging, Dorchester County.

Tyler Cove: Dredging, $24,100, Dorchester County.

Muddy Hook Cove: Dredging, $39,900, Dorchester County.

Rock Hall: Stone jetty repair making harbor useful, Kent County.

Kent County: Coast Guard station, assisted in site purchase, Kent County.

Wells Cove: Establish breakwater study, $17,000, Queen Annes County.

Crisfield: New Coast Guard station, Somerset County.

Crisfield: Harbor project, dredging, Somerset County.

Upper Thoroughfare: Repair stone breakwater, Somerset County.

Ewell: Channel dredging, Somerset County.

Ewell: Navigation aid—foghorn—Somerset County.

Ewell: Navigation aid—light—Somerset County.

Rumbley: Harbor project, Somerset County.

Tylerton: Dredging project, Somerset County.

Pocomoke Sound: Dredging, Somerset County.

Rhodes Point: Small boat harbor, Somerset County.

Crisfield: Weather equipment, Somers Cover Marina, Somerset County.

Mount Vernon-Websters Cove: Lighted navigation aid, Somerset County.

Black Walnut Point: Dredging, Talbot County.

Knapps Narrows: Purchase of Coast Guard site, Talbot County.

Neavitt Harbor: Project, $31,000, Talbot County.

Dogwood Harbor: Dredging, $40,000, Talbot County.

Tred Avon River: Dredging, $322,900, Talbot County.

Wicomico River: Dredging, $137,608, Wicomico County.

Ocean City: Coast Guard facility, Worcester County.

Chincoteague Bay-Pocomoke River Canal project: 5-year study nearing completion, Worcester County.

Ocean City: Sinepuxent Bay and Ocean City Harbor and Inlet dredging, $75,456, Worcester County.

Town House Creek: Added navigation aids, Worcester County.

Baltimore Harbor: 45-foot depth channel.

C. & D. Canal to Baltimore Harbor dredging: $100 million.

POST OFFICE SERVICE

Childs: Post office retention, after closing announced by Post Office Department, Cecil County.

North East: New post office facility: $61,000, Cecil County.

Hillsboro: Retain post office, Caroline County.

Andrews: Post office, helped keep it open, Dorchester County.

Hurlock: Post office, new facility, Dorchester County.

Crumpton: New post office facility approved, Kent County.

Centreville: Federal building: $337,000 total cost, Queen Anne's County.

Queenstown: New post office facility, Queen Anne's County.

Crisfield: Tangier mail route, retained and prevented relocation to Onancock, Somerset County.

Smith Island: Established door-to-door mail delivery at Ewell-Somerset Counties.

Salisbury: Federal building: $781,520 total cost, land and construction, Wicomico County.

Rhodes Point: Door-to-door postal service delivery, Somerset County.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

Choptank River: Oyster harvest, worked with State to correct pollution problems, Dorchester County.

Crisfield: Hard Crab Derby, assisted with Federal participation, Somerset County.

Anuga Trade Fair: Seafood promotion—Cologne, Germany.

Crab processing machine: $300,000 research and development grant.

Seafood market news office, retained in Chesapeake Bay area—Department of the Interior had announced removal.

GENERAL

Perry Point Hospital: Retention of complete facility for veterans service, Cecil County.

Bloodsworth Island: Commitment from Navy to decrease size of explosives used in target practice, Dorchester County.

Worcester County: Coastal stabilization study: 3-year program: $90,000, complete 1966.

University of Maryland: Authorized by Congress to allow university to purchase land and buildings from the Department of the Interior—located in center of campus.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Headstart, 1965: $130,027.

Headstart, 1966: $88,076.

Community action program: $738,658.

Small business, Farmers Home Administration, rural loans, 1965: $27,580; 1966: $42,670.

Adult basic education: $43,250.

Neighborhood Youth Corps: Cecil County included with seven counties, total, $166,410.

Total excluding Neighborhood Youth Corps: $1,070,261.

Tributes to Congressman

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I concur in the statement of my beloved and distinguished friend, the acting majority leader, on the service in Congress of our distinguished colleague from Louisiana, JIMMY MORRISON. I have served with him for many years. I know him. I admire him greatly. I know of his outstanding contributions to the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I can say unqualifiedly that no man has done more to advance the interest of and to improve the life of those who work for the Government, particularly among the postal employees, than has JIMMY MORRISON. His work here will be remembered a long, long time, and we shall all miss him.

New Hospital for Boca Raton, Fla.

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, adequate hospital facilities are of concern to communities throughout the Nation, and particular in south Florida where we are experiencing an increase in population, particularly among the senior-citizen age group, unlike that in many other localities. In light of this concern, I am especially proud of the efforts being made in Boca Raton, Fla., by leaders in the community to provide a modern, well-equipped hospital. This new $4 million facility is being constructed entirely from voluntary donations, and will open next spring.

As is so often the case in community benefits, the women of Boca Raton, through their Debbie Rand Service League, have led the way in constructive efforts to bring the hospital project to completion. Over the past 3 years, these hardworking women have given more than $240,000 to their hospital project, and all the money has been raised through voluntary work—all were volunteers working without remuneration and without special recognition. A special project, and one worthy of particular note, has been the annual pre-Lenten Fiesta de Boca Raton, which has required the help of some 3,000 people this year alone, and which produced almost $70,000 for the hospital.

The successful Boca Raton Fiesta will be presented again in 1967 on February 2. The authentic Spanish theme is most appropriate to Boca Raton, which is blessed with many fine examples of Spanish and Mediterranean architecture. The 4-day affair has become an annual event of interest to tourists and residents alike, and deserving of the continued support of all. From the advance planning, which calls for parades, arts and crafts, exhibits, fine entertainment, a grand ball, golf tournament, and a yacht-a-cade, it can be seen that this year's Fiesta de Boca Raton will be even more successful than those of the past, and will provide increased benefits for the community hospital. All those who plan to be in Florida this winter should include a visit to Boca Raton at fiesta time.

Boca Raton has every reason to be proud of the work being done by so many of its citizens for the hospital, and I commend them all.

The Real Mr. Howe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, a telling editorial in the News and Courier, of Charleston, S.C., expresses how many concerned school officials and other people, by no means all of them in the South, feel about the present U.S. Commissioner of Education, Harold Howe II. The editorial points out that Mr. Howe has made a remarkable statement that "school desegregation is the single point on which we who call ourselves educational leaders prove that we are really so."

Mr. Howe, in his recent speech, also said the following:

> We must bore ahead with the tools we have, and it won't be pleasant, and it won't be quiet. We cannot wait for mayors and city councils to do the work they hired us to do. And sometimes we must do the work they don't want us to do.

Mr. Howe apparently thinks that the line of authority in American education runs from him to State and then to municipal school officials. It does not. Local school boards are responsible to their local elected officials. If the school board is elected, then it is its own arbiter of proper education procedure. If the school board is appointed, it is ultimately responsible to the local elected officials who appointed the school board members as the local elected officials are ultimately responsible to the voters. Local control of schools is one of the oldest traditions of our country and is a cornerstone of freedom secured by the U.S. Constitution.

If Mr. Howe could abrogate the traditional authority of local school systems for the purposes of integration, he could ultimately do so for any other reason.

I commend this editorial to my colleagues:

THE REAL MR. HOWE

Harold Howe II, U.S. Commissioner of Education, is putting on a nimble performance these days in trying to convince irate congressmen that he doesn't really regard total integration as the sole educational goal.

Mr. Howe is having to give this performance because many Americans are furious at him for the way his office is riding roughshod over the rights of school boards. School officials have been subjected to brutal pressures by Mr. Howe's office. Many of the threats came in the form of telephone calls or private instructions so that no written record is left to enrage the public.

But the record is by no means barren, even though Mr. Howe protests that he doesn't intend to dump everything in education in order to achieve racial integration.

Mr. Howe's real feelings were disclosed in a speech sponsored by the Urban League and Teachers College of Columbia University. Speaking June 18, this is what he said:

"School desegregation is the single point on which we who call ourselves educational leaders prove that we are really so."

Consider that categorical statement: "The single point."

An educator in Mr. Howe's book doesn't prove himself by his scholarship, his understanding of the needs of his students, his ability to recruit a team of superior teachers, or his skill at planning a curriculum and giving guidance to students and teachers.

In Mr. Howe's book, "the single point" on which he proves himself is "school desegregation."

This isn't all that Mr. Howe said in his revealing speech. He declared that educators must "use every possible device to include within each school a cross section of the social and economic backgrounds of the metropolis."

Mr. Howe has no authority or right to set standards for the local school systems of the United States. As a matter of fact, no Civil Rights Act decrees this kind of leveling and mixing. What he spouted is sociological dogma. All the law requires is that there be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color. It says nothing about every school building in America having to be a miniature melting pot.

On the contrary, the neighborhood school is the definitive American school. What constitutes a neighborhood is a decision for a school board to make, not Mr. Howe.

Mr. Howe has no intention of respecting the wishes of school boards and local communities, though he gives clever lip service to this ideal.

The real Mr. Howe is exposed in the June 18 speech. In this address he said:

"We must bore ahead with the tools we have, and it won't be pleasant, and it won't be quiet. * * * We cannot wait for mayors and city councils to do the work they hired us to do. And sometimes we must do the work they don't want us to do.

In short, Mr. Howe won't tolerate the processes of self-government. In the name of democracy, he intends to push aside all local objections and impose his will on U.S. schools. The record speaks for itself.

This is the man whom President Johnson has chosen to head the U.S. Office of Education. This is the man who continues to enjoy Presidential trust and approval.

When Americans go to the polls Nov. 8, if they are of a mind to protest against Big Government's crushing pressure against local and individual rights, they should bear in mind Mr. Howe's contemptuous words for local authority.

Hon. Frank Chelf, of Kentucky

SPEECH

OF

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, Representative Chelf and I have served in Congress together many years. We all know him to be able, energetic, and fearless. He has done an unusually good job of work for his district, his State, and his Nation. America is stronger because of the courageous service of this outstanding Member. He will be missed by his friends when Congress convenes again.

My family and I wish for Frank and his family every success, happiness, and joy in the future.

Yearend Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, the following yearend report is being mailed to many of my constituents today.

The report referred to follows:

Dear Friend: Another year has gone by—my fourteenth as your Congressman. With the Congress now in recess, at least until after the November elections, this will be my last Washington Report until the new Congress convenes in January. Many feel the President will ask Congress immediately after the elections to approve an additional $13 billion for the Vietnam war and possibly will request a tax "package" including increases in personal income taxes.

As your voice in this 89th Congress, I have exercised my vote in the House of Representatives on the basis of what I thought was best for our District, our State and our Nation. I have never claimed that my judgment was infallible on any issue but have made each decision after careful and conscientious study. I have cast several thousand committee and House votes on legislation since being in public office.

If ever you have any question on why I voted as I did on any amendment, resolution, or bill, please drop me a postcard. I want you to have this information firsthand from me rather than accept a third party's explanation of my vote on any given piece of legislation.

The two years of the 89th Congress have been very busy ones for me. They have contained some frustrations and some successes in my attempts to represent the best interests of our district, our State, and our nation. In this Year-End Report, I would like to touch briefly on some of the highlights of those two years.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The provision of my bill to increase benefits across the board by 7% was enacted last year. With the cost of living rising so rapidly, however, another Laird bill was introduced this year that would automatically increase social security benefits each time the cost of living goes up. I am hopeful that next year's Congress will contain more members who will support this kind of legislation.

DAIRY PROBLEMS

Though successful in reversing the Johnson-Freeman decision to cut back drastically on the School Milk and School Lunch programs and to keep dairy price supports down, other efforts to improve the dairy situation have not been successful. Secretary Freeman still refuses to use his authority under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to restrict imports of cheese produced under unsanitary conditions abroad that compete unfairly with Wisconsin Cheese.

VETERANS PENSIONS

Another Laird-supported bill became law this year. It was the Veterans Pension Act which contained many improvements including a cost-of-living increase in benefits. Unfortunately, Republican amendments to increase the Veterans income limitation were defeated in Committee. Next year, I will continue my efforts to increase the amount of outside income both Veterans and Social Security beneficiaries may earn without losing pension benefits.

INFLATION

Despite the continued efforts of many of us in Congress to hold down government spending on domestic programs, we were unsuccessful in convincing the Administration that "business as usual" here at home while fighting a costly war abroad would lead to rapid rises in the cost of living. Inflation is a "national sales tax" levied on every man, woman, and child in America and hurts most those on fixed incomes and pensions.

MINIMUM WAGE

My vote was cast this year in favor of the Minimum Wage Bill. Four years ago, I opposed an amendment to this Act because it changed the definition of what constitutes interstate commerce. That was not an issue in the bill this year.

VIETNAM

All Americans support our fighting forces in Vietnam though many are confused and uncertain about the short-term aims and long-term objectives of our policy in Vietnam. More than anything else in these past two years, I have tried to get the Johnson Administration to define clearly what we are trying to accomplish and to spell out clearly the true costs of the war. Americans will make the necessary sacrifices in time of war. The Administration in power must provide effective leadership and direction.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Despite Administration attempts to scuttle experience rating which has worked so well in Wisconsin, we were successful in preserving experience rating in the Unemployment Compensation Amendments that were passed by the Congress this year. Every worker and employer in Wisconsin benefitted by this victory.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

As ranking minority member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Health, Education and Welfare, I have consistently supported increased funds for medical research. Higher priority is given by the Johnson Administration to space research than to human research. In my view, this is wrong and I will continue in my efforts to have medical research given a higher priority than is presently the case.

FEDERAL TAX SHARING

One of my greatest efforts in this 89th Congress has been to build support for enactment of the Laird Tax Sharing Program. Tax sharing is an alternative for the special categorical grant-in-aid programs. The increasing costs of education are a prime example of the need for a tax-sharing approach. Today there are well over 200 categorical federal grant-in-aid programs spending more than $14 billion annually. Yet our problems grow worse. Wisconsin sends $1.46 to Washington for every dollar it gets back in federal grants-in-aid. Tax sharing would do a better job at less cost and I intend to continue my efforts to enact the Laird Tax-Sharing plan into law.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES

In addition to my activities here in Washington, several conferences were held back in the District on vital problems that face our people. They included a Youth Leadership Workshop with representatives from each High School in the 7th District and an informational conference for our older citizens on the programs available to assist them on the federal and state level. My efforts to keep you, my constituents, informed and to obtain your views on public issues will continue in the 90th Congress beginning next January.

APPRECIATION

I want to express to each and every resident of the 7th Congressional District my deep appreciation for your support and cooperation during the 89th Congress.

Best regards,

Mel Laird.

The Honorable Howard Worth Smith

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT T. ASHMORE
SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, I come today to pay my respects to a fine man and a good friend known to many of us affectionately as "Judge" Smith.

I am proud of my State, South Carolina, but today I envy the State of Virginia, for that State is about to claim for itself the time and talents of our learned and beloved friend, Howard Worth Smith. The late Senator Harry F. Byrd phrased his State's sentiment particularly well when he described him as "the greatest living Virginian," the words inscribed on a recent portrait of the "judge."

Howard Worth Smith is a name that will long be remembered, respected, and revered in the Congress. To me, he has been a faithful friend, a prudent counselor, and a judicious adviser through my career in this House. He has taught me many wise lessons, as I am sure he has taught others. I admire his principles, and I am proudest of the fact that he has never compromised those principles.

There are those among us who have said that his taking leave of us marks the end of an era. I rather think it is the beginning of an era—an era in which we will all realize the value of his counsel and the assistance he has given. It will be an era for renewal of a vigorous attempt to return this Congress and the Nation to an interpretation of our basic principles of self-reliance and individual worth. It will be much more difficult without "Judge" Smith, but it will be a fine test of the character and fortitude of those of us who are left to carry on the tradition and the testament he has left us.

The "judge" steadfastly believed in the Jeffersonian principle that "that government governs best which governs least." There are still many others who cling to that principle, and, so, Howard Smith's values are not disappearing from the scene.

As a friend describes another friend, it may be hard to define where truth begins to wane and is replaced by sentiment. Perhaps then it is of more value to recall what critics' thoughts have been. One such has described the "judge" as "rough but fair." Another of his most adamant antagonists has stated:

> Five Presidents have come from his congressional district, but only one Howard Worth Smith. I cannot recall a single matter on which I agree with him. But I always had the guilty feeling of deserting principle because I liked him.

Other of my colleagues have already covered the history and biography of Howard Worth Smith's 18 terms in the House of Representatives. I will not belabor the Record with further reminiscenses. I will only say "goodby," and offer the promise of those of us who remain that we will hold your standards high, "Judge," and will continue to fight the battle still being waged for your kind of constitutional government.

Harry F. Byrd, Sr., of Virginia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEN B. JORDAN
OF IDAHO
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. JORDAN of Idaho. Mr. President, Senator Harry Flood Byrd is a man who will continue to be revered for his role as a strong public servant as well as for his personal qualities of gentility and integrity. As a man he demonstrated a versatility of interests and capabilities much like another great Virginian, Thomas Jefferson. The hobbies he perfected ranged from writing to raising apples. I have enjoyed his warm hospitality at Berryville and know how he loved the beauty of his orchards and the Blue Ridge Mountains beyond.

As a statesman Byrd was devoted to principles of prudent Federal spending and maintenance of States rights within the Federal Union. He never wavered from his dedication to constitutional government. Toward this end, he thought, worked, and spoke for over 40 years as Governor of Virginia, as leader of a strong political organization in his State, as U.S. Senator, and as chairman of the powerful Finance Committee.

His influence on finance in the Senate and on government in his State will continue as positive marks of his effort in public life. As Governor, Byrd put Virginia on a pay-as-you-go basis and his scrutiny of expenditures continued in the Senate as he was recognized as chairman of the Finance Committee. The Senator's observation of the budget was magnified by his conception and leadership of the Jonit Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which he headed even during a Republican administration.

So the squire of Berryville, remembered by many who work in the Senate as the distinguished Senator often in a light suit and habitually accompanied by his dog Pam to and from the office building, has gone to join his beloved wife. His memory remains with proud Virginians, with friends and admirers in the Senate, and with many Americans who will continue to appreciate his work here.

Veto of Group Life Insurance Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, there are many accomplishments of this 89th Congress of which we can all be proud. However, there was one bill in particular which we passed and which the President vetoed which I believe in fairness to our Government employees should have been enacted—I refer to H.R. 6926, the group life insurance bill. I shall work for its passage early in the 90th Congress.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include an article written by my constituent, Mr. Alwyn Aaron, legislative director, Brooklyn Postal Union, which appeared in the BPU News & Views, dated September 14, 1966, and Mr. Aaron's letter which appeared in the New York Times on October 1, 1966:

VETO OF LIFE INSURANCE BILL ANGERS POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The veto of the Group Life Insurance Bill (H.R. 6926) by Pres. Johnson has dealt a stinging blow to all Federal employees, without, in our opinion, doing anything to really check inflation. We are merely unfortunate that our bill came up for Mr. Johnson's consideration at the exact time when he had opened up an official campaign to curb inflation. The postal employees have been most grievously affected by the 2.9 percent increase in the cost of living since July 1965. We have seen the puny pay raises sanctioned, frittered away by unbridled inflation. The President had to make a start, and why not with the weakest labor group of the economy, which legally cannot use the weapons of the private sector of the economy? Every newspaper in recent weeks spoke about the "Guidelines" being shattered, tottering, etc. For us in the postal service it is very real and quite existent.

While the President was speaking about what it would cost to extend the benefits of the vetoed bill, millions of private employees were enjoying group insurance benefits far superior to the Federal Group Insurance system. Senate Report 1071, 89th Congress, issued by the Senate Civil Service Committee stated: "In most cases major employers in the private sector of the economy in 1966 offered life insurance programs significantly more liberal than the Federal employees' program is in 1966."

Again reference is made to the $300 millions added to the pay bill reluctantly signed by the President. This refers to the fact that the pay bill became effective July 1, 1966 instead of Jan. 1, 1967. Since the President is given credit for engineering the eventual settlement of the airlines strike, he must assume responsibility for getting the airline employees a raise which was effective *Jan. 1, 1966,* not Jan. 1, 1967. This is a double standard with a vengeance!

Mr. Johnson also states "Since I have been President there have been 4 successive pay raises." There were pay raises under the Johnson Administration, strongly supported by him, in Aug. 1964 and Oct. 1965. The pay raise this year is only the third, and has already been eroded by the failure to curb rising prices. A raise passed in 1962, carried a provision for a second step increase, but was a Kennedy measure.

One more point! While the Administration took a new approach this year in carrying out its so-called "comparability" program by including fringe benefits as part of its total compensation for Federal employees, the Group Insurance program would amount to only 4 percent additional or a 3.6 percent total compensation, which is still far below the 4.7 percent airline employees received.

At the recent N.P.U. National convention in Washington, D.C., Senator JACOB K. JAVITS said in referring to several resolutions calling for deletion of the "No Strike Clause" from our national constitution, "I hope you will not take such action. However, it is the Government's responsibility to treat you fairly, so that you may never have to resort to tactics which may be harmful to you."

As patriotic citizens, although second class citizens, our national body referred these resolutions to a legal study.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 13, 1966]

VETO OF BENEFITS FOR POSTAL WORKERS

To the EDITOR:

President Johnson's veto on Sept. 12 of the group insurance bill (H.R. 6926) for Federal workers has dealt a blow to these employes without, in our opinion, doing anything to check inflation. It is unfortunate that the bill came up for his consideration just when the President had opened his anti-inflation campaign.

Postal employes have been drastically affected by the 2.9 per cent rise in the cost of living since 1965. The puny increases we have been granted have been frittered away by these rising costs.

And while the President was pointing out the cost of extending insurance benefits to Federal workers, employes in private industry were enjoying group insurance benefits far superior to the Federal system—a fact noted in Report 1071 of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

INCREASE VERSES HIGHER COSTS

Under the Johnson Administration postal employes received one pay raise in August 1964 and another in October 1965, both strongly supported by the President. This year's increase—the third—has already been eroded by the Administration's failure to curb rising prices. An increase granted in 1962 carried a provision for a second-step raise, but this was a Kennedy measure.

The so-called "comparability" program initiated this year includes fringe benefits as part of the total compensation for Federal employes. Under this arrangement, the group insurance program would amount to 4 per cent addition, or a 3.6 per cent total compensation. This is far below the 4.7 per cent received by the airline employes in their recent settlement.

ALWYN J. AARON,
Legislative Director, Brooklyn Postal Union.

BROOKLYN, *September 13, 1966.*

Resolutions by International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the first seven resolutions adopted by the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners at their recent meeting in Kansas City, Mo.:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE 56TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GAME, FISH AND CONSERVATION COMMISSIONERS AT KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPTEMBER 16, 1966

RESOLUTION NO. 1—PRESERVATION OF VALUABLE WETLANDS

Whereas, wetlands constitute habitat of inestimable value for waterfowl and other birds, furbearers, and other mammals and fish; and,

Whereas, the maintenance of wetlands affects subterranean water tables; and,

Whereas, marshes along lakeshore areas and rivers are being filled for a variety of purposes or drained through channelization for flood control, navigation, mosquito control, or other purposes; and,

Whereas, marshlands, wetlands, and bottomland hardwood areas of the nation are being drained or filled for agricultural and other purposes;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners hereby urges action in the following ways:

1. Support to obtain emergency wetlands funds on a non-matching basis;
2. Extension of the Wetlands Loan Act;
3. Commend the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for recommending that State Development Committees reduce their 1966 expenditures for drainage and propose continuation of this procedure;
4. Support amendments to the Agricultural Appropriations Act which include saline marshes and other types of essential wetlands; and
5. Oppose the drainage or filling of wetlands of value to wildlife and any federal cost-sharing in subsidies encouraging loss or destruction of these resources;

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the Senate Interior Affairs Committee, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

RESOLUTION NO. 2—ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS SYSTEM

Whereas, primitive areas within national forests and roadless tracts within national parks and national wildlife refuges are being reviewed for possible addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System; and,

Whereas, recommendations of the administering agencies will be made to the President after field hearings are held in the local areas concerned; and,

Whereas, the President, in turn, will recommend necessary legislation to the Congress and public reaction again likely will be invited in hearings held by the body;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners hereby declares its endorsement of the principle of adding suitable areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System for the protection of this great national heritage thereby assuring its availability for use by future generations; and,

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to all federal agencies administering such lands.

RESOLUTION NO. 3—POLICY ON THE USE OF CHEMICAL PESTICIDES

Whereas, chemical pesticides, their use, and their effects on the environment are and should be a vital concern to agencies administering natural resources; and,

Whereas, such agencies in managing public lands frequently require the use of various chemical pesticides as management tools; and,

Whereas, the use made of such materials by governmental agencies should be exemplary; and,

Whereas, Senator GAYLORD A. NELSON of Wisconsin has introduced legislation to prohibit the distribution and sale of DDT anywhere in the United States;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners hereby commends Senator NELSON for aggressive action on a vital problem; that this Association adopts the following policy on the use of chemical pesticides, for guidance of conservation agencies and as an example for governmental agencies around the world; and that the Executive Board of this Association take whatever steps are necessary to aid states and provinces in implementing this policy and to make annual progress reports in this area:

Policy for use of chemical pesticides for conservation agencies

1. Pesticides are chemicals or other substances used to kill or control animals and plants. Employed with knowledge, skill, and restraint, they are important tools in the management of natural resources. Used unwisely, they may harm desirable forms of wildlife and contaminate the environment for years to come. Governmental agencies should lead the way in wise and safe use of such substances.

2. Pest control problems must be viewed ecologically. Consideration of control programs must include both short-term and long-term effects on the entire environment. Because of these involved ramifications, pest control programs must be domonstrated as absolutely necessary before being approved.

3. Biological or non-chemical controls should be used in preference to chemical controls even if the cost is greater. If chemicals are necessary, non-chemical methods should be used in conjunction, if possible, to reduce the amount of chemical applied. Chemicals alone should be used only when there is no satisfactory alternative, and then only the least toxic and least persistent effective chemicals, in the smallest effective concentrations, applied in the safest possible manner, should be used. Selective rather than broad-spectrum pesticides should be used.

4. Highly toxic chemicals known to concentrate in living organisms and to persist in the environment for long periods should not be used unless all alternatives have been explored and found inadequate. Even relatively safe, short-lived pesticides should be used carefully and judiciously to avoid injury to desirable forms of wildlife.

5. Standards for use of chemical pesticides by governmental agencies should be beyond reproach. Kinds of pesticides and concentrations used, application methods, and disposal of waste materials should be such that damage to desirable fish and wildlife, and contamination of the environment will be minimal. Careful records should be kept in all pesticide operations as to kinds and quantities of pesticides used, and evaluation should be made as to the effectiveness of control achieved and undesirable side effects. Where evaluation is deemed desirable, necessary funds should be provided by the agencies making the application.

6. Each state or province should establish a pesticide control committee to review every large-scale application of pesticides by state or provincial agencies. Such a committee should include representatives of conservation, public health, and conservation and agricultural agencies.

RESOLUTION NO. 4—CLEAN WATER

Whereas, maximum production of fish and game populations and top quality opportunities for harvest of these populations is dependent upon an abundant supply of clean water; and, Whereas, much of our country's original production potential of fish and game and many fishing and hunting harvest areas have been lost due to water pollution; and,

Whereas, the stated purpose of the Federal Water Quality Control Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-234) is to enhance the quality and value of our water resources and to establish a national policy for the prevention, control and abatement of water pollution; and,

Whereas, said act calls for water quality standards to be established for interstate waters in each state by June 30, 1967, and further provides for public hearings to be held prior to adoption by the state of these standards;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners that each state is urged to appear at those hearings and request that standards be adopted which will in truth carry out the purpose of the act; and,

Be it further resolved that each member of the association should take a leading role in urging other state agencies and citizen organizations to appear and let their views on water pollution control be made a matter of record.

RESOLUTION NO. 5—MIGRATORY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Whereas, the policies and philosophies applied to the management, including harvesting, of migratory wildlife directly or indirectly affect every conservation agency on the American continent; and,

Whereas, such policies and philosophies establish principles of management that have an effect on the management of resident wildlife; and,

Whereas, it is recognized that agencies of the respective Federal Governments through treaties and other legal acts have the primary responsibility for the management of migratory wildlife, but that this responsibility must be associated and coordinated with the responsibilities of State, Provincial and other sub-units of government in the management of migratory as well as resident wildlife; and,

Whereas, there presently is no established policy or philosophy to guide agencies responsible for the management of migratory wildlife;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners directs its Migratory Birds Committee to work with Federal Government agencies, including the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Canadian Wildlife Service, to establish a broad policy for the guidance of all agencies responsible for the management of migratory wildlife.

RESOLUTION NO. 6—OPPOSING CONSTRUCTION OF RAMPART CANYON DAM

Whereas, plans are being made by the Corps of Army Engineers for the construction of a dam on the Yukon River to be known as the Rampart Canyon Dam, and this dam, if constructed, will rise 525 feet and, by flooding an area of approximately 11,000 square miles, will create a reservoir larger than Lake Erie; and,

Whereas, approximately 8,000 square miles of this region is prime waterfowl producing area, and in a normal year waterfowl production in the Yukon Flats is at least one and one-half million (1,500,000) ducks, geese and cranes, which equals all of the waterfowl produced in the province of Manitoba, or two times the production of the total National Wildlife Refuge System, and includes production of nine percent (9%) of the North American population of canvasbacks; and,

Whereas, the Rampart Dam is of direct interest to the Western States because the resulting depletion of waterfowl will have an adverse influence on this waterfowl population of the Western States inasmuch as recoveries from banding studies show that over half the birds produced on the Yukon Flats enter the Pacific Flyway; and,

Whereas, big game habitat where at least 5,000 moose live would be lost, and caribu, furbearers and small game (snowshoe hares, ptarmigan and three species of grouse) will be affected; and,

Whereas, in 1961, from the dam site and upstream, 22,000 king salmon plus 114,000 chum salmon were counted, and these runs plus unknown numbers of coho salmon will be lost; and,

Whereas, annual flooding prevention will make downstream valleys poor in wildlife because of drying, and will also change fish migration patterns and numbers; and,

Whereas, no plan for prevention of fish and wildlife losses has been published, and no funds have been made available nor plans initiated for compensating for such losses;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners is unalterably opposed to the construction of the Rampart Canyon Dam on the Yukon River in Alaska.

RESOLUTION NO. 7—FISH AND WILDLIFE PROBLEMS AT CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROJECTS

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has repeatedly expressed the nation's desire to conserve and develop fish and wildlife resources as a part of its water-development program, initially by the passage of legislation in 1934 and subsequently by amendments under which the legislation was strengthened and designated as the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has recently reaffirmed its concern for the welfare of our fish and wildlife and other outdoor recreational resources by the passage of a number of measures, some of which are the Outdoor Recreation Act, the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act, the Wilderness Act, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and others; and,

Whereas, the President, on May 15, 1962, approved for application by the Departments of the Interior, Army, Agriculture and Health-Education and Welfare policies, standards and procedures for use and development of water and related land resources cited as Senate Document 97, which provides that "Full consideration shall be given to the opportunity and need for outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement in comprehensive planning for water and related land use and development, and project formulation and evaluation;" and,

Whereas, it is in the best interest of our nation that such resources be conserved and developed; and,

Whereas, in the past the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army maintains that it will consider only navigation in the issuance of permits for construction, dredging and filling activities in navigable waters of the United States; and,

Whereas, the Corps is presently implementing a policy which would place the burden of mitigating fish and wildlife damages on the fish and wildlife agencies, except for such integral structures as fishways;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners requests the Secretary of Defense to instruct the Department of the Army to:

1. Respect the intent of the Congress of the United States as expressed in the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act which was presented recently by the Corps before the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Appropriations and wherein the Corps proclaimed it will not undertake fish and wildlife mitigation except for those features which it considers to be integral parts of the projects;

2. Respect Senate Document No. 97, regarding policies, standards, and procedures for use and development of water and related land resources;

3. Honor its own February 16, 1962, Joint Policy Agreement with the Department of the Interior which states, in part, that insofar as permitted by law the Department of the Army will acquire in fee as a part of the reservoir project construction, such lands as are needed to meet present and future requirements for fish and wildlife as determined pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act;

Adopt a positive policy of including specific measures including the acquisition of lands in fee at Corps of Engineer projects for the conservation, development and improvement of fish and wildlife resources; and,

5. Adopt a positive policy of not issuing permits for dredging and filling activities in navigable waters of the United States or requiring appropriate modifications in work contemplated when such activities are expected to cause significant losses to fish and wildlife resources.

The Honorable Frank Chelf

SPEECH
OF
HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed, a very great personal pleasure to join with the Members here in this preeminently merited tribute to my dear friend and committee colleague, the Honorable Frank Chelf, who is voluntarily retiring from the Congress after some 22 years of outstanding public service to his Nation, his State, and his community.

Few men can even come close to matching the illustrious career of this most talented and courageous son of the great State of Kentucky from a humble beginning up through the ranks of distinguished military service and recognition in World War II, acclaimed success in the demanding field of law and additional distinction as the dean of the House delegation in the Congress and the second ranking majority member on the House Judiciary Committee.

In his most responsible position as a top-ranking member of the Judiciary Committee few, if any, members before him have ever contributed so much to the wise and compassionate understanding of our immigration policies and all the other challenging quasi-judicial problems coming before this committee.

Mr. Speaker, as a fellow member on the Judiciary Committee these past several years and after having observed Frank Chelf over a period of some 20 years here I very deeply believe that his persevering dedication and devotion in legislatively promoting the patriotic interests of this country mark him as one of the most effective Federal legislators of our times.

Above all other things Frank Chelf, by his consistent demonstration of personal integrity and legislative knowledge and diligence, has earned a lasting place in the brightest pages of all congressional accomplishments.

This Congress and this country will remain forever indebted to him for the perpetual inspiration of fidelity and excellence in the performance of duty that he is leaving for us, and all who come after us, to follow.

As FRANK CHELF voluntarily retires from this Congress I know we all join in our prayers that Divine Providence will bestow His choicest blessings upon FRANK, and all his loved ones, in future endeavors through many, many years ahead.

Tribute to Representative James H. Morrison

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is always painful to say goodby to a friend, but when that friend has been a colleague, a worker for the causes espoused by his party, and a strong helping hand at all times, it is more difficult than ever to say something that will accurately convey the sense of loss that is experienced.

Will I miss JIMMY MORRISON, of Louisiana? You can be sure that I shall indeed miss him. So will the civil service workers whose champion he was. So will the House Agriculture and Post Office and Civil Service Committees which he served with such energy and devotion. So will his many friends in the House of Representatives. So will the country and so will his district.

My high regard for him has not been a very well kept secret. I spoke at a testimonial dinner that was held for him here in Washington in March of 1964. The Washington Post said the next morning:

> Speaker MCCORMACK, making a rare appearance, and a rare lengthy speech of considerable force, lauded MORRISON for his loyalty, dedication, and clear-mindedness on policies affecting the Nation.

I will not dwell at length on the outstanding qualities of my dear friend JIMMY MORRISON at this time, as I did then, because I feel such a deep and true sense of loss at his retirement from public life. But I hope that I do speak with the same "considerable force" mentioned by the Post when I say again that for loyalty, dedication, and clear mindedness on policies affecting the Nation he had no superior.

He has been the soul of kindness, courtesy, and fairness. Here was clearly to be seen a man dedicated to the public service, to the House of Representatives, to his constituents, and to his country.

JAMES HOBSON MORRISON was born in Hammond, La., on December 8, 1908. He attended the public schools of Hammond, and later was graduated from Tulane University Law School in 1935. He practiced his profession in Hammond, married Miss Majorie Abbey, of Webb, Miss., in 1940, and was elected to the 78th Congress. For 11 more Congresses he was continuously reelected. After 24 years of service, he ranked 31st in seniority in the House of Representatives.

He was devoted to the interests of the Sixth District of Louisiana. A mayor who had good reason to know of his work for the Sixth District once said of him:

> The reason for his success has been hard work and dedication. No man tries harder or works harder to please his constituents. He is kind, good-hearted and generous, but, overshadowing all of this, the greatest attribute of all is the fact that JIMMY is the same fellow on all occasions and at all times. . . . I never called on him but that he didn't put forth a great and extra effort to help me. He doesn't just help elected officials like myself, but he helps every one of his constituents who calls on him, regardless of their walk in life.

He was always alert to protect the interests of the farmers of his district, and indeed there were all kinds of farmers in that district. There were strawberry farmers, vegetable and truck farmers, tung oil growers, dairy farmers, chicken and egg producers, rice farmers, sugarcane farmers, and beef cattle producers. All of them received the same treatment, that is to say, the very best treatment.

If anyone in Congress knew how to go about obtaining improvements in a congressional district's postal facilities it was JIMMY MORRISON. In the last 4 years alone he obtained the approval of Congress for the following new or expanded postal facilities: Bogalusa, $324,923; Hammond, $393,378; Madisonville, $12,000; Slidell, $115,000; Baton Rouge—Istrouma Station, $79,000; Tangipahoa, $12,000; White Castle, $77,000; Baton Rouge—Foster Drive Station, $34,000; Baton Rouge—University Station, $104,000; Abita Springs, $14,000; New Roads, $88,000; St. Francisville, $66,000; Livingston, $20,000; Pearl River, $40,000; Springfield, $17,000; St. Gabriel, $90,000; Mount Hermon, $17,000; Covington, $156,000. Port Allen has a beautiful post office, and a new one will be constructed at Holden. Pearl River's post office has been completed, and bids have been let for Plaquemine's post office.

I have compiled this rather tiresome list because it represents the kind of thing for which his district's constituents should be grateful.

My own gratitude for JIMMY MORRISON's work and spirit is not something that he can possibly doubt. I have expressed it before and I now express it again. A fond farewell, then, to a distinguished public servant, to a grand person, to a great Member of the House of Representatives.

My Individual Freedoms Under the Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as I have mentioned in the RECORD, the Frances Broward Chapter, Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, have selected their Constitution Week essay contest winners for the current ytar. It is my pleasure that the following essay by Mark Unis, of St. Coleman's School, be printed at this point in the RECORD:

MY INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

In this country of ours, everyone is free, free to do anything without fear of tyranny, cruelty or destruction. My freedoms are numerous but I have no more than anyone else or no less. I am free to speak out as I wish but in a calm manner.

Our freedoms are limited by one thing, that children can't vote. But that doesn't keep us from showing others, like our parents, articles and sides of the candidates. If not enough people go out to vote, the election may be lost to the wrong candidate.

Being a Catholic, freedom of religion is truly enjoyed by me. As I can attend Mass when I wish, others can attend their services at any time they wish to.

Freedom of the press is another of our great freedoms. Even though you may think the press has nothing to do with children, many of us read the newspapers for school and take up the arguments there. Our class has a school newspaper, too, in which we state our ideas.

We may write to any official from the president to the local dog catcher. My friends and myself may write from the crisis is Vietnam to the need for a local playground.

That's the way it is with the Constitution the world's oldest written constitution still in force.

Government under the Constitution makes citizenship in the United States of America the greatest privilege and greatest responsibility of any citizenship on earth.

Our Fishbowl Society

SPEECH

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, a recent five-part series written by Erwin Knoll, a Washington correspondent with the Newhouse National News Service, titled "Our Fishbowl Society," alerts the public to the various ways in which our traditional right to privacy is being eroded by certain practices of the Federal Government.

In Mr. Knoll's articles, which were carried in the Long Island Press and Long Island Star Journal which serve my congressional district, he points out that the House Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy, of which I am a member, is in the forefront of the efforts to repel these invasions.

The chairman of the subcommittee is the Honorable CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER, of New Jersey. Commenting on the series, the Jersey, N.J., Journal said:

> One man who is fighting determinedly to see that government does not go that way (invading our privacy) is Congressman CHARLES E. GALLAGHER of Bayonne, representing New Jersey's 13th District. If he appears in our series from time to time as a champion of the people against governmental "big brother" snooping, it is because he has been a champion of the people in this cause.

Because I believe this series to be of vital concern to all our citizens, I would like to have the articles included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

Our Fishbowl Society—Prying and Privacy

(It's more than Big Brother watching, the Orwellian concept . . . there is a growing army of Little Brothers, professional and amateur, officials and private citizens, some highly motivated, others prompted by greed or morbid curiosity. This troubling portrait of American society is etched in a series of articles by correspondent Erwin Knoll.)

(By Erwin Knoll)

Half way to 1984, some alarmed observers see signs of the realization of George Orwell's gloomy prophecy—the creation of a society in which no shred of personal privacy remains.

In fact, the dark portrait of the ultimate totalitarian state that Orwell painted 18 years ago is already outdated in several respects.

Writing in 1948, Orwell did not foresee the swift and ingenious developments of modern technology—the tiny cameras and listening devices, the self-starting recorders that can be used to spy on anyone anywhere; the huge computers that can sort and classify the most detailed personal data and spew them forth at the press of a button.

Preoccupied with the dangers of absolute dictatorship, Orwell did not note that even in a democracy, mounting bureaucratic pressures for "useful information" can subject citizens to demands for the most intimate facts about their private lives.

Nor did he expect that industry as well as government would adopt with enthusiasm the surveillance techniques that once were confined to the cloak-and-dagger world of Balkan intrigue, or that private citizens would join the snooping game on a grand scale to spy on relatives, friends and neighbors.

Those who nervously watch the erosion of privacy in our lives think Orwell's chilling fantasy missed the mark in one significant respect: it isn't just Big Brother who is watching, but a growing army of Little Brothers—professionals and amateurs, officials and private citizens, men motivated by patriotism and high virtue as well as others prompted by greed or morbid curiosity.

The reasons for invading privacy are infinitely varied and complex. Creditors have an understandable curiosity about the financial responsibility of borrowers. Government and private employers want to be sure their workers are loyal and honest. Storekeepers are eager to guard their merchandise against shoplifting and pilferage. Social workers and counselors, teachers and psychologists all feel that to do their jobs effectively they must know more and more about the individuals they deal with.

On a less lofty plane, husbands and wives resort to the new technology of snooping to check up on their spouses' fidelity. Businessmen get the drop on their competitors by "tuning in" on new products or promotion campaigns. Blackmailers and thrill-seekers are about to widen their activities with the techniques of privacy invasion now available.

Sen. Edward V. Long (D-Mo.), whose Senate subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure has been looking into government surveillance, industrial espionage and private snooping, recently gave an audience of Houston businessmen a rundown on a potential "typical day for you, now."

"When you wake up in the morning, and are still in bed, every word you say may be overheard and recorded. (There was a recent case in New Hampshire involving a landlord who placed a microphone which would overhear the bedroom activities of a young couple renting a house from him.)

"When you make your first phone call of the day (or your last), there are a hundred ways in which your line may be tapped or bugged. Even if you have the phone company check and they find a bug, usually they won't tell you. And if your line is clear today, it can easily be bugged tomorrow.

"When you get into your car to drive into the office, there may be a transmitter hidden in it. Or it may have a 'bumper beeper' which is attached and which permits a snoop to easily follow you anywhere in the city.

"When you get to your office, you can be bugged a hundred ways. There may be a microphone planted in your wall, in your desk or in your phone. There may be a miniature transmitter hidden in a thousand places. Hidden by whom, you ask? By your competitor, your employer, a salesman, an employee. To paraphrase an old canard, miniature transmitters are within the reach of everyone today—$39.50 at your friendly corner electonics store—no questions asked.

"When you go to lunch, the jukebox outlet at your table may well contain a listening device as well as a speaker.

"And so the day goes," Long continued. "How about your wife, does she fare any better?

"When she goes shopping at the supermarket, chances are that she is being constantly watched by hidden closed-circuit TV.

"When she goes to the department store to try on a new dress, chances are that the mirror in which she admires herself is a two way mirror installed to discourage shoplifting.

"When she looks at the desk calendar to see what date to put on her check to pay her telephone bill, chances are that behind the front of the calendar is a hidden microphone.

"When she goes to a neighbor's house to play bridge, the built-in intercom system will permit people to eavesdrop throughout the house."

Long's recital was, he said, both frightening and realistic. But it was far from all-inclusive as a catalog of the assaults on privacy to which his listeners might be subjected.

On that same "typical day," for example, a member of his audience could have the names and adderses on his first-class mail transcribed at the local post office. Financial data that he submitted on his tax return, or on a mortgage application, or on a credit form, might be divulged without his knowledge or permission.

In school, his child might be asked on a standardized test how he feels about God, or about his parents, or about sex. The parent might be given the same type of test in applying for a job, or in seeking a promotion. Somewhere between home and the local dump, someone might be sifting through his trash.

Long and other members of the House and Senate who have addressed themselves to the problem believe it would be all but impossible to compile a definitive list of the ways in which privacy is being attacked.

But they are convinced that a profound and dangerous transformation of American society is taking place before our eyes—and that most of us are unaware of it.

"The direction of drift is perfectly clear," says Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), who heads a special House subcommittee on invasion of privacy.

"You don't have to be very intelligent to see that if this drift toward more and more intrusive action by private groups and organizations of all kinds, and by government, isn't checked, in 20 or 30 years no one will bother asking questions about privacy, and we will take it for granted that we live in a fishbowl and that we are not free men, but fish."

Our Fishbowl Society—Somebody Has a File on You!

(By Erwin Knoll)

Washington.—Unless you're a life-long hermit dwelling in a well-hidden cave, somebody, somewhere has a file on you.

It may be just a collection of vital statistics—your name and address, date of birth, place of employment.

Or it may be a fat dossier containing a full life history complete with accounts of your financial status, political and religious beliefs, friendships, sexual habits, personal eccentricities and other intimate details.

Chances are that you will never get to see your file to verify the contents or ascertain how they are being used.

If you have ever been arrested, served in the Armed Forces, taken a draft deferment test or applied for a job requiring security clearance, yours is probably one of the 175 million sets of fingerprints indexed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It may be accompanied by a "raw file" containing unevaluated reports on your past activities and associations.

If you are a prospective home buyer, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) may have a report in its files on the stability of your marriage. More than one million such reports were obtained last year from private investigators because, the FHA explains, "one of the leading causes of (mortgage) foreclosure is divorce."

Scores of government agencies, aided by an army of private sleuths, are in the business of collecting personal information.

The Social Security Administration has accounts—and earnings data—on 166 million Americans. The Defense Lepartment maintains 14 million life histories on individuals who have been subjected to security investigations.

COULD RUIN LIFE

The Federal Civil Service Commission has files on some eight million Americans who have been investigated for government employment. In the files are allegations of criminal, immoral or "infamous" conduct that could ruin the lives and careers of many citizens.

The Passport Office requires detailed personal histories from applicants who have been married more than twice. Officials recently confirmed that they maintain a system of surveillance on potentially troublesome travelers—critics of the Vietnam war, for example.

The government's need—real or imagined—for more and more information on the private lives of citizens proliferates on an almost daily basis.

RELIGIOUS QUERY

The Census Bureau now is pondering suggestions by some church groups that it include a question on religious affiliation in its 1970 decennial census. The U.S. Office of Education plans to assess the effectiveness of various education programs by making a detailed study of 300,000 school children whose personal histories, family backgrounds and educational achievements are to be surveyed.

"Any time you start delving into a child's family background you get into the area of invasion of privacy," concedes Assistant Commissioner of Education Alexander M. Mood. "But we just can't deal with these problems without information. It boils down to the integrity of the federal agency in seeing that the information given by individuals is protected."

The record on protection of individual data varies widely among agencies. Highest marks for integrity generally go to the Social Security Administration and the Census Bureau, whose employees are prohibited by law from disclosing personal information in the files.

NO LEAKS

Census Director Ross Eckler, who has been with the Bureau since 1939, says he has never encountered an instance of improper divulgence, though he has had to fight off requests for individual data from the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.

"If the President himself asked me, I'd have to say no," Eckler says. "I might not stay here long, but I'd have to say no."

But no matter how closely guarded personal information may be—and the record of many agencies is not nearly as reassuring as that of census—growing numbers of Americans resent the persistent intrusions of official and unofficial snoopers and surveyors.

And those who have paid close attention to the problem of privacy invasion believe the worst is still to come. An idea that has caught the fancy of government statisticians—and that gravely troubles some members of Congress—is the creation of a "federal data bank" to combine various government records in one huge, computerized information retrieval system.

The advantages of such a system are obvious: records now scattered, duplicated and largely inaccessible could be combined, cross-filed, coordinated and made almost instantly available.

Edgar S. Dunn, Jr., a Budget Bureau consultant who has explored the possibilities of the data bank, believes the usefulness of federal records could be "considerably increased without unduly jeopardizing personal privacy."

NOT SO SURE

Others are not so sure. In a penetrating article on "Privacy and Behavioral Research" that appeared last fall in the Columbia Law Review, Oscar M. Ruebhausen and Orville G. Brim, Jr., noted:

"Computerized central storage of information would remove what surely has been one of the strongest allies of the claim to privacy—the inefficiency of man and the fallibility of his memory."

Modern strides in recordkeeping have already affected the right of privacy. The ex-convict who once was able to pay his debt to society, move to another community and make a fresh start, now finds that his record is likely to follow him and keep him from obtaining employment.

A government worker in Washington was recently discharged because the Civil Service Commission discovered that she had failed to disclose on her job application a shoplifting arrest that occurred many years ago. Such incidents could multiply under the all-encompassing efficiency of a federal data bank.

"We're about to make a fundamental change in our society," warns Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.). "We've always had a philosophy of letting a man start anew if he makes a mistake. But computers don't forget and don't forgive.

"We're concerned about school dropouts now. What about the computer rejects of tomorrow?"

WHO PUSHES BUTTON?

Gallagher, whose special House Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy has scheduled hearings on "the broad implications" of the data bank idea, believes it is crucial to determine in advance "who will have the power to push what computer buttons under what conditions."

"We cannot safely presume that all of this information will always be used by benevolent people for benevolent purposes," Gallagher has cautioned.

"It is quite conceivable that a potential Big Brother could make excellent use of a Big Button on a dossier bank for his own purposes which strike at the very fundamentals, of our governmental structure and society."

Fishbowl Society—Your Business Is Not Your Own Anymore!

(By Erwin Knoll)

Washington.—In the traditional concept of the right of privacy, a man's financial status is nobody's business but his own.

The ragged miser who keeps a jug of gold coins in the basement or a collection of bankbooks under the mattress is part of American folklore. So is the apparently affluent citizen who skimps on groceries to keep up appearances.

MOST OBJECT

Confronted with a direct question about his income or net worth, the man who values his privacy is likely to ask, "what's it to you?"

That is the tradition—but in our credit card and charge account society, the reality is something else again. As tax payer and consumer, as tenant or homeowner, as inventor or borrower, as employer or employee, the average citizen is called on many times each year to furnish financial data that he once might have shared only with his wife—and not necessarily with her. More often than not, the data became available to many agencies or individuals beyond those who originally established their "need to know."

"Anybody who can't find out how much his neighbor's worth just isn't trying very hard," says a man who has made a close study of the credit and collection field.

By far the greatest repository of income information is the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), whose files bulge with the tax returns submitted by about 67 million individuals this year, as well as with more than 50 million corporate and employe tax returns.

Contrary to a widespread public impression, tax returns are not treated as top-secret information by IRS.

"Your Federal tax return is supposed to be confidential, but you're wrong if you think you and your friendly Internal Revenue agent are the only ones who ever look at it," says Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), one of several members of Congress who are seriously concerned about the erosion of privacy.

"Every federal agency and every state as well as several committees of the Congress can ask to examine your return," Gallagher notes. "Sometimes they do."

The uses to which tax return data are subjected range far afield from the government's revenue-raising function. The Veterans Administration has gone into IRS files to check the validity of pension claims. The Agriculture Department has used returns to help determine rice acreage allotments. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare relies on tax information in Social Security investigations. The Tennessee Valley Administration has used tax returns in property condemnation proceedings. Most federal agencies screen tax returns in investigating employes or applicants for employment.

In its extensive investigation of invasions of privacy by government agencies, the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure found that in one recent two-year period, state and local officials in 17 states obtained access to federal tax returns. The stated purposes for examining the returns ranged from investigations of gambling, narcotics and liquor violations to state disbarment proceedings or kickback inquiries.

LEGAL HASSLE

Whether the income data submitted by a taxpayer in accordance with the law ought to be used against him in unrelated investigations is a matter on which reasonable men—including lawyers—disagree.

There can be no disagreement, however, about some of the other uses and abuses to which the availability of tax returns has given rise.

In several states, for example, politicians running for office have managed to obtain tax returns for use in attempts to discredit their opponents. Enterprising businessmen have been known to gain access to tax data on competitors.

Yet IRS information is closely guarded, compared to the casual availability of financial information obtained by other government and private agencies.

The comprehensive and officially "confidential" reports compiled by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) on applicants for housing loans can be obtained by any mortgage lender for $1.50. The financial status of welfare recipients is, by law, a matter of public record in a number of states and localities.

Many banks will, as a matter of course, report a depositor's balance to anyone who takes the trouble to place a telephone call. And increasing use of automatic data storage and retrieval for bank records makes it possible to produce, on a moment's notice, a copy of a check or deposit slip that may have been written years ago.

The private credit and collection bureaus that now flourish in virtually every American community constitute a huge reservoir of personal financial data on about 100 million Americans—a reservoir that is tapped far more often than most citizens suspect. The housewife who casually opens a department store charge account is, in effect, disclosing her credit status to thousands of enterprises around the country. She also makes the information available to official investigators who may have good reason—or no reason—for being curious about her.

The Retail Credit Co., the largest of the private investigative firms, has 7,000 investigators and maintains files on 42 million Americans. Its clients include many who have no connection with retail credit. Though this company, like others in the field, insists that its files are carefully protected against unauthorized scrutiny, the claim runs head-on into the basic fact that credit agencies exist for the prime purpose of furnishing information.

Notices of overdue bills are mailed out by the hundreds each day by credit bureaus. The citizen threatened with identification as a deadbeat to "every bank, catalog store, dentist" etc. in his community may have failed to pay a $3 bill, or he may be the victim of an error by a human or computerized bookkeeper.

In some instances, he may never find out that he has been blacklisted as a poor credit risk. And if he does find out, he has little recourse.

Our Fishbowl Society—Your Thoughts Are Scrutinized

(By Erwin Knoll)

Washington.—In the fishbowl society, not only your words and deeds but your innermost thoughts are apt to be under scrutiny.

If you work for a government agency or private firm that has adopted the most sophisticated techniques of personnel screening your secret fears and aspirations, your attitudes toward God and man—and woman—have been recorded, evaluated and filed away for future reference.

If your son or daughter attends a school that offers the best in modern guidance counseling, similar information has been compiled—perhaps by use of personality tests identical to those administered to adults.

Elaborate testing instruments, encompassing hundreds of questions and adapted to "objective" scoring by machines, have been developed to meet the needs of those who claim—in fact, insist—that they must, for one reason or another, get to know all about you.

LIE DETECTORS

In some instances, the examinations are accompanied by "in-depth interviews," and by polygraph tests or other lie-detection techniques.

Development of "personality inventories" for mass use in government, industry, education and other fields is a relatively recent science—and some experts contend it is not a science at all.

LITTLE ACCURACY

"I take a dim view of personality tests and I think the general public is being much too frequently taken in by the mumbo-jumbo that goes with them," says Dr. Henry S. Dyer, vice president of the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J.

"The inventories, the projective tests—all of them—are scarcely beyond the tealeaf reading stage."

Dr. John Dollard, professor of psychology at Yale University, has charged that "generally speaking, projective tests, trait scales, interest inventories or depth interviews have not proved to be useful in selecting executives, or salesmen, or potential delinquents, or superior college students."

Some critics—notably William H. Whyte Jr., author of the 1957 best-seller, "The Organization Man," and Martin L. Gross, who wrote a scathing critique called "The Brain Watchers," a few years ago—have come up with manuals for "cheating" on the personality tests by giving deliberately misleading (but acceptable) answers.

GROWING STEADILY

Despite such criticism, however, and despite the anguished protests of those who feel the tests constitute prying intolerable to free men, use of the psychological instruments is growing steadily.

Experts have estimated that about half of the large corporations in the country use psychological testing in one way or another. Increasingly, colleges rely on the tests to tell them about candidates for admission. The federal government has used the tests in screening its employes, and has fostered school use through such national research programs as "Project Talent."

"During the more than three years that I investigated personality testing in this nation," Gross told a House subcommittee probing invasions of privacy, "I was constantly amazed at the callous indiscretion of testers in seeking out the most sacred details of a person, including his sexual life, religion, political beliefs—as if it were necessary to eliminate human dignity in order to be employable in our country.

SOME QUESTIONS

"Commonly administered tests ask such impertinent questions as:

" 'Do you often feel just miserable?'

" 'Is your sex life satisfactory?'

" 'About how many people have you disliked (or hated) very much? (A) none; (B) 1 to 3; (C) 4 to 10; (D) 11 to 50; (E) over 50.' "

Among the most widely used of the personality tests is the Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory, known in the trade as the MMPI. Its publisher, the Psychological Corp. of New York, sells almost a million copies a year to schools and colleges, government and industry, hospitals and physicians.

The MMPI, developed more than 20 years ago at the University of Minnesota, consists of 566 brief statements requiring answers of "true," "false" or "cannot say." The inventory, according to the test manual, is "designed ultimately to provide, in a single test, scores on all important phases of personality."

TYPICAL ITEMS

About three dozen of the MMPI test items deal directly with sexual matters or religious attitudes. Some typical items are these:

"My father was a good man."

"I am worried about sex matters."

"During one period when I was a youngster I engaged in petty thievery."

"I believe in the second coming of Christ."

"I dream frequently about things that are best kept to myself."

"I pray several times a week."

"I am against giving money to beggars."

"There is something wrong with my sex organs."

GRAVE CONCERN

Extensive use of such tests by federal agencies has prompted Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.), the chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Constitutional rights, to voice grave concern about "the massive surrender of individual privacy to which the government is subjecting its civil servants by the use of various questionnaires and scientific instruments."

Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), who has led a crusade against use of the tests by government agencies, has warned of "the jeopardy in which one is placed when this type of test remains part of a federal employe's file . . . one can have no real assurance that his written answers to such intimate questions won't come back to haunt him in the future. There is no guarantee that these files will not fall into the wrong hands five, 10 or 20 years from now."

Under pressure from Congress and government workers' unions, some federal agencies have curtailed their use of the tests within the past year. But reliance on the personality probes dies hard. The Peace Corps, sharply criticized for using the MMPI to screen applicants, insists that the test saved it from costly and embarrassing selection errors.

ACLU'S COMPLAINT

Only recently, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) complained that a "sixteen personality factor test" administered by the Federal Aviation Agency to 20,000 air traffic controllers contains questions on political, racial and religious opinions. The fact that an employee is asked such questions by his government, the ACLU argued, "may quite understandably cause him to refrain from joining organizations or voicing his views on political and other controversial issues."

Those who devise and administer personality tests and other mind-probing techniques tend to dismiss such protests as old-fashioned and unscientific. The individual's traditional right of privacy, they contend, must be "balanced" against the public purpose served by the information. Furthermore, they argue, no one is compelled to submit to personality screening.

But troublesome questions are raised by the issue of voluntary consent. The permission of parents is generally sought, for example, before school children are subjected to personality testing. But even if a parent knows to what he is consenting—an assumption that cannot be taken for granted—a problem remains.

CONSIDERATION

"Should not a child, even before the age of full legal responsibility, be accorded the dignity of a private, personality? Considerations of healthy personal growth, buttressed with reasons of ethics, seem to command that this be done," Oscar M. Ruebhausen and Orville G. Brim Jr. wrote last November in the Columbia Law Review.

How much freedom has an adult to refuse to submit to when doing so many jeopardize his application for employment, promotion or security clearance? A job applicant who was subjected to an exhaustive battery of personality tests by a private employer commented afterward, "The worst part was that I wanted the job badly enough to put up with the humiliation."

Even the surface semblance of consent is far from universal. In their article on "privacy and behavorial research," Ruebhausen and Brim commented:

"Examples of 'forced' submission to privacy probes can be found in our hospitals, our schools, our colleges, our social welfare programs, our research institutes, and our institutions for the disturbed, handicapped or retarded. Such a disregard for the dignity of personality—occasional though it may be—must be guarded against and eliminated by the social scientists themselves.

"If they fail or refuse to exercise self-control, then the community will inevitably feel compelled to act for itself and legislate for the protection of personal privacy."

Our Fishbowl Society—Eavesdropping Industry Sets New Sales Records

(By Erwin Knoll)

Washington.—Official and private snooping, practiced by high-priced experts or do-it-yourself amateurs, ranks with the fastest-growing industries in the United States.

Bernard Spindel, A New York private investigator who specializes in guarding business clients against the incursions of eavesdroppers and wiretappers, believes that industrial espionage alone "has been growing at the rate of three times more each year than the previous year."

John W. Leon, a Washington private detective who sells a $400 bugging-and-hidden-camera kit, which he calls "The Ten-Day Blitz," says business is booming— especially among husbands who want to spy on their wives. He thinks the birth-control pill may account for many sales.

VOLUME MULTIPLIES

Ben Jamil, whose Continental Telephone Supply Company started out as a New York retail shop for decorator phones, has multiplied his volume many times since branching out four years ago into "sophisticated surveillance, monitoring, security and anti-bugging devices." They include "sugar cube microphones" and electronic bugs concealed "on a seemingly innocent picture frame."

"While the majority of what we sell in the security and surveillance field is purchased by private investigators, law enforcement agencies, business and industry," Jamil says, "there is a definite market for it among private citizens."

Nobody knows exactly how many millions of dollars are spent on snooping each year, or how many citizens' privacy is being violated. But the experts agree—with equanimity or alarm, depending on their point of view—that prying is at an all-time peak and still increasing.

DAILY OCCURRENCE

"The average urban citizen can't go a single day without being spied on, listened to or peeped at," says Bernard Fensterwald Jr., chief counsel on administrative practice and procedure. The subcommittee has conducted extensive hearings on government and private snooping under the championship of Senator Edward V. Long (D-Mo.)

You need not be a tycoon or a foreign agent, an underworld kingpin or an errant wife in order to come under someone's covert scrutiny.

You may be a prospective auto purchaser whom an enterprising salesman has invited to sit down in a floor model and "talk it over with your wife." Your conversation may be picked up by a microphone concealed in the car's cigaret lighter and transmitted to the salesman, who learns that you will buy if he "throws in the whitewall tires."

COMMENTS OVERHEARD

You may be a department store shopper whose comments at the counter are relayed by a hidden transmitter to a store executive eager to gauge customer reaction to the merchandise.

You may be the innocent user of a public pay telephone that has been tapped by law enforcement agents because it is frequently used by a suspected gambler. A survey showed that of 3,588 wiretaps placed by the

New York police in one year, 1,617 were on public phones.

Your home telephone conversations may be overheard by an operator who is assigned by the telephone company to monitor the quality of service. A special Massachusetts legislative committee on wiretapping recently found that about 2,400 calls a month were being monitored in the Greater Boston area without the knowledge of telephone subscribers.

DETECTION COSTLY

No telephone lines were exempt from such "service observing," said State Sen. Mario Umana. Though the operators were merely supposed to check the connections and voice levels, "there was nothing to prevent them from listening to entire calls."

If you are important enough to merit the most sophisticated surveillance—if you are, for example, an executive, an executive in a highly competitive industry such as drugs, cosmetics or alcoholic beverages—your every word may be recorded by ultramodern snooping devices miniaturized and concealed so as to defy detection. Spindel says detection equipment needed to find such gadgets costs more than $100,000.

The law on wiretapping and bugging is vague and only rarely enforced—"both a legal desert and a legal jungle," says Long.

Wiretapping is illegal under Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, but the Justice Department ruled long ago that the law is broken only when the contents of an intercepted conversation are divulged. This interpretation, says "debugging" expert Spindel, is "like saying it's no crime to rob a bank, so long as you don't spend the money."

The Justice Department admits to placing wiretaps in national security cases—an estimated 50 to 100 a year. It has been embarrassed by recent disclosures that FBI agents made free-wheeling use of eavesdropping devices in investigations of Las Vegas gamblers and of Washington Rep. Fred Black, who figured in the Bobby Baker case.

Nor is the FBI the only government agency that resorts to the use of covert listening devices. Long's investigation found, for example, that the Internal Revenue Service ran a wiretapping school for its agents and used eavesdropping gear to overhear conversations between citizens and their lawyers.

Local law enforcement agencies are even less inhibited than federal investigators, for state courts—unlike the federal judiciary—have freely admitted wiretap information as evidence. Informed of the extent of wiretapping in New York City, Long wondered aloud whether residents of the city "wouldn't be apprehensive about even having a telephone."

ORDER ISSUED

Last February, the Federal Communications Commission issued an order barring the use of radio transmitters for eavesdropping by private citizens. The new rule, the commission said, reflected "growing public indignation with increased intrusion into the traditional right of privacy through the use of microphones."

But Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) has pointed out that the new FCC order "is still inadequate. By specifically exempting all law enforcement agencies, the order leaves a gaping loophole for invasions of an individual's privacy. And, because the order is almost impossible to enforce, it has more surface than substance."

Case's appraisal is supported by the men whose business it is to sell and install snooping gadgets. Though they claim that they advise customers of the new FCC regulation, they also note that sales have not been hurt. And they concede that they don't ask too many questions about the uses to which their merchandise is applied.

Jamil, whose Continental Telephone inventory includes an electronic stethoscope that can be used to amplify an unborn baby's heartbeat—or a neighbor's private conversation—says with a grin that "most of the people who come in to see us say they are doctors."

"Naturally, the fact that a few people misuse some of the devices we market concerns me," Jamil told Long's subcommittee. "But it concerns me the same way the manufacturer of razor blades, kitchen knives or high-powered automobiles would be concerned if his product were used for illegal acts for which they were not intended."

From his own profit statements, Jamil has concluded that the American people have become "fascinated with electronic spy gimmicks. The adult comic book world of James Bond and Napoleon Solo (has) captured the imagination of the man-in-the-street."

One of his cataqlgs is headed, "To Satisfy the Spy in You."

The fascination extends beyond subtle gadgets designed to overhear and record the spoken word. Miniaturized cameras and TV transmitters are being manufactured, sold and secretly installed.

Equipment is available that permits unobstrusive observation of a darkened room. Retailers of telescopes and field glasses report handsome sales to urban and suburban apartment dwellers whose evening pasttime is watching their neighbors.

At the request of IRS and other government agencies, the Post Office maintains "mail covers" on some citizens, recording the names and addresses of their correspondents. But the snooping industry goes this practice one better. Investigator Spindel says he can "take the contents of an envelope—read the letter, photograph it—without even breaking the seal."

Perhaps the most troubling aspect of the Fishbowl Society is that most of those who live in it seem to view it with equanimity. There has been no great public outcry in response to disclosures of mounting invasions of privacy.

"People have to learn that they can say no to these things," says Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.). But Long warns that "by the time the people finally become indignant enough to demand that something be done, it will be too late."

In one of the definative legal statements on the right of privacy, Samuel D. Warren and Louis D. Brandeis wrote in the Harvard Law Review the "modern enterprise and invention have, through invasions upon his privacy, subjected (the individual) to mental pain and distress far greater than could be inflicted by mere bodily injury."

Their article appeared in 1890. Modern enterprise and invention have come a long way since.

United States Should Reaffirm Support for Israel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, once again there is tension in the Middle East. Recent newspapers reveal bloodshed at the Israel-Syria border. This is a situation that has been latent since the founding of the Israel nation in 1948, but there are indications that the current tension is more serious and may increase.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good time for Americans to reaffirm their commitments to the success of Israel as a nation, the only democracy in the Middle East. Americans led the long efforts to secure the creation of the State of Israel and the ties that bind our two peoples have been firm and warm.

Unfortunately, time has not diminished the hostility of the Arab States bordering Israel. Syria continues to harangue the Arab world against Israel. The world knows that if Nasser and the UAR thought they could succeed, they would invade Israel tomorrow.

Although I do not believe the United States should interfere with the relations of foreign nations with each other, our long and enduring friendship with the people of Israel calls for expressions of support during this period of increasing tension. Let those states who would plot to crush a small but brave nation know that Israel has a mighty friend in the United States and her people. Let them calculate well the response of this Nation to further bullying of the Middle East's only democracy and let them behave accordingly.

Business and Culture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the other evening I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Huntington Hartford, patron of the arts.

We had an invigorating and stimulating conversation on the need for business to do more in support of the arts, not only in its own self-interest, but in the national interest as well.

Man of the ideas that we discussed had been presented more formally in a speech entitled "The Unreal Estate," given by Mr. Hartford before the American Management Association's Annual Conference on Design for Better Business, on October 17.

Mr. Hartford said, among other things:

> Two or three years ago Mr. Tom Wolfe wrote an article about me which he entitled The Luther of Columbus Circle (he was referring to my battles with the Establishment in the art world. I must confess that I had a number of arguments with people who refused to believe that he took my crusades seriously, but in any case his article had a profound effect on me. During this period I even talked to my wife about starting a new religion, but she became so upset that I never again brought up the subject. Anyway, I suppose I have always wanted to be a crusader for that religion known as culture. Some of you are familiar with my pleas for a sidewalk cafe and my small part in the current attempt to save the old Met. And then there is the Gallery at Columbus Circle, my artist colony in California which has been discontinued, the Huntington Hartford Theatre out there which I no longer own, Show Magazine, and so forth.
>
> And perhaps you could also say that an interest in commercial enterprises long before they have much chance of making money should perhaps be given the courtesy

> of being called cultural until they finally become commercial. There is a beautiful statement somewhere about lost causes—I seem to relate it in my mind to Winston Churchill—something about only being interested in them when they appear lost. I have always been excited by projects, such as Paradise Island, which looked as though they would never make it without all kinds of unreasonable effort. The cultural czar of his day in England, Alexander Pope, would have been contemptuous of such harebrained occupations. "Be not the first by whom the new are tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside." Don't start a Xerox company, because it may never succeed; but when you see that someone else is about to make a success of it, then jump on the band wagon. But is it not often in these uphill battles where real progress lies? It is in this visionary frame of mind that I have borrowed as a title for this speech Nabokov's phrase, the Unreal Estate. A short time ago someone told me that within a very few years more than fifty per cent of the industry of our country will be mental, not material—the industry of knowledge. With this in mind, is it possible for business not to be more and more aware of what is happening to our culture?
>
> There is no doubt that from the standpoint of quantity, at least, the arts are flourishing in this country today as never before in history. Alvin Toffler has written an entire book on the subject, The Culture Consumers. He is not particularly concerned with quality; "where so much is happening," he quotes August Heckscher as saying, "at least some of it must be good." He even goes out on a limb to comment that something as controversial as my own Gallery of Modern Art may one day prove of benefit to humanity. He points out that there are probably between thirty and forty-five million "culture consumers" in America today. He admits that much of this culture, such as that of museums, concerts, and the like, is free of charge, and that the interest of many of these people in the arts is only casual. But it is still a fact that the increase in art in all its manifestations in America in the last twenty or thirty years has been phenomenal. In the category of quality paperback books, for example, sales leaped almost eight hundred per cent between the years 1952 and 1960. In 1963 seventy six million dollars was spent for classical records, and today a typical issue of the Schwann catalogue lists approximately twenty five thousand of them.
>
> Though they habitually operate at a loss, the New York Philharmonic sold every seat for every concert during its 1962–63 season, and the Metropolitan Opera—the new as well as the old—has been consistently selling at least 97 per cent of all available seats. In 1960 Americans spent nearly three hundred million dollars to operate their six hundred and twenty art museums, three hundred million to run their public libraries.
>
> Despite the competition of television and rising costs, our legitimate theatre flourishes as well as ever, and there are about five thousand amateur groups in the United States. There are more than four hundred FM radio stations devoted almost entirely to broadcasting classical music, discussions of art, literature, and the like. And finally there are motion pictures and television, the ultimate stronghold of Mr. Dwight Macdonald's masscult and that "tepid ooze of midcult" about which he is so alarmed. Mr. Toffler has little to say about these giants, but they can hardly be ignored, and the simple increase of television facilities in the last decade, of course, has been extraordinary.
>
> Yes, art with a capital A is with us, in huge quantities. Presidents Kennedy and Johnson recognized this fact when they initiated the first federal art council in our history. Now what about the formal contribution of the business community of the United States to this boom? It has been small, very small—only about twenty-five million dollars a year in toto—but safe. The money has generally gone to support worthy causes. George Irwin, chairman of the Illinois Arts Council, has pointed out some of these in a recent speech. On television the Texaco Company has sponsored the Metropolitan opera broadcasts and the telephone company the Bell Telephone Hour. The Johnson's Wax Company has invested a famous three quarters of a million dollars in a collection of paintings which has been touring here and abroad, the IBM has been a pioneer in collecting the works of artists in countries where it does business. Walter Paepcke, head of the Container Corporation, founded the Aspen Festival in an attempt to bring business and the arts closer together. Shakespeare in the Park has found a sponsor. The Allied Stores produce legitimate theatre at the Bergen Mall Shopping Center in New Jersey, and very successfully, I understand. Many companies have supported local concerts and museums—including my own, for which I give thanks. Yes, business has gone a long distance from the days when it fought openly with the arts, and when, in fact, even a hospital was rarely supported unless it was needed for company employees. But has it gone far enough?

Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that a concrete proposal of considerable merit has been placed before the American Management Association by Arthur L. Harris, president of Mead Packaging in Atlanta, who suggests using computer technology to catalog every major work of art in the United States.

Mr. Harris pointed out that business has more to offer the arts than money, citing the need for management technical skills by many art institutions.

This need has been recognized by the National Council on the Arts, for the endowment on the arts is helping to support a program of providing technical management assistance to symphony orchestras, which is administered by the American Symphony Orchestra League.

Many individual business leaders do the same at local levels. In my hometown of Trenton, Mrs. Mary Roebling, chairman of the board, the Trenton Trust Co. and first woman to have a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, not only gives financial assistance to cultural activities, but brings her vast management skills to many cultural enterprises.

Mr. Hartford went on to point out that support of culture was good for business itself:

> There was a statement in the New York Times recently, put out by an advertising agency, entitled "Has Business Become a Dirty Word?" It points out that according to a survey nine out of ten college graduates plan to go into areas other than business, such as government or the professions. They think business is dull, non-creative, money-grubbing, and believe that it has failed to commit itself to the human issues of our time. The ad then goes into an elaborate defense of the contributions which business has made to medical research, to emergency aid in many parts of the world, to education and the arts, claiming that it is now moving beyond concepts of enlightened self-interest toward a new definition of corporate citizenship. The young people, according to the ad, simply do not know the facts.
>
> What does Arnold Gingrich, publisher of Esquire Magazine, have to say on the subject in his recent address entitled "Is Culture the Business of Business?" He agrees about the new corporate image, in which the Diamond Jim Bradys and the Babbits of our time have little place. Today Renoirs and Toulouse Lautrecs go on sale at Woolworth's, and ads in fifteen cent magazines tell about the great ideas of western man. However Mr. Gingrich does not hesitate to call the recent Rockefeller Panel Report on the Performing Arts "one of the most shocking books to be published openly and publicly in the United States." It turns out, according to this report, that out of a hundred corporaions of varying sizes surveyed by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, only fifty-five per cent gave anything to the arts at all. Regarding the entire philanthropy of all corporations, too, the Rockefeller Report pointed out that for the highly prosperous five year period from 1958 to 1963, individual giving increased 39 per cent, foundation over 60 per cent, and corporation contributions—two per cent! That total contribution so highly touted in the New York Times ad is in reality only about one per cent of income before taxes, and only one fifth of the amount which our government is willing to share as a charitable deduction.
>
> "The formal gifts of business, and particularly those to the arts, we must conclude, are still played close to the vest even in the enlightened era in which we live. One of the most glaring examples of this is the lack of support of artists and performers themselves." Says Herman Kenin, president of the American Federation of Musicians, "we have among our members at least one pari-mutuel official, a proof-reader, a Fuller brush man, an exterminator, a mental health therapist, an ice cream vendor, a butcher, a bank teller, and a bartended, not to speak of the aerial surveyor, a forest guide, and a pea picker." The average season of a symphony orchestra is only about thirty weeks a year, but unfortunately the musicians have to eat for fifty-two. If they are good enough musicians to be members of a fine symphony, do they not deserve the dignity of a living wage? Such moonlighting is the story of performers in most of the arts. Unless he takes part-time jobs, the painter only eats when he sells a painting, and is frequently forced to prostitute his work in order to do so. Even the best composers are hardly able to make a living out of composition alone—if they were, perhaps Leonard Bernstein might retire from the world and emerge one day as another Prokofieff. And the poor actor is probably the worst off of all. Rarely having the security of knowing that he will work even for the duration of a season, he often lives from hand to mouth, and currently is badgered on Broadway by the fact that the English are taking over most of our stage, without much reciprocal benefit, I am told, in London. In all the arts a tiny handful make an excellent living, says Toffler, and a mass of practicioners do not.
>
> When we get away from the direct, formal contribution of business to the arts, we begin to find ourselves in those wider areas of culture in which there is a constant give-and-take, a friendly association between the two traditional antagonists. On the whole this is a healthy relationship, and there is no better example of it than the field of design. In my book Art or Anarchy I comment regarding my old rival, The Museum of Modern Art, that "it has warmly espoused the esthetic principles that underlie modern architecture, landscape gardening, industrial design, and structural engineering." It is true that later in the book I find fault with this love affair between art and industry, asking if it is the destiny of the great artist to be a superdraftsman, to be the ideal from whom "the jacket designer makes up his page, the furniture designer bends his plywood?" But I do go on to admit—though I am not invariably happy about it—that so-called "organic and geometric abstractions of mod-

ern art have had profound effect on the appearance of the Seagram Building, posters for the subway, show windows for Delman shoes, the cover of the latest record album." The areas where business and the arts have worked together to create modern design are legion. One could begin with the advertising profession and Mary Wells, the president of her own agency. According to what I read last week in the paper she has been so successful in her work with Braniff Airlines—painting the planes in seven blazing colors, and having the hostesses do a polite and respectable strip tease called the "Air Strip" during the voyage, that Braniff's profits have been up 140 per cent in the last year. The article goes on to say that Miss Wells is now at work on Peru. She claims that she is going to completely revolutionize the country, with everything from new beach resorts to a spectacular night club in Lima. You can't just advertise Peru as being great, she says—first you've got to make it great. She may just do it—in any case, I am sure that it will never be the same again.

Mr. Speaker, here I should point out that Miss Wells may have created a serious pitfall. I am sure that the Peruvians do not think they need a "gringo" for the United States to make them great. Obviously, however, Mr. Hartford was using her attitude to make a point. I do subscribe to the theory that the Peruvians have greatness, and with some help can fully achieve their own destiny.

Out of the advertising profession—

Mr. Hartford told his listeners—

not only visual and excitement but a few literary gems have emerged, one of the most famous being the statement about the loudest noise in the car being the ticking of the clock, which was so admired by David Ogilvie in the Pierce Arrow ad of 1933 that he used it in his own in the case of the Rolls Royce thirty years later. And speaking of the past, I remember my mixed feelings when the first cinemascope screen was shown to me at Twentieth Century Fox, and when a famous breakthrough of modern design in the automobile, the streamlined Studebaker of Raymond Loewy, appeared on the scene in 1947. Today we not only have large firms of industrial designers like Raymond Loewy's, which have planned everything from automobiles to ocean liners, but even a museum which offers specialized design assistance to business; the Industrial Design Laboratory at the Brooklyn Museum has been used by fashion companies, furniture makers, carpet manufacturers, and others.

In the United States, where the only Establishment which we can remember has been that of business, the uneven battle of the artist to be heard has not soothed his already temperamental nature. Moreover, the artists who contend with less benevolent dictatorships in other parts of the earth tend to keep the pot boiling. "Stop the world, I want to get off," cries the modern playwright, and I have written in my book that "abstract expressionism retaliates on the barren walls of office building lobbies." Picasso speaks of painting if necessary with spit, and one of his confreres in Paris exhibits a totally bare canvas as a work of art." It is in the area of painting particularly (though the business men who buy modern art are not always aware of it) that the artist seeks to exhibit his philosophy of rebellion. Standards of beauty, of value, are not so easy to agree on at this level as they are in the case of pure design. Sometimes the very word beauty becomes anathema to the artist. If one claims that he prefers beauty to ugliness, for example, he may well be accused of turning his back on poverty and misery which ugliness might connote.

The fact of the matter, perhaps, is that while real beauty can hardly be depicted without an element of struggle, at the same time the struggle itself is dissipated into mere vulgarity and violence if the artist despises that gentleness and pity which we associate with beauty in the deeper sense. Such vulgarity, furthermore, is sometimes put on a pedestal by an unholy alliance of the rival cults themselves, the arts because vulgarity symbolizes revolt and business because too often it pays off in the constant search for new customers. Thus not only do we have the danger of a continuous conflict between business and the arts on the level of taste, but the even greater one of their coming to terms only if the taste is low enough. And what about the critics? They attempt to arbitrate the battle, but occasionally the pressure of such lowering of standards from both sides is too much for them, and in these cases all we can say is, in the famous words attributed to Sam Goldwyn, don't pay any attention to the critics, don't even ignore them. If standards are important to our culture, we must individually go out and fight for them.

By carrying on their quarrel with the symbolic target of their neuroses, Big Business, the arts have sometimes inadvertently played into its hands. By dressing vulgarity in a cloak of respectability, they have given commercialism the very excuse it often wants to bypass beauty and good taste in the name of the dollar bill. If the arts will remember the vital importance of setting standards and upholding them in our increasingly complex civilization, if, in the words of the song from Gigi, they are not standing up too close or back too far, if they are neither compromised on the one hand nor alienated on the other, then their influence on business, and the influence of business in return, may be more beneficial and far-reaching than either realizes.

Mr. Speaker, the presence of businessmen on the National Council on the Arts and on the National Council on the Humanities plus the fact that the American Management Association scheduled Mr. Hartford and listened to the proposal of Mr. Harris indicates that we may be finding the communication bridge between business and culture.

Mr. Hartford continued:

A campaign has been carried on recently in our city called, Make New York Beautiful. Have business and the arts been cooperating in this enterprise? From the accountant's figures it was quite necessary to tear down the old-fashioned Pennsylvania Station and put a new Madison Square Garden exactly in its place. "I would not consider another location," said Charles Luckman, the architect, and the executives of the Pennsylvania Railroad agreed. It was a matter of dollars and cents. And because the architect and owners refused to tear down some other block, any other block, for a new Garden, the most beautiful railroad station in history is gone forever.

When the Metropolitan Opera Company was asked by the Federal Government two or three years ago if they wished the old opera house to be preserved as a landmark when they moved out, Rudolf Bing turned down the offer. He even insisted upon a clause with his new tenants that when an office building was constructed in its place, it could never contain any facilities for music—with the single exception of motion pictures! Apparently motion pictures were the only competition which Mr. Bing did not fear. And yet if the old met is saved—and in spite of rumors to the contrary it is in excellent condition—such great companies as La Scala of Milan and the Vienna State Opera may come here to New York for the first time—perhaps during the next year. There has never been room for them before in New York City, but La Scala will perform in Canada next season, and the Vienna State Opera has indicated that it would be delighted and honored to reopen the old met, if and when that event takes place.

Now let us move for a moment across to the east side of our city. As successful and beautiful as the new Pan-Am Building is—and I am a Pan-Am stockholder—was it really necessary to build it in such a location as to block the only view of sky which us poor moles driving down Park Avenue could see? Apparently no one at Pan-Am had read about "that little tent of blue, which prisoners call the sky." When I objected to Bill Zeckendorf about the fifty story building which now shuts out our view at Beekman Place, he replied how lucky I was to have had the benefit of the air rights for nothing for so many years. Which brings up a good subject, "Mr. Zeckendorf, who really owns the air, and the view, those who develop the ground, or the public?" It is a fine point. At any rate let us congratulate those who put up the Seagram Building for setting it so far back from Park Avenue, and General Motors for setting theirs back even further at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth, as I am told by Ed Stone. And finally, since we are on the subject of our increasingly unlivable city, I would like to say one last word about air pollution. I hope that you believe that fresh air is part of our culture, as I do. At any rate congratulations to the Ford Company for their new electric car which I have been reading about, it may help a little, and just in case Con Edison would like to sponsor a large show on the problem and its hope of solution at my Gallery, I would welcome their interest.

If business is willing to plunge head first into the artistic waters in front of it, it may well come to the surface somewhere in that wide sea which can only be defined as cultural. In my opinion its vision of art and culture and its possible contribution to them has been and still is too narrowly defined, by business itself because of its innate conservatism, perhaps, and by the arts because they have too often thought of business only in terms of the money which it could provide. Years ago W. R. Valentiner, the great Rembrandt authority, warned me to leave cultural matters to the specialists. But who are the specialists in that wide and limitless world of education and humanity in which we make every move and from whose air we draw our breath? Must not the grocery company that sells food in the slums be conscious of the condition of those to whom it sells, if only to the extent of the moral obligation to give the best possible prices? Are not the problems of the slums its problems? "No hurt I did not feel, no death that was not mine; mine each last breath that, crying, met an answering cry from the compassion that was I" was the way in which Edna St. Vincent Millay expressed it.

Must we do business with Haiti, must our planes fly in and out of there every day, while thousands starve and die under the brutal hand of Duvalier? American business is at the crossroads, and if it wishes, it can become one of the most creative and powerful forces for good in history. It has not always been. In 1938 the oil industry was nationalized in Mexico because, rightly or wrongly, the government felt that American business was not of benefit to its people; and we are all aware of what happened to our holdings in Cuba. In Cuba, in my opinion, if American business and government alike had been as concerned about the dire poverty there and the corruption of the government as we were about making money, Castro might never have happened.

Let us hope that the current joint ownership of the great copper mines in Chile, with all that implies, may symbolize a new coming of age for both American business and potential partners throughout the world. Let us hope that some of that leisure time which, through automation, we are managing to create for ourselves at home may be spent in figuring out ways and means of creating it, wherever they may be, for those to whom it is still unknown.

I would like to conclude this speech somewhere in the neighborhood of where I started it, on the subject of crusades. We may not be as fanatical as Martin Luther, who once saw nuts moving in a sack and flying around his bed, but in our own way we all have visions and I would like to say a word about my own. What are they like? What do I believe? That we in the United States are undergoing that "crisis in psychiatry and religion" of which Professor Mowrer, former president of the American Psychological Association, writes so eloquently. I believe that a philosophy of good will must impregnate not only religious areas but psychological and cultural as well. If we want to be a great nation, we must think with our hearts as well as our minds. Tolstoi said it, John Dewey said it in a more contemporary and scientific way, and all the great artists of history have said it through their work. Now, it is certainly a fact that too much emphasis on the good guy versus the bad guy can produce some of the tritest westerns and soap operas ever contributed to our literature.

Preaching has rarely produced good art. At the same time I believe there have been few great novels or plays or motion pictures into which there has not been interwoven the element of good will. From Voltaire, Dean Swift, and Dickens to Mark Twain and Charlie Chaplin the story is the same. I don't even believe that reasonably good television scripts and newspaper articles can be produced without it, or at least without the kind of honesty which it entails. From a philosophy devoid of good will, in fact, much of that "tepid ooze of midcult" which offends Mr. Macdonald may well have been emerging.

In my opinion, the public knows all this—by instinct. It will accept a great deal of nonsense when it is bored; it will occasionally acquire a new respect for Christian civilization by manifestations of violence and bloodshed, like the Pathan tribesmen described by Churchill when presented for the first time with a breech-loading rifle. But on the whole the public, though highly impressionable in the mass, is not stupid. Dwight Macdonald suggests that we define two cultures, one for the masses, the other for the classes.

But I believe, as I have written in my book, that we can do better than that, and we must, for it is in the hands of the public that our future lies. I comment in my book that in my opinion "the public can never be blamed for its taste. If one knows how to degrade it, it can be degraded, if one drowns it in a sea of bathos, it will weep crocodile tears." But then I go on to say that "if one wishes to raise it to Olympian heights, as a Beethoven or Michelangelo could do, it is capable of responding with as much sensitivity as the most astute critics." What can be done by our cultural leaders to raise it more often to these heights?

I believe that it is in the area of the great mass media, television, radio, newspapers and magazines, where business and the arts, working hand in hand, can and must mold the future greatness of our nation. The hundreds of millions of dollars spent by business for the purpose of sponsoring television shows certainly makes it fully as responsible as the producers or any other group for the kind of television we see. Why is it necessary for Bobbie Kennedy to comment, as I heard him do a few weeks ago on a local program, that the shows for children on television are a scandal, and that so far as the rest of us go—that is, the adults—well, the television producers have given up on us anyway? (I hope I havent' misquoted him!) Why is it necessary for a famous lawyer—who shall be nameless—to tell me, while enthusiastically describing a proposed satellite from which all television could be beamed, that we could thus escape the necessity of going through the present television stations and networks? Are they really that bad? Finally, a word to all those businessmen who are the chief support of our entire newspaper and magazine industry. Do not give up too quickly your concern for the kind of newspapers and magazines you are supporting. Of course there is the constant fear on the part of editors and artists of being swallowed up by the business interests that pay the bills. This is a just fear, and the business interests should respect it. PM was founded many years ago by Marshall Field and others—without advertising—for the purpose of producing a newspaper in which business could have no influence whatever. But the theory proved to be economically unsound, and perhaps the philosophy was not entirely sound either. It is my contention that business and the arts working together, in almost every area, will come to a far quicker solution of the problems of our time than working separately, or even worse, at cross purposes. But when they do work together, let them never forget those standards which individually, throughout the years, they have each admired and upheld.

Let us leave the last word on this subject to William Cowper, a neglected English writer of the nineteenth century whom Robert Moses also admires:

"How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,
Thou god of our idolatry, the Press?
By thee, religion, liberty, and laws
Exert their influence and advance their cause;
By thee, worse plagues than Pharaoh's land befell,
Diffused, make earth the vestibule of hell;
Thou fountain, at which drink the good and wise;
Thou ever bubbling spring of endless lies;
Like Eden's dread probationary tree,
Knowledge of good and evil is from thee."

Mr. Hartford, as always, is provocative—and controversial—in his ideas and statements. But he is, as he has been for years, on the side of the angels.

"Culture" is not just something to while away a dilettante's time. It is something of value and anything of value is a business asset. His views and suggestions for greater business participation in the arts should be taken to heart in the Nation's board rooms.

Fair Packaging and Labeling Legislation

SPEECH

OF

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, when the House of Representatives on October 3, 1966, considered and passed S. 985, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act inadvertently I failed to include as a part of my remarks an exchange of correspondence between myself and the National LP-Gas Association. By including it in the Record now I desire to make this exchange of correspondence a part of the legislative history of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act.

The correspondence reads as follows:

National LP-Gas Association,
Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1966.

Hon. Harley Staggers,
Chairman, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Staggers: The National LP-Gas Association is concerned with S. 985, H.R. 15440 and similar bills relating to the packaging or labeling of consumer commodities, because of possible unintentional coverage over the refillable ICC cylinders, or containers, used by this industry in supplying liquefied petroleum gas. We understand that your Committee will soon conduct hearings on this legislation and we will appreciate an opportunity to appear before the Committee for clarification of the unnecessary problem presented to this industry.

This association speaks for the liquefied petroleum gas industry. It is the industry's national association composed of manufacturers of the product, equipment and appliances, and distributors and dealers delivering this commodity to retail purchasers. Its over 3600 members, represent 85% of the business and include 39 affiliated state associations. Liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) is a fuel principally used for household and agricultural purposes in such applications as cooking, water heating, household heating, etc. It is commonly known as bottled gas, butane, propane and by a variety of trade names.

The pending legislation employs such all-inclusive language in the definitions so that while we believe coverage is not intended, the legislation in present form could be interpreted to cover steel containers used by this industry in delivering LP-gas. In explanation of this situation, LP-gas is distributed and sold in several ways by bulk tank truck, or through a "package" steel cylinder or container delivery. When delivered in this container to the consumer's premises, the actual sale may be of the product in the refillable container, or by subsequent metering of this product as it leaves the container. In this latter circumstance there is no "sale" in the "package" but there is "distribution" and "delivery" the terms employed in the legislation. Again, these containers are used interchangeably for a variety of usages, including commercial and industrial applications. Consequently, labeling of the container will serve no useful purpose, but create a confusing and unnecessary and costly handling burden on government and industry alike.

Further, these containers are constructed and labeled in accordance with ICC regulations, that include the name of the contents, other descriptive language, and precautionary information. Additional labeling would detract from this essential data.

The definitions of the terms "consumer commodity" and "package" in the legislation may be broad enough to include this container. Again, the description of our commodity, or its container, will not fall within the language of the exclusions specified under these definitions. We, therefore, respectfully request that any unintentional coverage over ICC containers used for liquefied petroleum gas distribution be prevented and the legislation clarified by either (1) placing among the exclusions under the definition of "consumer commodity" "(   ) any commodity for use as a fuel", or (2) placing among the exclusions under the definition of 'package" (   ) containers subject to the provisions of the Act of September 6, 1960 (62 Stat. 738, 74 Stat. 808; 18 U.S.C. 834).

We, therefore, ask Committee consideration of this problem, urge clarification to eliminate coverage over liquefied petroleum gas or liquefied petroleum gas containers, and request time to present this problem to the Committee in greater detail as may be necessary.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR C. KREUTZER.

JULY 13, 1966.

Mr. ARTHUR C. KREUTZER,
Executive Vice President,
National LP-Gas Association,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. KREUTZER: This is in reply to your letter of July 8, 1966 with regard to S. 985, H.R. 15440, and similar bills.

It is my understanding that Senator MAGNUSON in the course of the Senate floor debate indicated that it was the intention of the Committee to exempt refillable ICC cylinders used for liquefied petroleum gas from the provisions of S. 985.

In writing to you it is my purpose to advise you that I am of the opinion that H.R. 15440 and similar bills should not be applicable to such cylinders and it is my purpose to clarify this in the legislative history of this legislation. It would be my purpose to place your letter and my reply in the hearing record on this legislation.

If you believe that in addition to this exchange of correspondence you should desire to testify before the Committee, Mr. W. E. Williamson, Clerk of the Committee, will be glad to arrange for a suitable time.

Sincerely yours,
HARLEY O. STAGGERS,
Chairman, Member of Congress.

NATIONAL LP-GAS ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., July 18, 1966.

Hon. HARLEY O. STAGGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STAGGERS: Thank you for your July 13 letter clarifying the intent of H.R. 15440 and also for bringing to our attention the statement by Senator MAGNUSON in the Senate floor debate with reference to S. 985. The statement by Senator MAGNUSON clarifies to a most substantial degree the intent of S. 985 in stating that the bill is not intended to cover "bottled gas for heating or cooking purposes." However, in referring to the named usages, this statement of intent or clarification, through being so specific, may be construed as providing for coverage in other household usage areas. For example, bottled gas is also used in supplying the fuel for refrigeration and air conditioning.

With this in mind, we recommend that the clarifying statement indicate that the intent is not to cover bottled gas for fuel purposes. We believe that the more inclusive term will more fully cover the intent without detracting from other bill objectives. Clarification in the legislative history as suggested in your letter will be appreciated and will eliminate the necessity for an appearance before the Committee. If there is any unanswered question concerning the need for a broader clarifying statement, our Washington Office Manager, Moylan E. Brown, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., will be available to discuss this with members of your staff.

Thank you again for your courtesy.

Cordially yours,
ARTHUR C. KREUTZER.

P.S.—Brownie, it will be advisable to contact the Congressman's staff.

Tenth Anniversary of Hungarian Revolution

SPEECH
OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 20, 1966

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago the people of Hungary, in a seldom seen spirit of unity against their foreign Russian and domestic Communist oppressors demanded free elections, a return to the rule of law, and the restoration of human and political rights for themselves. They also renewed their pledge to national independence so dear to the heart of Hungarians, Americans and Poles alike. It is not a coincidence that the demonstration ending in the revolution which for 2 weeks toppled the shackles of tyranny in Hungary started out as a sympathy demonstration in favor of the Poles and commenced under the statue of General Bem who is equally a hero of freedom for Poles and Hungarians as he fought with them in their war of independence.

The world has seen the spectacle of a people subjugated for a decade by Communist totalitarian rule yet rising only with small arms and homemade weapons against the military might of the Red army and sending them to flee for cover in Budapest despite the rumbling of tanks trying to destroy their opponents.

For a week it looked like that David is defeating Goliath; that determination, idealism and heroism are going to triumph in Hungary over the evil power of the Soviet Union and its domestic satraps. The Government of Hungary was changed and included many of the non-Communist elements and those Communists who found during the revolution that they are Hungarians first and Communists second, like Prime Minister Imre Nagy and Gen. Pal Maleter.

Unfortunately, their sacrifices were not leading to victory. Preocupied with the twin Middle East crisis, the West rent by dissension over Middle East policy, neither the United States Government nor the governments of Western Europe extended any diplomatic or military help for the new Hungary that declared its withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact and clamored for the recognition of its neutrality status. The end was oppression and massacre Russian style by open military aggression, the arrest of the Government leaders, the death of 35,000 freedom fighters in Hungary and the deportation of another 60,000 Hungarian youths to the death camps of the Soviet Union. And this occurred 3 years after Stalin's death, unless someone might wash the sins of the Communist leaders away saying that only in Stalin's time did such things occur.

Today, when we commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution we do not find a Communist monolith anymore, polycentrism has grown among the Communist nations as well, witness the Chinese-Russian and various subfeuds within the bloc. In a way, this is a result of the temporarily successful Hungarian revolution.

However, this is no time for complacency. The danger of international communism divided into two parts might be less militarily, but its political-economic subversive appeal was only heightened by the split as their approach has become wider for the masses in Asia and the underdeveloped countries of the world.

The best memorial we can build for the falled freedom fighters of Hungary is not to make speeches, but see to it that our executive branch takes appropriate steps to see the basic aim of the Hungarian revolution of 1956 realized which in colloquial Hungarian: "Ruszkik ki!"—"Russian out"—effectively summarized the need for the restoration of Hungarian national sovereignty.

Professor Szaz, in his study on the legal and political status of the troops of the U.S.S.R. in Hungary made two marked points. First, there is no legal basis for their presence in Hungary because they entered Hungary between November 2 and 4, 1956, as open aggressors condemned by the United Nations General Assembly as well as by most writers on international subjects as aggressors sui generis. Second, the validity of the May 27, 1957, troop stationing agreement was concluded with a government that was in a state of dependency to the Soviet Union and could not obligate the Hungarian state fully as it lacked the sovereign power to do so.

I hope that the executive branch will heed the advice of many of my colleagues and that President Johnson's first step in bringing about "peaceful engagement with Eastern Europe" will be appropriate steps to make the Soviet Union to comply with international law, expressed also in 23 U.N. resolutions between 1956 and 1962: the withdrawal of Russian forces from Hungary.

Space Program and Poverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the economic well-being of the United States over the past decade can be attributed in no small way to the impetus provided to education and industry by our national space program. There is no better man than Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Administrator of the manned space flight program of NASA to comment on this contribution. In a recent statement he discussed the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as well as other aspects of major contribution that our space program is making to our war on poverty. I commend this statement to your reading, as follows:

SPACE AND POVERTY PROGRAMS

One of the questions I am asked from time to time is how the space program fits in with our national effort to abolish poverty in this country. Some people seem to think there is a conflict between investing money for research and development and investing money to wage war on poverty. The facts are quite the contrary.

The most potent weapon we have to fight poverty is our growing national economy. We must not forget for a moment the support provided by the space program to the increases in our gross national product and our national income. In addition, the space program has provided us with new laboratories, new manufacturing facilities, new technical equipment and new university buildings that have a potential of productivity for decades to come. Furthermore, the space program develops methods, techniques and procedures that can increase the efficiency of much of the nation's business.

One example of this is a program under which information is stored by computer at eight university locations throughout the United States to provide industry with information on new technology. The center serving this area is at Southeastern State College in Durant, Okla.

Under this program, more than 1,000 new ways of doing things have been transferred from the space program to American industry and more than 3,000 companies have been provided with information. I feel confident that this approach could be applied to the poverty program with good results.

Just the other day I took another look at the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, in which Congress took one of the major steps to begin this war on poverty. This act states the policy of the United States to "eliminate the paradox of poverty in the mids of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."

I think you will agree, that the space program in a very major way supports each of these objectives. It fosters education. It helps economic growth, providing jobs. And our growing economy throughout the nation and with special impact in certain areas—increasingly affords the opportunity for everyone to live in decency and dignity.

Better Social Security Coverage for Ministers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, I introduced a bill in the House last spring to expedite fair coverage for ministers by correcting the fiction in the present law which enables ministers to be covered only as "self-employed" individuals. If in the next Congress my bill is reported favorably from the House Ways and Means Committee and subsequently enacted into law, roughly 150,000 ministers now covered by social security as well as the 10,000 legally eligible members of the clergy who have not yet elected the voluntary coverage available to them will be eligible for coverage as "employees" of the church which they serve.

The Social Security Act was enacted in 1935 to provide for "protection against the loss of earnings due to retirement in old age." As originally enacted this social security program covered only a small part of the Nation's working force; namely, commercial and industrial employees. In the intervening years, Congress has broadened the act through various amendments and increased its benefits. Today, the benefits of the Social Security Act extend to almost all employed and self-employed workers in the country. Under the amendments to the Social Security Act in 1965, some of the few remaining groups not previously covered were added to the rolls.

One of the basic premises of social security is that coverage is not voluntary. The reasons for this were pointed out by the Advisory Council on Social Security in 1965. The council said, in part, that voluntary coverage would prevent the program from effectively carrying out its primary aim of basic protection for all under a system which was actuarially sound. Only a few exceptions have been made to the mandatory contribution rule, and one of these is for ministers.

In 1954 when Congress was considering the amendments which first made ministers eligible for social security coverage, considerable hesitancy was expressed by everyone concerned that forcing churches to participate in the old age and survivors insurance program as employers of ministers might violate the traditional and well-established principle of separation of church and state. Opposition was also raised on the grounds that a minister who objected to being covered by the program for reasons of conscience should not be forced to participate. For these reasons, ministers were included as eligible for social security benefits, but only on a voluntary basis as "self-employed." Although nearly 150,000 ministers have elected to be covered under the provisions of the act, there are about 50,000 who have not done so. Of these, approximately 40,000 have allowed the deadline for waiving exemption from coverage to expire, so that under the present law, they are not legally eligible for benefits from the system. This is despite the fact that because of requests from clergymen who had not elected coverage within their allotted period, Congress has reopened this period on four occasions. The last such period, provided under the 1965 amendments, ran from July 31, 1965, through April 15, 1966. For all practical purposes then, some clergymen have had over 11 years—from 1955 to April 15, 1966—to elect coverage. That they have not done so is in part attributed to the fact that since classified as "self-employed" they must pay 1½ times the tax that a lay employee of the church would pay. As many churches do cover their lay employees, the inequity is all the more striking. Ministers are the only beneficiaries of the system discriminated against in this way.

It was in an effort to remove this disparity that I introduced my bill—H.R. 14200. This bill would provide that a minister who is an "employee" might be treated as such for coverage and tax purposes. The program would in no way be made mandatory; it would be the decision of the minister alone to decide whether or not he wished to be covered by social security. If his decision was affirmative, then he and his church together would decide if he should be treated as an employee or as self-employed.

If a decision was reached for coverage of the minister as an "employee," he and the church would file a joint certificate to this effect. The minister would pay his share of the tax, and the church would contribute an equal amount for the employer share. This joint certificate would be in effect for as long as the minister performed service for the particular church in question. The minister who changed churches would revert to his prior status as a "self-employed" person. If his new church wished to have him covered as an employee, a new joint certificate would be filed and employee coverage would be resumed. Once the minister has chosen to be covered under the old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance program, he cannot withdraw from it. The church, however, has the option of not taking up coverage on any new ministers who work for it. Nor is it necessary for all ministers of a particular church to be covered as "employees" merely because one minister wishes to do so. This decision is a personal one and the arrangement is always between the individual and the church.

For a clear understanding of the effect that this bill would have, the following figures offer a graphic illustration. Under the present law, a minister earning the maximum amount that can be taxed under the old-age, survivors, and disability program—$6,600 per year—would pay a self-employed tax of $389.40 a year. The same earnings of an employed individual would only be taxed at the rate of $257.40 per year, a difference of $132. On a salary of $6,600 a year that is no small savings. The benefits of the employer-employee relationship would also extend to the tax rates for the new hospital and supplementary medical insurance program.

Besides being unfair to the individual minister-"employee" who pays the higher tax imposed on the self-employed, the present system is a liability to the entire social security trust fund, as the same benefits are paid to the ministers who are under coverage as to other employees, yet the ministers' contribution of $389.40 as self-employed is substantially lower than the $514.80 paid by lay employees of the church, or employees of nonchurch organizations, and their employers. If my bill is passed, the church itself will pay a share of the minister's social security tax, and the minister's share will be reduced to the level of other taxpayers, but the system as a whole will receive an increase in payment.

Since I introduced this bill on March 31, 1966, there has been a considerable amount of interest shown on the part of clergymen and church-affiliated organizations. Most are strongly in favor of the bill, feeling that the higher cost of living and the increase in the social security tax itself puts an obligation on the church to assist its minister in paying the tax.

A minister's income is not large and the recent increase in social security tax has put an added burden on those who elect coverage. Clergymen from all over the country are strongly endorsing this bill.

From the tone of my mail, it also appears that there is little chance of any question being raised over a possible church-state conflict, due to the continued voluntary nature of the system under this bill. No church nor any minister not electing coverage would fall under the tax, and while a minister who has elected coverage cannot withdraw, a church which has done so may withdraw upon the departure of that particular minister.

Perhaps a greater evidence of interest in, and concern for, this bill by members of the clergy is the fact that many of them indicate that their churches are willing and interested in helping them to pay the social security tax, but this is illegal at present.

My bill was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee where it is now awaiting consideration. Under the procedure which is generally followed, reports have been requested from the major departments with a substantial interest in the passage of the bill. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which is responsible for the administration of the social security system, has been looking over the coverage afforded to ministers by the system to see if any changes should be recommended. It is hoped that they will adopt the attitude of the Advisory Council on Social Security which stated in 1965 that the coverage of ministers needed revision, and suggested in essence what my bill has proposed—"a plan under which ministers employed by churches or other nonprofit organizations would be covered as employees."

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has traditionally opposed the extension of voluntary provisions and hesitates to superimpose a voluntary provision—optional filing of joint certificates—over another voluntary provision—ministers electing coverage as "self-employed." There is also the possibility that problems might develop because this bill might reduce the incentive for a minister to elect self-employment coverage, and if a particular church refused to file a joint certificate the minister would be left without any coverage at all. These problems, however, would not appear to be important enough to thwart passage of H.R. 14200, as its benefit to the Nation's ministers is incontestable.

Although my bill was viewed with sympathetic interest by members of the Ways and Means Committee, it did not come up for consideration during this session of Congress. However, I pledge my wholehearted support of the bill and will reintroduce it for consideration by the 90th Congress if I am elected to return.

Voting and Attendance Record of Hon. Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, 89th Congress, 2d Session

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GERALD R. FORD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 22, 1966

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report of my voting and attendance record during the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

The record includes all rollcall votes and all quorum calls. The description of bills is for the purpose of identification only; no attempt has been made to describe the bills completely or to elaborate upon the issues involved.

The purpose of this report is to collect in one place information which is scattered through thousands of pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I want to be able to provide any interested constituent with a simple compilation of my voting and attendance record.

The report is as follows:

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966

Rollcall No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 10	Quorum call	Present.
2	Jan. 27	Quorum call	Present.
3	Jan. 27	H. Res. 665: To authorize the expediture of not more than $425,000 by the Committee on Un-American Activities for investigative purpo ses. (Passed 299 to 24.)	Yes.
4	Feb. 2	Quorum call	Present.
5	Feb. 2	Quorum call	Present.
6	Feb. 2	H. Res. [illegible]: To adopt the resolution citing Robert M. Shelton for contempt of Congress. (Passed 344 to 26.)	Yes.
7	Feb. 2	H. Res. 700: On a motion to recommit to a select committee the contempt of Congress citation against Calvin F. Craig with instructions to examine the citation and the law relative to it and to report to the House. (Defeated 57 to 307.)	No.
8	Feb. 3	Quorum call	Present.
9	Feb. 3	H. Res. 706: To adopt the resolution to take up H.R. 30, the Inter-American Culture and Trade Center (Florida) and to agree to the Senate amendments authorizing $9,500,000 for the project. (Passed 201 to 140.)	No.
10	Feb. 7	Quorum call	Present.
11	Feb. 7	H.R. 12410 (S. 9): To suspend the rules and pass the bill providing educational benefits to veterans who entered service subsequent to Jan. 31, 1955. (Passed 381 to 0.)	Yes.
12	Feb. 8	Quorum call	Present.
13	Feb. 8	H.R. 12173 (S. 1698): To approve the bill designed to establish a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers so as to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks, and for other purposes. (Passed 372 to 17.)	Yes
14	Feb. 9	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
15	Feb. 9	H.R. 12563: To suspend the rules and approve the bill providing for the participation of the United States in the Asian Development Bank. (Passed 292 to 80.)	Absent.[2]
16	Feb. 9	H.R. 706: To approve the bill amending the Railway Labor Act to expedite action on disputes referred to the National Railroad Adjustment Board and to provide for judicial review. (Passed 380 to 0.)	Absent.[2]
17	Feb. 23	Quorum call	Present.
18	Feb. 23	H. Res. 736: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. (Passed 326 to 50.)	Yes.
19	Feb. 23	H.R. 12752: On motion to recommit the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 in order to delete the provision increasing the excise tax on automobiles and telephone service to last year's levels. (Defeated 187 to 207.)	Yes.
20	Feb. 23	H.R. 12752: On final passage of the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 with the increase in the excise taxes on automobiles and telephone service. (Passed 246 to 146.)	No.
21	Feb. 24	Quorum call	Present.
22	Feb. 24	H. Res. 742: To adopt the rule for consideration of H.R. 12169, the supplemental foreign assistance authorization bill. (Passed [illegible] to 11.)	Yes.
23	Feb. 24	H.R. 12169: On a motion to recommit to committee the supplementary foreign assistance authorization bill in order to earmark the amount of funds to go to each recipient country under the bill. (Defeated 169 to 213.)	Yes.
24	Feb. 24	H.R. 12169: On final passage of the $415,000,000 supplemental authorization for the economic assistance program of AID. (Passed 350 to 27.)	Yes.
25	Mar. 1	Quorum call	Present.
26	Mar. 1	H.R. 12889: To authorize appropriations for the current fiscal year of $4,800,000 000 for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, vessels, etc., for the Department of Defense. (Passed 392 to 4.)	Yes.
27	Mar. 2	Quorum call	Present.
28	Mar. 2	S. 1666: To approve the bill providing for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges. (Passed 371 to 23.)	Yes.
29	Mar. 2	Quorum call	Present.
30	Mar. 2	H.R. 9663: To authorize the expenditure of $4,600,000 to help Alaska celebrate its centennial as a part of the United States. (Passed 202 to 173.)	No.
31	Mar. 3	Quorum call	Present.
32	Mar. 3	Quorum call	Present.
33	Mar. 3	H.R. 12322: To recommit to committee the bill establishing marketing orders for cotton in order to allow each producer 1 vote in the referendum regardless of amount of cotton produced. (Defeated 185 to 191.)	Absent.[3]
34	Mar. 3	H.R. 12322: On final passage of the bill establishing a compulsory checkoff system of $1 a bale on cotton farmers to finance cotton promotion and research. (Passed 189 to 183.)	Absent.[3]
35	Mar. 15	Quorum call	Present.
36	Mar. 15	H.R. 12752: To adopt the conference report on the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966. (Passed 288 to 102.)	Yes.
37	Mar. 15	Quorum call	Present.
38	Mar. 15	H.R. 13546: To approve a $13,000,000,000 supplemental appropriation for the Department of Defense. (Passed 389 to 3.)	Yes.
39	Mar. 16	Quorum call	Present.
40	Mar. 16	H.R. 6785 (S. 1404): To adopt the bill on daylight saving time setting uniform dates for the changeover and requiring same time throughout each State. (Passed 292 to 93.)	No.

Footnotes at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966—Continued

Rollcall No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
41	Mar. 21	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
42	Mar. 21	H.R. 13448: To pass the bill designed to speed delivery of mail to servicemen overseas. (Passed 303 to 0.)	Absent.[3]
43	Mar. 22	Quorum call	Present.
44	Mar. 22	H. Res. 794: To adopt the resolution calling for consideration of S. 2394, a bill authorizing $750,000 for the construction of a home for the Vice President. (Passed 236 to 135.)	No.
45	Mar. 22	S. 2394: To approve the authorization of $750,000 for the construction of a home for the Vice President. (Passed 197 to 184.)	No.
46	Mar. 23	Quorum call	Present.
47	Mar. 29	Quorum call	Present.
48	Mar. 29	H.R. 14012: To recommit to committee the supplemental appropriation bill in order to strike out the $12,000,000 appropriation for rent subsidies. (Defeated 190 to 198.)	Yes.
49	Mar. 29	H.R. 14012: To approve the supplemental appropriation bill including funds to initiate the National Teachers Corps and rent subsidies. (Passed 269 to 122.)	No.
50	Mar. 30	S. 1404: To adopt the conference report setting date for daylight saving time and requiring such time in the State unless legislators exempt the State. (Passed 281 to 91.)	No.
51	Mar. 30	Quorum call	Present.
52	Mar. 31	Quorum call	Present.
53	Mar. 31	H. Res. 802: To adopt the rule under which to consider S. 2729, the bill amending the Small Business Act. (Passed 362 to 4.)	Yes.
54	Mar. 31	S. 2729: To adopt the bill authorizing an additional appropriation of $125,000,000 for SBA and increasing the amount of loans and commitments that may be outstanding. (Passed 362 to 4.)	Yes.
55	Apr. 4	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
56	Apr. 4	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
57	Apr. 5	Quorum call	Present.
58	Apr. 6	H.R. 14224: To extend through May 31, 1966, the initial period for enrolling under the program of supplemental medical benefits of medicare. (Passed 387 to 0.)	Yes.
59	Apr. 6	H.R. 14122: To approve the bill increasing the salaries of Federal employees by an average amount of 2.9 percent. (Passed 393 to 1.)	Yes.
60	Apr. 6	H.R. 14215: On a motion to reduce expenditures authorized the Department of Interior for 1967 by 5 percent. (Defeated 156 to 232.)	Yes.
61	Apr. 6	H.R. 14215: To approve the $1,170,000,000 1967 appropriation bill for the Department of Interior. (Passed 370 to 16.)	Yes.
62	Apr. 6	H.R. 14266: On a motion to reduce expenditures authorized the Post Office and Treasury Departments for 1967 by 5 percent. (Defeated 127 to 244.)	Yes.
63	Apr. 6	H.R. 14266: To approve the $7,000,000,000 1967 appropriation bill for the Post Office and Treasury Departments. (Passed 368 to 2.)	Yes.
64	Apr. 19	Quorum call	Present.
65	Apr. 19	H.R. 7406: To amend the bill providing for a 3d powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam in order to give recognition to basinwide accounting for the purpose of repaying obligations under the bill. (Passed 239 to 111.)	Absent.[3]
66	Apr. 19	H.R. 7406 (S. 1761): To approve the bill providing for a 3d powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam. (Passed 246 to 78.)	Absent.[3]
67	Apr. 20	Quorum call	Present.
68	Apr. 20	H. Res. 756: To disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 calling for the transfer of the Community Relations Service from the Department of Commerce to the Justice Department. (Defeated 163 to 220.)	Yes.
69	Apr. 26	Quorum call	Present.
70	Apr. 26	H.R. 14596: To recommit to committee the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill in order to prohibit the use of any appropriated funds for the sale of agricultural commodities to any nation which sells or furnishes to North Vietnam any equipment, materials, or commodities as long as North Vietnam is governed by the Communists. (Passed 290 to 98.)	Yes.
71	Apr. 26	H.R. 14596: To approve the $6,900,000,000 Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. (Passed 366 to 23.)	Yes.
72	Apr. 27	Quorum call	Present.
73	Apr. 27	Quorum call	Present.
74	Apr. 27	H.R. 10065: On final passage of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1965. (Passed 299 to 94.)	Yes.
75	Apr. 28	Quorum call	Present.
76	Apr. 28	H.R. 13881: To approve the bill providing for the regulation of the sale, transportation, and purchase of dogs and cats for research purposes. (Passed 352 to 10.)	Yes.
77	May 2	Quorum call	Present.
78	May 3	Quorum call	Present.
79	May 3	Quorum call	Present.
80	May 3	H.R. 14324: To recommit to committee the NASA authorization bill in order to earmark $20,000,000 in research and development funds for research on the reduction of aircraft noise. (Defeated 90 to 271.)	Yes.
81	May 3	H.R. 14324: On final passage of the $4,900,000,000 authorization bill for NASA. (Passed 349 to 10.)	Yes.
82	May 4	Quorum call	Present.
83	May 4	Quorum call	Present.
84	May 4	Quorum call	Present.
85	May 4	Quorum call	Present.
86	May 5	H.R. 14745: To recommit to committee the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and HEW and related agencies in order to reduce expenditures by 5 percent. (Defeated 143 to 236.)	Yes.
87	May 5	H.R. 14745: On final passage of the $10,000,000,000 appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, HEW, and related agencies. (Passed 354 to 27.)	No.
88	May 9	Quorum call	Present.
89	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
90	May 10	Quorum call	Present.
91	May 10	H.R. 14921: To add to the 1967 independent offices appropriation bill $20,000,000 to finance the rent subsidy program. (Passed 192 to 188.)	No.
92	May 10	H.R. 14921: To approve the 1967 independent offices appropriation bill of $14,000,000,000 including funds for the rent subsidy program. (Passed 296 to 82.)	No.
93	May 11	Quorum call	Present.
94	May 11	H.R. 14088: To pass the bill authorizing an improved health benefits program for retired members and members of the uniformed services and their dependents. (Passed 356 to 0.)	Yes.
95	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
96	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
97	May 12	S. 1098: To approve the bill authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to take certain actions to help alleviate the national freight car shortage. (Passed 306 to 27.)	Yes.
98	May 16	S. 693: To approve the bill designed to strengthen the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act by requiring public disclosure by persons acting for a foreign principal when their activities are political in nature. (Passed 285 to 0.)	Absent.[3]
99	May 16	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
100	May 16	H. Res. 852: To adopt the rule providing for the consideration by the House of H.R. 14544, the bill relating to the sale of participations in Government agency loan pool. (Passed 154 to 120.)	Absent.[3]
101	May 16	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
102	May 17	Quorum call	Present.
103	May 17	Quorum call	Present.
104	May 17	Quorum call	Present.
105	May 18	H.R. 14215: To approve the conference report on the $1,300,000,000 1965 appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. (Passed 378 to 10.)	Yes.
106	May 18	H.R. 14544: To recommit to committee the Participation Sales Act of 1966 in order to limit the interest to be paid on the "participations" to 4¾ percent. (Defeated 180 to 218.)	Yes.
107	May 18	H.R. 14544: On final passage of the Participation Sales Act of 1966. (Passed 206 to 190.)	No.
108	May 24	Quorum call	Present.
109	May 24	Quorum call	Present.
110	May 25	Quorum call	Present.
111	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
112	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
113	May 26	H.R. 13712: On an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966 (minimum wage) to exempt certain small businesses from coverage under the law. (Defeated 195 to 200.)	
114	May 26	H.R. 13712: On an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966 to extend from 1968 to 1969 the effective date of the $1.60 rate for those presently covered under the law. (Passed 205 to 194.)	Yes.
115	May 26	H.R. 13712: On a motion to recommit to committee the Fair Labor Standards Act to 1966 in order to exempt farm labor from coverage under the law and to give agricultural processing plants a 20-week exemption from the overtime provisions of the law instead of 14 weeks as stated in the bill. (Defeated 168 to 231.)	Yes.
116	May 26	H.R. 13712: On final passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966 (minimum wage). (Passed 303 to 93.)	Yes.
117	May 31	Quorum call	Present.
118	June 1	Quorum call	Present.
119	June 1	Quorum call	Present.
120	June 1	H.R. 9167: To recommit to committee the narcotic addict rehabilitation bill in order to make any narcotics seller, or offender, between 22 and 26 punishable under the regular criminal laws. (Passed 198 to 168.)	Yes.
121	June 1	H.R. 9167: To approve the narcotic addict rehabilitation bill as amended. (Passed 367 to 1.)	Yes.
122	June 2	Quorum call	Present.

Footnotes at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966—Continued

Rollcall No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
123	June 2	H.R. 14050: On final passage of the bill to extend and amend the Library Service and Construction Act. (Passed 336 to 2.)	Yes.
124	June 6	H.R. 14643: To suspend the rules and pass the International Education Act of 1966. (Passed 194 to 89.)	Absent.[3]
125	June 6	H.R. 10: To suspend the rules and pass the bill amending the law relative to private pension and profit-sharing plans. (Passed 291 to 0.)	Absent.[3]
126	June 7	Quorum call	Present.
127	June 7	H.R. 15456: To approve the legislative appropriation bill for 1967 in the amount of $172,000,000 (for items considered by the House). (Passed 341 to 2.)	Yes.
128	June 7	S. 1357: To approve with House amendments the Bail Reform Act of 1966. (Passed 319 to 14.)	Yes.
129	June 8	Quorum call	Present.
130	June 8	H. Res. 882: To adopt a closed rule for consideration of the bill increasing the debt limit to $330,000,000,000. (Passed 205 to 153.)	No.
131	June 8	H.R. 15202: To approve the bill increasing the temporary public debt limit from $328,000,000,000 to $330,000,000,000. (Passed 199 to 165.)	No.
132	June 9	Quorum call	Present.
133	June 9	H.R. 14929: To approve the amendment to the food for freedom bill providing for a 40-year repayment period to foreign governments for credit sales of surplus agricultural products. (Defeated 165 to 193.)	No.
134	June 9	H.R. 14929: On a motion to recommit to committee the food for freedom bill in order to prohibit long-term credit sales of surplus agricultural products to any Communist country and to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from dumping grain on the market at less than 80 percent of parity plus carrying charges. (Defeated 157 to 200.)	Yes.
135	June 9	H.R. 14929: On final passage of the food for freedom bill. (Passed 333 to 20.)	Yes.
136	June 13	Quorum call	Present.
137	June 13	H.R. 14019: To approve the bill authorizing an appropriation of $27,600,000 for acquisition and improvement of Foreign Service building overseas. (Passed 290 to 3.)	Yes.
138	June 14	Quorum call	Present.
139	June 14	Quorum call	Present.
140	June 14	Quorum call	Present.
141	June 14	S. 2950: To approve the bill authorizing appropriations of $17,800,000,000 for the procurement in 1967 of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and for research and development and other purposes within the Department of Defense. (Passed 356 to 2.)	Yes.
142	June 15	Quorum call	Present.
143	June 16	Quorum call	Present.
144	June 16	Quorum call	Present.
145	June 16	H.R. 14025: To approve an amendment to the Defense Production Act extension granting to the President standby authority to impose controls on consumer credit. (Defeated 73 to 275.)	No.
146	June 20	Quorum call	Present.
147	June 20	S. 1160: To suspend the rules and approve the freedom of information bill. (Passed 307 to 0.)	Yes.
148	June 20	H.R. 10860: To suspend the rules and approve the amendment to the Connally Hot Oil Act. (Passed 306 to 1.)	Yes.
149	June 22	Quorum call	Present.
150	June 22	H.R. 15119; To approve the Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966. (Passed 374 to 10.)	Yes.
151	June 23	Quorum call	Present.
152	June 23	H.R. 13196: To approve the Allied Health Professions Personal Training Act of 1966. (Passed 364 to 0.)	Yes.
153	June 27	Quorum call	Present.
154	June 27	H. Res. 875: To discharge Committee on Rules from further consideration of H.R. 14904, the bill to revise the rates and size of parcel post packages, and make it in order for the House to consider the bill. (Passed 222 to 148.)	No.
155	June 27	H.R. 5426: To recommit to committee the bill prohibiting common law marriages in the District of Columbia. (Defeated 39 to 328)	No.
156	June 28	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
157	June 29	Quorum call	Present.
158	July 12	Quorum call	Present.
159	July 12	S. 2950: To approve the conference report on the bill authorizing appropriations for the procurement of aircraft missiles, naval vessels, and for research and development. (Passed 358 to 2.)	Yes.
160	July 12	Quorum call	Present.
161	July 13	Quorum call	Present.
162	July 13	Quorum call	Present.
163	July 14	Quorum call	Present.
164	July 14	H.R. 15750: To recommit to committee the foreign aid authorization bill in order to require annual authorizations aid to reduce the total amount in the bill by $250,000,000. (Defeated 191 to 193.)	Yes.
165	July 14	H.R. 15750: On final passage of the $4,100,000,000 foreign aid authorization bill. (Passed 237 to 146.)	Yes.
166	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
167	July 19	Quorum call	Present.
168	July 19	Quorum call	Present.
169	July 19	Quorum call	Present.
170	July 20	Quorum call	Present.
171	July 20	H.R. 15941: To approve the bill appropriating $58,600,000,000 for the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1967. (Passed 392 to 1.)	Yes.
172	July 21	Quorum call	Present.
173	July 21	S. 602: To adopt the conference report on the bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. (Defeated 136 to 204.)	Yes.
174	July 25	Quorum call	Present.
175	July 25	H. Res. 910: To adopt the resolution discharging the Committee on Rules from further consideration of H.R. 14765, the Civil Rights Act, and to provide for consideration of the bill with 10 hours of general debate. (Passed 200 to 180.)	No.
176	July 25	Quorum call	Present.
177	July 25	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
178	July 26	Quorum call	Present.
179	July 26	Quorum call	Present.
180	July 26	Quorum call	Present.
181	July 27	Quorum call	Present.
182	July 27	Quorum call	Present.
183	July 27	Quorum call	Present.
184	July 28	Quorum call	Present.
185	July 28	Quorum call	Present.
186	July 28	Quorum call	Present.
187	July 28	Quorum call	Present.
188	July 29	Quorum call	Present.
189	July 29	Quorum call	Present.
190	July 29	Quorum call	Present.
191	Aug. 1	Quorum call	Present.
192	Aug. 1	Quorum call	Present.
193	Aug. 1	Quorum call	Present.
194	Aug. 2	Quorum call	Present.
195	Aug. 2	Quorum call	Present.
196	Aug. 3	Quorum call	Present.
197	Aug. 3	Quorum call	Present.
198	Aug. 4	Quorum call	Present.
199	Aug. 4	Quorum call	Present.
200	Aug. 5	Quorum call	Present.
201	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
202	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
203	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
204	Aug. 9	Quorum call	Present.
205	Aug. 9	Quorum call	Present.
206	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On the motion to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1966 in order to exempt from coverage the real estate broker or agent who has written instructions from the exempt person for whom he is acting. (Passed 237 to 176.)	No.
207	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On the motion to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1966 to make it illegal to use the facilities of interstate commerce to incite to riot or to commit any crime of violence or to assist or encourage other persons to do so. (Passed 389 to 25.)	Yes.
208	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On the motion to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1966 to require a written complaint by an individual before the Attorney General could file a school desegregation suit. (Passed 214 to 201.)	Yes.
209	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On a motion to recommit to committee the Civil Rights Act of 1966 in order to delete title IV relating to housing. (Defeated 190 to 220.)	Yes.
210	Aug. 9	H.R. 14765: On final passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1966. (Passed 259 to 157.)	Yes.
211	Aug. 10	Quorum call	Present.
212	Aug. 10	Quorum call	Present.
213	Aug. 10	S. 3105: To approve the military construction authorization in the amount of $1,060,000,000. (Passed 389 to 1.)	Yes.
214	Aug. 11	Quorum call	Present.
215	Aug. 11	H.R. 14359: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing appropriations for the construction of highways in order to delete the provisions relative to the $493,000,000 authorization for beautification in fiscal years 1968–69. (Defeated 173 to 175.)	Yes.

Footnotes at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966—Continued

Rollcall No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
216	Aug. 11	H.R. 14359: To approve the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966. (Passed 341 to 1.)	Present.[4]
217	Aug. 15	Quorum call	Present.
218	Aug. 15	S. 3688: To suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing the authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association to obtain funds for use in its secondary market operation. (Passed 314 to 1.)	Yes.
219	Aug. 15	H.R. 16114: To suspend the rules and pass the bill designed to correct certain inequities in Federal employment with respect to overtime pay. Passed 313 to 0.)	Yes.
220	Aug. 15	H.R. 14604: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing a study of facilities and services for visitors to the Nation's Capitol. (Defeated 209 to 108, a ⅔ majority being necessary.)	Absent.[3]
221	Aug. 15	H.R. 11555: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande River in and about El Paso, Tex. (Defeated 174 to 133, a 2/3 majority being necessary.)	Absent.[3]
222	Aug. 16	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
223	Aug. 16	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
224	Aug. 16	H.R. 14810: On a motion to recommit to committee the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966 in order to reduce the authorization from $175,000,000 for fiscal 1968 and subsequent years to $150,000,000 for 1968 only. (Passed 205 to 161.)	Yes.
225	Aug. 16	H.R. 14810: To approve the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966 as amended to include $150,000,000 for fiscal 1968 only. (Passed 235 to 127.)	Yes.
226	Aug. 17	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
227	Aug. 17	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
228	Aug. 17	H.R. 13228: On a motion to recommit to committee the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act in order to require that members of the National Motor Vehicle Safety Advisory Council be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate instead of being selected by the Secretary of Commerce. (Defeated 168 to 205.)	Absent.[3]
229	Aug. 17	H.R. 13228: On final passage of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act. (Passed 371 to 0.)	Absent.[3]
230	Aug. 18	Quorum call	Present.
231	Aug. 18	H.R. 14921: To recommit to conference committee the independent offices appropriation bill to insist on the House's opposition to an amendment which calls for a permanent and indefinite appropriation of whatever seems to be necessary to subsidize the participation sales certificates. (Defeated 176 to 190.)	Yes.
232	Aug. 18	H.R. 13290: To approve the Highway Safety Act of 1966. (Passed 317 to 3.)	Yes.
233	Aug. 22	S. 602: To adopt the conference report on the bill to broaden the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act. (Passed 1[illegible] to 81.)	Absent.[3]
234	Aug. 22	H.R. 16340: To recommit to committee for the purpose of obtaining further views on the legislation to prohibit picketing within 500 feet of any church in the District of Columbia. (Defeated 55 to 237.)	Absent.[3]
235	Aug. 22	H.R. 16340: On final passage of the bill to prohibit picketing within 500 feet of any church in the District of Columbia. (Passed 249 to 44.)	Absent.[3]
236	Aug. 23	Quorum call	Present.
237	Aug. 24	Quorum call	Present.
238	Aug. 24	H.R. 14596: To adopt the conference report on the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture in the amount of $6,900,000,000. (Passed 325 to 28.)	No.
239	Aug. 24	Quorum call	Present.
240	Aug. 25	Quorum call	Present.
241	Aug. 25	H.R. 15941: To approve the conference report on the $58,000,000,000 Department of Defense appropriations bill except those amendments in disagreement. (Passed 383 to 1.)	Yes.
242	Aug. 25	H.R. 15941: On a motion that the House insist on its disagreement with the Senate amendment authorizing the President to call up individual members of the Ready Reserve. (Passed 378 to 3.)	Yes.
243	Aug. 26	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
244	Aug. 26	S. 3688: To adopt the conference report on the bill to extend the purchasing authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association. (Passed 234 to 1.)	Absent.[3]
245	Aug. 26	S. 3700: To adopt the conference report on the bill amending the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. (Passed 1[illegible] to 86.)	Absent.[3]
246	Aug. 29	H.J. Res. 1284: To extend the "continuing resolution" relative to appropriations from Aug. 31 to Sept. 30. (Passed 323 to 6.)	Yes.
247	Aug. 29	Quorum call	Present.
248	Aug. 29	Quorum call	Present.
249	Aug. 29	Quorum call	Present.
250	Aug. 30	Quorum call	Present.
251	Aug. 30	H.R. 15963: On a motion to exclude jurisdiction of maritime activities from the Secretary of Transportation; to eliminate the Maritime Administration from the new Department. (Passed 261 to 117.)	Yes.
252	Aug. 30	H.R. 15963: On a motion to recommit to committee the bill establishing a new Department of Transportation in order to remove the responsibility for investigating air accidents from the new Department. (Defeated 143 to 238.)	Yes.
253	Aug. 30	H.R. 15963: On final passage of the bill to establish a Department of Transportation in the President's Cabinet. (Passed 336 to 42.)	Yes.
254	Aug. 31	Quorum call	Present.
255	Aug. 31	S. 3155: To adopt the conference report on the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966. (Passed 359 to 1.)	Yes.
256	Aug. 31	Quorum call	Present.
257	Aug. 31	S. 3005: To adopt the conference report on the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966. (Passed 365 to 0.)	Yes.
258	Aug. 31	S. 3052: To adopt the conference report on the Highway Safety Act of 1966. (Passed 366 to 3.)	Yes.
259	Aug. 31	H.R. 16574: To amend the Peace Corps Act including authorization of $110,000,000 to finance the Corps in fiscal year 1967. (Passed 322 to 15.)	Yes.
260	Sept. 1	Quorum call	Present.
261	Sept. 1	H.R. 1575: To adopt the conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 in the amount of $3,500,000,000. (Passed 217 to 127.)	Yes.
262	Sept. 1	H.R. 15098: To recommit to the committee the bill relative to U.S. participation in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition in San Antonio and to authorize $10,000,000 for that purpose. (Defeated 147 to 184.)	Yes.
263	Sept. 1	Quorum call	Present
264	Sept. 6	Quorum call	Absent.
265	Sept. 6	H.R. 15766: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. (Passed 259 to 0.)	Absent.[3]
266	Sept. 7	Quorum call	Present.
267	Sept. 7	H.R. 13712: On a motion to recommit to conference the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966 (minimum wage) with instructions to insist on House provision that the effective date of the $1.60 minimum be Feb. 1, 1969, rather than Feb. 1, 1968. (Defeated 163 to 183.)	Yes.
268	Sept. 7	H.R. 13712: To adopt the conference report on the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1966. (Passed 259 to 89.)	Yes.
269	Sept. 7	Quorum call	Present.
270	Sept. 8	Quorum call	Present.
271	Sept. 8	H.R. 14026: To recommit to committee for further consideration the temporary interest rate control measure. (Defeated 130 to 214.)	Yes.
272	Sept. 8	H.R. 14026: To approve the temporary interest rate control bill as amended by the substitution of the Stephen's amendment for the proposal submitted by the committee. (Passed 271 to 68.)	Yes.
273	Sept. 12	Quorum call	Present.
274	Sept. 12	H. Res. 1002: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of H.J. Res. 688, to give effect to the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character. (Passed 242 to 2.)	Yes.
275	Sept. 12	H. Res. 1005: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of H.R. 11256, Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966. (Passed 243 to 9.)	Yes.
276	Sept. 12	H. Res. 1004: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of H.R. 8664, to implement the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials. (Passed 241 to 7.)	Yes.
277	Sept. 12	H. Res. 976: To adopt the rule calling for consideration of H.R. 11555, providing for the Chamizal Memorial Highway in El Paso. (Passed 202 to 48.)	No.
278	Sept. 13	Quorum call	Absent.
279	Sept. 13	H.R. 17636: To recommit to committee the District of Columbia appropriation bill in order to make a 5-percent across-the-board reduction. (Defeated 103 to 217.)	Absent.[3]
280	Sept. 13	H.R. 17636: To approve the District of Columbia appropriation bill. (Passed 320 to 3.)	Absent.[3]
281	Sept. 14	Quorum call	Present.
282	Sept. 14	Quorum call	Present.
283	Sept. 14	Quorum call	Present.
284	Sept. 14	H.R. 17637: To approve the $1,000,000,000 military construction appropriation bill. (Passed 346 to 3.)	Yes.
285	Sept. 19	Quorum call	Present.
286	Sept. 19	H.R. 8678: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish in the State of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. (Passed 247 to 70.)	Yes.
287	Sept. 19	H.R. 17488: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to increase the rates of pensions payable to certain veterans, their widows, and other dependents. (Passed 315 to 2.)	Yes.
288	Sept. 19	H.R. 15183: To suspend the rules and pass the bill adjusting the status of certain Cuban refugees. (Passed 300 to 25.)	Yes.
289	Sept. 19	S.J. Res. 167: To suspend the rules and pass the resolution authorizing the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States in 1967 and authorizing $1,200,000 for the project. (Defeated 151 to 154, a ⅔ vote being necessary for passage.)	Absent.[3]
290	Sept. 19	S. 3423: To suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Va. (Defeated 195 to 105, a ⅔ vote being necessary for passage.)	Absent.[3]
291	Sept. 20	Quorum call	Present.
292	Sept. 20	Quorum call	Present.

Footnotes at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966—Continued

Rollcall No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
293	Sept. 20	H.R. 17788: On a motion to recommit to committee the foreign aid appropriation bill in order to cut the economic assistance appropriation by $45,000,000 for a total of $212,000,000,000. (Passed 187 to 182.).	Yes.
294	Sept. 20	H.R. 17788: On final passage of the $316,000,000,000 foreign assistance appropriation bill. (Passed 234 to 141.)	Yes.
295	Sept. 21	Quorum call	Present.
296	Sept. 21	H.R. 17787: On final passage of the $4,100,000,000 public works appropriation bill. (Passed 354 to 25.)	No.
297	Sept. 21	Quorum call	Present.
298	Sept. 21	H.R. 17195: To approve the Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act. (Passed 332 to 6.)	Yes.
299	Sept. 22	Quorum call	Present.
300	Sept. 22	H.R. 1155: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing the construction of the Chamizal Memorial Highway in El Paso in order to require the city to pay 50 percent of the cost and to reduce the U.S. share from $12,000,000 to $8,000,000. (Defeated 149 to 199.)	Yes.
301	Sept. 22	H.R. 13825: To approve the bill authorizing the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of a flood control project for the Tijuana River. (Passed [illegible] to 42.)	Yes.
302	Sept. 26	Quorum call	Present.
303	Sept. 26	Quorum call	Present.
304	Sept. 26	Quorum call	Present.
305	Sept. 26	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
306	Sept. 26	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
307	Sept. 27	Quorum call	Present.
308	Sept. 27	Quorum call	Present.
309	Sept. 27	Quorum call	Present.
310	Sept. 27	Quorum call	Present.
311	Sept. 27	Quorum call	Present.
312	Sept. 28	Quorum call	Present.
313	Sept. 28	Quorum call	Present.
314	Sept. 29	Quorum call	Present.
315	Sept. 29	Quorum call	Present.
316	Sept. 29	Quorum call	Present.
317	Sept. 29	H.R. 15111: On a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966. (Defeated 156 to 208.)	Yes.
318	Sept. 29	H.R. 15111: On an amendment to the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966 to limit the number of supergrade positions in the Office of Economic Opportunity. (Passed 257 to 108.)	Yes.
319	Sept. 29	H.R. 15111: On the motion to recommit to committee the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966 in order to substitute the Opportunity Crusade Act of 1966. (Defeated 162 to 203.)	Yes.
320	Sept. 29	H.R. 15111: On final passage of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966. (Passed 210 to 156.)	No.
321	Sept. 30	Quorum call	Present.
322	Sept. 30	Quorum call	Present.
323	Sept. 30	H.R. 17607: To amend the bill on the suspension of the 7-percent investment credit in order to continue the credit and current depreciation rules on facilities to further water and air pollution abatement. (Passed 330 to 2.)	Yes.
324	Sept. 30	H.R. 17607: On final passage of the bill to suspend the 7-percent investment credit provision of the Reserve Act of 1962. (Passed 221 to 118)	Yes.
325	Sept. 30	H.R. 16076: On final passage of the bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Passed 312 to 0)	Yes.
326	Oct. 3	S. 985 (H.R. 15440): To suspend the rules and pass the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act as amended by the House. (Passed 300 to 8)	Yes.
327	Oct. 3	S. 3807 (H.R. 17558): To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Atomic Energy Commission to enter into a cooperative arrangement for a large-scale nuclear-power desalting project. (Passed 316 to 1.)	Yes.
328	Oct. 3	H.R. 13447: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the States in developing accessible estuarine areas valuable for fishing, wildlife, conservation, etc., at a cost of $15,000,000. (Defeated 205 to 108, a ⅔ vote being necessary.)	No.
329	Oct. 4	Quorum call	Present.
330	Oct. 4	H.R. 18119: On a motion to recommit to committee the appropriations bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce in order to effect an overall reduction of 5 percent. (Defeated 152 to 201.)	Yes.
331	Oct. 4	H.R. 18119: To approve the $2,300,000,000 appropriations bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce. (Passed 319 to 38.)	Yes.
332	Oct. 4	Quorum call	Present.
333	Oct. 5	Quorum call	Present.
334	Oct. 5	Quorum call	Present.
335	Oct. 5	H.R. 14929: To recommit to conference the "Food for peace" in order to insist on the House opposition that no concessional sales of U.S. farm commodities be made to any nation which trades with Cuba or North Vietnam. (Passed 306 to 61.)	Yes.
336	Oct. 5	Quorum call	Present.
337	Oct. 5	Quorum call	Present.
338	Oct. 5	Quorum call	Present.
339	Oct. 5	Quorum call	Present.
340	Oct. 6	Quorum call	Present.
341	Oct. 6	Quorum call	Present.
342	Oct. 6	Quorum call	Present.
343	Oct. 6	H.R. 13161: To amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to emphasize that there is nothing in the act requiring assignment or transportation of students to eliminate racial imbalance in order to qualify for benefits under the act. (Passed 221 to 116.)	Yes.
344	Oct. 6	H.R. 13161: To recommit to committee the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in order to limit the authorization for 1967 to $1,070,000,000 (the amount requested by the President) and to cut the amount for 1968 by about $1,000,000,000. (Defeated 150 to 185.)	Yes.
345	Oct. 6	H.R. 13161: On final passage of the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1966. (Passed 237 to 97.)	No.
346	Oct. 7	H.R. 17788: To adopt the $2,900,000,000 conference report on the foreign aid appropriation. (Passed 189 to 8.)	Yes.
347	Oct. 10	Quorum call	Absent.
348	Oct. 11	Quorum call	Present.
349	Oct. 11	H.R 15941: To approve an amendment to the defense appropriation bill which would give the President the authority to call to active duty certain reservists under certain circumstances. (Passed 305 to 42.)	Yes
350	Oct. 11	H.R. 17787: On a motion to recommit to conference the public works appropriations bill in order to cut back total funds appropriated back to the amount originally approved by the House or a reduction of about $23,000,000. (Defeated 91 to 255.)	Yes.
351	Oct. 11	Quorum call	Present.
352	Oct. 12	Quorum call	Present.
353	Oct. 12	Quorum call	Present.
354	Oct. 12	Quorum call	Present.
355	Oct. 12	Quorum call	Present.
356	Oct. 12	Quorum call	Present.
357	Oct. 12	Quorum call	Absent.
358	Oct. 12	Quorum call	Present.
359	Oct. 13	Quorum call	Present.
360	Oct. 13	H.R. 12047: On the motion to approve the bill making it a Federal crime to aid a country with which we are in armed conflict or to obstruct the movement of personnel or supplies of the Armed Forces. (Approved 275 to 64.)	Yes.
361	Oct. 13	Quorum call	Present.
362	Oct. 14	H.R. 51: On an amendment to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill to add 478 acres to the proposed park. (Passed 182 to 147.)	No.
363	Oct. 14	H.R. 51: On final passage of the bill to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. (Passed 204 to 141.)	No.
364	Oct. 14	Quorum call	Present.
365	Oct. 14	S. 3708: To recommit to committee the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act in order to strike $9,000,000 and title II (planned metropolitan development) from the bill. (Defeated 149 to 175.)	Yes.
366	Oct. 14	S. 3708: On final passage of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act. (Passed 178 to 141.)	No.
367	Oct. 17	Quorum call	Present.
368	Oct. 17	S. 3675: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to permit the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to handle claims of U.S. citizens against the Chinese Communist regime. (Passed 249 to 3.)	Yes.
369	Oct. 17	S. 985: To adopt the conference report on the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. (Passed 242 to 6.)	Yes.
370	Oct. 17	S. 2947: To adopt the conference report on the bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Passed 247 to 0.)	Yes.
371	Oct. 18	Quorum call	Present.
372	Oct. 18	Quorum call	Present.
373	Oct. 18	H.R. 18381: To recommit to committee the supplemental appropriation bill in order to provide that no funds for the Export-Import Bank will be used to extend credit to Communist countries. (Passed 167 to 121.)	Absent.[3]
374	Oct. 18	H. Res. 1060: To recommit the resolution citing Milton M. Cohen for contempt of Congress to a select committee for further consideration of the matter. (Defeated 90 to 81.)	Absent.[3]
375	Oct. 18	H. Res. 1062: To recommit the resolution citing Jeremiah Stamler for contempt of Congress to a select committee for further consideration of the matter. (Defeated 54 to 181.)	Absent.[3]
376	Oct. 18	H. Res. 1062: On final passage of resolution citing Jeremiah Stamler for contempt of Congress. (No quorum.)	Absent.[2]
377	Oct. 19	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
378	Oct. 19	H. Res. 1062: To approve the resolution citing Jeremiah Stamler for contempt of Congress. (Passed 219 to 60.)	Absent.[3]
379	Oct. 19	H.R. 5688: To adopt the conference report on the bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. (Passed 208 to 79.)	Absent.[3]

Footnotes at end of table.

Voting and attendance record, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966—Continued

Rollcall No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
380	Oct. 19	H. R. 18233: On a motion to recommit to committee the rivers and harbors authorization bill in order to limit the use of tolls revenue from 2 bridges across the Mississippi in Missouri and Illinois for public purposes other than the operation and maintenance of the bridge to the period ending Jan. 1, 1968. (Defeated 89 to 196.)	Absent.[3]
381	Oct. 19	S. J. Res. 167: On adoption of the resolution to enable the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States in 1967. (Passed 196 to 79.)	Absent.[3]
382	Oct. 19	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
383	Oct. 19	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
384	Oct. 19	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
385	Oct. 19	H. Res. 1013: On a motion to lay on the table the resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. (Defeated 24 to 238.)	Absent.[3]
386	Oct. 19	H. Res. 1013: On a motion to adopt the resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct as amended. (Passed 265 to 0.)	Absent.[3]
387	Oct. 20	Quorum call	Present.
388	Oct. 20	Quorum call	Present.
389	Oct. 20	S. 3708: To approve the conference report on the Demonstration Development Act. (Passed 142 to 126.)	No.
390	Oct. 20	H.R. 15111: To approve the conference report on the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966. (Passed 170 to 109.)	No.
391	Oct. 20	H.R. 18233: To agree to the Senate amendment to the rivers and harbors bill. (Passed 261 to 0.)	Yes.
392	Oct. 20	H.R. 13161: To agree to the conference report on the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966. (Passed 185 to 76.)	No.
393	Oct. 20	H.R. 17607: To recommit to conference the bill on the suspensions of investment credit and accelerated depreciation. (Defeated 87 to 184.)	No.
394	Oct. 20	H.R. 1760: To approve the conference report on the suspensions of investment credit and accelerated depreciation. (Passed 161 to 76.)	Yes.
395	Oct. 20	H.R. 13103: To recommit to conference the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966. (Defeated 95 to 127.)	Yes.
396	Oct. 20	H.R. 13103: To approve the conference report on the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966. (Passed 171 to 46.)	Yes.
397	Oct. 21	Quorum call	Present.
398	Oct. 21	H.R. 14644: To approve the conference report on the Higher Education Amendments of 1966. (Passed 222 to 13.)	Yes.
399	Oct. 21	H.R. 18381: To accept the Senate amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill which gave the President authority to permit Export-Import Bank loans to Communist nations. (Passed 129 to 102.)	No.

[1] Speaking engagement.
[2] If present, would have voted "yes."
[3] If present, would have voted "no."
[4] Paired; would have voted "no."

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the authority granted the Speaker by House Concurrent Resolution 1049, 89th Congress, he did on October 24, 1966, sign enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2451. An act for the relief of Che Yim Loh; and

S. 2770. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code so as to prohibit the use of the likenesses of the great seal of the United States falsely to indicate Federal agency, sponsorship, or approval.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the authority granted the Speaker by House Concurrent Resolution 1049, 89th Congress, he did on the following dates sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On October 24, 1966:

H.R. 1328. An act for the relief of Glenn D. Humes;

H.R. 1368. An act for the relief of Maj. Ralph D. Caldwell;

H.R. 2129. An act for the relief of Maria Rossi;

H.R. 2266. An act to provide for the settlement of claims resulting from an explosion at a U.S. ordnance plant in Bowie County, Tex., on July 8, 1963;

H.R. 3500. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emilie Boulay;

H.R. 3526. An act for the relief of Dr. Eric J. Lazaro;

H.R. 3530. An act for the relief of Dr. Miguel Angel Martinez y Corpas;

H.R. 3531. An act for the relief of Dr. Julio Cesar Muñiz y Sotolongo;

H.R. 3536. An act for the relief of George R. Lore;

H.R. 3669. An act for the relief of Juanita Cereguine de Burgh;

H.R. 3756. An act for the relief of James S. Kahriman;

H.R. 3879. An act for the relief of Ernest Buillet;

H.R. 3901. An act for the relief of Miss Elisabeth von Oberndorff;

H.R. 3906. An act to authorize the issuance of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone;

H.R. 4077. An act for the relief of Jean A. Quaintance;

H.R. 4454. An act for the relief of Herman Feldman;

H.R. 5622. An act for the relief of Dr. Jorge Ignacio Miquel Franca;

H.R. 5958. An act relating to applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgments of State courts;

H.R. 5969. An act for the relief of Dr. Raul R. Moriff;

H.R. 6035. An act for the relief of the estate of Maj. John W. Roy, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6103. An act for the relief of the city of Umatilla, Oreg.;

H.R. 6115. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose A. G. Mendoza;

H.R. 6226. An act for the relief of Dr. Bienvenido Benach Carreras;

H.R. 6443. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio U. Catasus;

H.R. 6899. An act for the relief of Dr. Myriam de la Caridad Ares y Fernandez de Bosch;

H.R. 7026. An act for the relief of Nathan Levine;

H.R. 7341. An act for the relief of Dr. Ricardo R. Fuste;

H.R. 7382. An act to amend section 1391 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to venue;

H.R. 8358. An act for the relief of the Milan Compress Co.;

H.R. 8614. An act for the relief of Miss Rajka Soda;

H.R. 8937. An act for the relief of Charles A. Turner;

H.R. 9213. An act for the relief of William A. Buzbee;

H.R. 9217. An act for the relief of certain civilian employees of the Department of the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.;

H.R. 9036. An act for the relief of J. M. Pendarvis, Jr.;

H.R. 9348. An act for the relief of Capt. Harold G. Wilmarth;

H.R. 10151. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis Crespo;

H.R. 10249. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elisabeth Manninen;

H.R. 10253. An act for the relief of Dr. Luis E. Bencomo;

H.R. 10259. An act for the relief of Dr. Allan Baumal;

H.R. 10288. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio B. Santillano;

H.R. 10662. An act for the relief of Leonard J. Dalton;

H.R. 10832. An act for the relief of Gloria Aleana Relampagos;

H.R. 10846. An act for the relief of Katherine Nabokoff and Emil Homoceanu;

H.R. 10876. An act to authorize and direct the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration to quit claim certain property in Jackson County, Ala., to Skyline Churches Cemetery, a corporation;

H.R. 11224. An act for the relief of Dr. Pedro Raphael;

H.R. 11254. An act for the relief of Julieta Gloria Bersamin;

H.R. 11256. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the priority and effect of Federal tax liens and levies, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11467. An act for the relief of CWO Joseph J. McGavin;

H.R. 11570. An act for the relief of James R. Kemp;

H.R. 11590. An act for the relief of Dr. Jacinta Llorens;

H.R. 11617. An act for the relief of Jun Becky;

H.R. 11640. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Antonio Dumois;

H.R. 11676. An act for the relief of Johnny R. Bradley and others;

H.R. 11952. An act for the relief of Maria Kazidakis;

H.R. 11957. An act for the relief of Muriel Williams;

H.R. 12237. An act for the relief of Tri-States Construction Co., Inc.;

H.R. 12317. An act for the relief of Dr. Augusto J. Fernandez-Conde;

H.R. 12512. An act for the relief of Carl V. Elliott;

H.R. 12781. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario Orlando Santos-Estevez;

H.R. 12826. An act for the relief of Kim Kap Yung;

H.R. 12920. An act for the relief of Alexander Francis Saker, M.D.;

H.R. 13101. An act for the relief of Mario P. Navarro, M.D.;

H.R. 13192. An act for the relief of Nermin Demirbag Lavapies;

H.R. 13370. An act to authorize the disposal of fused crude aluminum oxide from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13551. An act to amend the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13661. An act to authorize the disposal of battery-grade synthetic manganese dioxide from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13682. An act for the relief of Donald E. Auseon;

H.R. 13683. An act for the relief of Robert A. Ivins;

H.R. 13800. An act for the relief of S5c. Ronald J. Olson, U.S. Army, retired;

H.R. 13935. An act to give the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to become a party to the agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity as set forth in title II of the act of April 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 60), and consented to by Congress in that act and in the act of November 1, 1965 (79 Stat. 1157);

H.R. 13982. An act to amend the act of August 14, 1964, to authorize payments of any amounts authorized under the act to the estates of persons who would have been eligible for payments under the authority of the act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14075. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to settle and pay certain claims arising out of the taking of the 1960 decennial census;

H.R. 14173. An act for the relief of Antonio Barquet Chediak;

H.R. 14174. An act for the relief of Esteban Fernandez Noda;

H.R. 14233. An act for the relief of Beatriz Diaz;

H.R. 14525. An act for the relief of Thomas C. Macpherson, Jr.;

H.R. 14615. An act for the relief of certain members and former members of the Army on whose behalf erroneous payments were made for storage of household goods;

H.R. 14643. An act to provide for the strengthening of American educational resources for international studies and research;

H.R. 14741. An act to authorize an increase in the number of Marine Corps officers who may serve in the combined grades of brigadier general and major general;

H.R. 14749. An act for the relief of Katherine M. Perakis;

H.R. 14819. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. William Nussbaum;

H.R. 14864. An act for the relief of certain individuals;

H.R. 14920. An act for the relief of Marie del Carmen Bermudez;

H.R. 14984. An act for the relief of Renato Camacho Castro;

H.R. 14990. An act for the relief of Herman Adams, doing business as the Adams Manufacturing Co.;

H.R. 15014. An act for the relief of Henry P. Leonhardy;

H.R. 15183. An act to adjust the status of Cuban refugees to that of lawful permanent residents of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15251. An act for the relief of Walter W. Taylor;

H.R. 15297. An act for the relief of Leonard G. Duffy, lieutenant, U.S. Navy;

H.R. 15488. An act for the relief of Dr. Ali Haji-Morad;

H.R. 15766. An act to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws;

H.R. 16074. An act to cancel certain unpaid interest accrued after September 30, 1931, on loans made to World War I veterans upon the security of adjusted service certificates;

H.R. 16394. An act for the relief of certain enlisted members of the military services who lost interest on amounts deposited under section 1035 of title 10, United States Code, or prior laws authorizing enlisted members' deposits, and for other purposes;

H.R. 16522. An act for the relief of Vicente Fernandez Marino;

H.R. 16610. An act for the relief of Dr. Antonio Rondon Delgado;

H.R. 16977. An act for the relief of Eugene G. Peterson, Harry E. Byers, and Russell W. Jordan;

H.R. 17260. An act for the relief of Robert A. Jellison;

H.R. 17261. An act for the relief of Augustus J. Theodore;

H.R. 17271. An act to amend section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $200 to $500 the monthly combat pay exclusion for commissioned officers serving in combat zones;

H.R. 17376. An act to authorize the disposal of nickel from the national stockpile;

H.R. 17451. An act to preserve the pay and retirement privileges of certain former deputy chiefs of Navy bureaus;

H.R. 17588. An act to amend section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to assignments;

H.R. 17798. An act to provide that a judgment or decree of the District of Columbia court of general sessions shall not constitute a lien until filed and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18019. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct an addition at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.;

H.R. 18021. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18033. An act for the relief of Dr. Fidel Rodriguez-Cubas; and

H.R. 18381. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

On October 25, 1966:

H.R. 203. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to set aside funds for research into spinal cord injuries and diseases;

H.R. 647. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, to permit the appointment of new trustees in deeds of trust in the District of Columbia by agreement of the parties;

H.R. 872. An act to amend the provisions of title 18 of the United States Code relating to offenses committed in Indian country;

H.R. 1269. An act for the relief of H. Foster Hunter;

H.R. 3348. An act to authorize a program for the construction of facilities for the teaching of veterinary medicine and a program of loans for students of veterinary medicine;

H.R. 5990. An act to grant increased benefits to persons receiving cash relief under the Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937;

H.R. 7973. An act to amend section 4339 of title 10, United States Code;

H.R. 8436. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks, and timing apparatus from insular possessions of the United States;

H.R. 9778. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the Code;

H.R. 11475. An act to provide for the control or elimination or jellyfish and other such pests in the coastal waters of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11631. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to clarify, improve, and add additional programs relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13103. An act to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States, to establish a presidential election campaign fund to assist in financing the costs of presidential election campaigns, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13196. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, podiatry, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14347. An act to liberalize the provisions for payment to parents and children of dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14604. An act to authorize a study of facilities and services to be furnished visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capital;

H.R. 14644. An act to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Higher Education Act of 1965, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958;

H.R. 14745. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14929. An act to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15024. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to select an available Government-owned site in the District of Columbia and to improve and lease such site for a temporary heliport;

H.R. 15111. An act to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty;

H.R. 17658. An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the U.S. Naval Construction Battalions (Seabees) 25th anniversary and the U.S. Navy Civil Engineers Corp (CEC) 100th anniversary;

H.R. 18284. An act to authorize the Attorney General to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Federal reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio;

H.J. Res. 1001. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of May each year as "Steelmark Month"; and

H.J. Res. 1322. Joint resolution giving the time of assembly of the 90th Congress.

REPRESENTATIVES WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

OFFICE ADDRESS: House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Speaker: John W. McCormack

Abbitt, Watkins M., *Va*	
Abernethy, Thomas G., *Miss.*	6278 29th St.
Adair, E. Ross, *Ind*	4000 Mass. Ave.
Adams, Brock, *Wash*	
Addabbo, Joseph P., *N.Y*	
Albert, Carl, *Okla*	4614 Reno Rd.
Anderson, John B., *Ill*	
Anderson, William R., *Tenn.*	3006 P St.
Andrews, George W., *Ala*	3108 Cathedral Ave.
Andrews, Glenn, *Ala*	
Andrews, Mark, *N. Dak*	
Annunzio, Frank, *Ill*	
Arends, Leslie C., *Ill*	4815 Dexter St.
Ashbrook, John M., *Ohio*	
Ashley, Thomas L., *Ohio*	
Ashmore, Robert T., *S.C*	
Aspinall, Wayne N., *Colo*	The Towers Apts., 4201 Cathedral Ave.
Ayres, William H., *Ohio*	
Bandstra, Bert, *Iowa*	
Baring, Walter S., *Nev*	
Barrett, William A., *Pa*	
Bates, William H., *Mass*	
Battin, James F., *Mont*	
Beckworth, Lindley, *Tex*	
Belcher, Page, *Okla*	
Bell, Alphonzo, *Calif*	
Bennett, Charles E., *Fla*	3421 Rusticway Lane, Falls Church, Va.
Berry, E. Y., *S. Dak*	118 Schotts Court NE.
Betts, Jackson E., *Ohio*	
Bingham, Jonathan B., *N.Y.*	
Blatnik, John A., *Minn*	
Boggs, Hale, *La*	
Boland, Edward P., *Mass*	
Bolling, Richard, Mo	307 Warrenton Dr., Silver Spring, Md.
Bolton, Frances P. (Mrs.), *Ohio.*	2301 Wyo. Ave.
Bow, Frank T., *Ohio*	4301 Mass. Ave.
Brademas, John, *Ind*	
Bray, William G., *Ind*	
Brock, W. E. (Bill), *Tenn*	
Brooks, Jack, *Tex*	
Broomfield, William S., Mich.	
Brown, Clarence J., Jr., Ohio.	
Brown, George E., Jr., *Calif*	
Broyhill, James T., *N.C*	
Broyhill, Joel T., *Va*	
Buchanan, John, *Ala*	
Burke, James A., *Mass*	
Burleson, Omar, *Tex*	
Burton, Laurence J., *Utah*	
Burton, Phillip, *Calif*	
Byrne, James A., *Pa*	
Byrnes, John W., *Wis*	1215 25th St. S., Arlington, Va.
Cabell, Earle, *Tex*	
Cahill, William T., *N.J*	
Callan, Clair, *Nebr*	1200 S. Courthouse Rd., Arlington, Va.
Callaway, Howard H., *Ga*	
Cameron, Ronald Brooks, *Calif.*	
Carey, Hugh L., *N.Y*	
Carter, Tim Lee, *Ky*	
Casey, Bob, *Tex*	
Cederberg, Elford A., *Mich*	
Celler, Emanuel, N.Y	The Mayflower
Chamberlain, Charles E., *Mich.*	
Chelf, Frank, *Ky*	
Clancy, Donald D., *Ohio*	
Clark, Frank M., *Pa*	220 C St. SE.
Clausen, Don H., *Calif*	
Clawson, Del, *Calif*	
Cleveland, James C., *N.H*	
Clevenger, Raymond F., *Mich.*	
Cohelan, Jeffery, *Calif*	1202 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Collier, Harold R., *Ill*	
Colmer, William M., *Miss*	
Conable, Barber B., Jr., *N.Y.*	
Conte, Silvio O., *Mass*	5619 Lamar Rd., Washington 16, D.C.
Conyers, John, Jr., *Mich*	
Cooley, Harold D., *N.C*	2601 Woodley Pl.
Corbett, Robert J., *Pa*	
Corman, James C., *Calif*	
Craley, N. Neiman, Jr., *Pa*	
Cramer, William C., *Fla*	6215 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Culver, John C., *Iowa*	
Cunningham, Glenn, *Nebr*	
Curtin, Willard S., *Pa*	
Curtis, Thomas B., *Mo*	
Daddario, Emilio Q., *Conn*	
Dague, Paul B., *Pa*	
Daniels, Dominick V., *N.J*	
Davis, Glenn R., *Wis*	
Davis, John W., *Ga*	
Dawson, William L., *Ill*	
de la Garza, Eligio, *Tex*	
Delaney, James J., *N.Y*	
Dent, John H., *Pa*	
Denton, Winfield K., *Ind*	
Derwinski, Edward J., *Ill*	
Devine, Samuel L., *Ohio*	
Dickinson, William L., *Ala*	
Diggs, Charles C., Jr., *Mich*	
Dingell, John D., *Mich*	
Dole, Robert, *Kans*	6136 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Donohue, Harold D., *Mass*	
Dorn, W. J. Bryan, *S.C*	2030 Laburnum St., McLean, Va.
Dow, John G., *N.Y*	
Dowdy, John, *Tex*	
Downing, Thomas N., *Va*	
Dulski, Thaddeus J., N.Y	1705 Longworth House Office Building
Duncan, John J., *Tenn*	
Duncan, Robert B., *Oreg*	914 Lakeview Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Dwyer, Florence P. (Mrs.), *N.J.*	
Dyal, Ken W., *Calif*	
Edmondson, Ed, *Okla*	
Edwards, Don, *Calif*	9201 Fox Meadow La., Potomac, Md.
Edwards, Edwin W., *La*	
Edwards, Jack, *Ala*	
Ellsworth, Robert F., *Kans*	
Erlenborn, John N., Ill	
Evans, Frank E., Colo	
Everett, Robert A., *Tenn*	
Evins, Joe L., *Tenn*	5044 Klingle St.
Fallon, George H., Md	
Farbstein, Leonard, *N.Y*	
Farnsley, Charles P., *Ky*	
Farnum, Billie S., *Mich*	
Fascell, Dante B., *Fla*	
Feighan, Michael A., *Ohio*	
Findley, Paul, *Ill*	
Fino, Paul A., *N.Y*	
Fisher, O. C., *Tex*	Calvert-Woodley
Flood, Daniel J., *Pa*	The Congressional
Flynt, John J., Jr., *Ga*	
Fogarty, John E., *R.I*	1235 New House Office Building
Foley, Thomas S., *Wash*	
Ford, Gerald R., *Mich*	514 Crown View Dr., Alexandria, Va.
Ford, William D., *Mich*	
Fountain, L. H., *N.C*	The Westchester
Fraser, Donald M., *Minn*	
Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B., *N.J.*	3014 N St.
Friedel, Samuel N., *Md*	
Fulton, James G., *Pa*	
Fulton, Richard, *Tenn*	
Fuqua, Don, *Fla*	
Gallagher, Cornelius E., *N.J.*	
Garmatz, Edward A., *Md*	
Gathings, E. C., *Ark*	
Gettys, Tom S., *S.C*	
Giaimo, Robert N., *Conn*	
Gibbons, Sam, *Fla*	
Gilbert, Jacob H., *N.Y*	
Gilligan, John J., *Ohio*	
Gonzalez, Henry B., *Tex*	200 C St. SE.
Goodell, Charles E., *N.Y*	3842 Macomb St.
Grabowski, Bernard F., *Conn.*	
Gray, Kenneth J., *Ill*	
Green, Edith (Mrs.), *Oreg*	
Green, William J., *Pa*	
Greigg, Stanley L., *Iowa*	301 G St. SW.
Grider, George W., *Tenn*	119 7th St. SE.
Griffiths, Martha W. (Mrs.), *Mich.*	
Gross, H. R., *Iowa*	
Grover, James R., Jr., *N.Y*	
Gubser, Charles S., *Calif*	
Gurney, Edward J., *Fla*	
Hagan, G. Elliott, *Ga*	
Hagen, Harlan, *Calif*	
Haley, James A., *Fla*	
Hall, Durward G., *Mo*	
Halleck, Charles A., *Ind*	4926 Upton St.
Halpern, Seymour, *N.Y*	
Hamilton, Lee H., *Ind*	
Hanley, James M., *N.Y*	
Hanna, Richard T., *Calif*	
Hansen, George, *Idaho*	
Hansen, John R., *Iowa*	800 4th St. SW., Apt. S-701
Hansen, Julia Butler (Mrs.), *Wash.*	
Hardy, Porter, Jr., *Va*	
Harsha, William H., *Ohio*	
Harvey, James, *Mich*	
Harvey, Ralph, *Ind*	
Hathaway, William D., *Maine.*	
Hawkins, Augustus F., *Calif.*	
Hays, Wayne L., *Ohio*	3424 Barger Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Hébert, F. Edward, *La*	26 Cockrell St., Alexandria, Va.
Hechler, Ken, W. *Va*	
Helstoski, Henry, *N.J*	
Henderson, David N., N.C	
Herlong, A. S., Jr., *Fla*	
Hicks, Floyd V., Wash	
Holifield, Chet, *Calif*	
Holland, Elmer J., *Pa*	
Horton, Frank J., N.Y	
Hosmer, Craig, *Calif*	
Howard, James J., *N.J*	
Hull, W. R., Jr., *Mo*	
Hungate, William L., *Mo*	
Huot, J. Oliva, *N.H*	
Hutchinson, Edward, *Mich*	
Ichord, Richard (Dick), *Mo.*	
Irwin, Donald J., *Conn*	
Jacobs, Andrew, Jr., Ind	
Jarman, John, Okla	
Jennings, W. Pat, Va	
Joelson, Charles S., *N.J*	
Johnson, Albert W., *Pa*	
Johnson, Harold T., *Calif*	
Johnson, Jed, Jr., *Okla*	
Jonas, Charles Raper, N.C	
Jones, Paul C., *Mo*	1111 Army-Navy Dr., Arlington, Va.
Jones, Robert E., *Ala*	
Jones, Walter B., *N.C*	
Karsten, Frank M., *Mo*	
Karth, Joseph E., *Minn*	
Kastenmeier, Robert W., Wis.	
Kee, James, W. *Va*	5441 16th Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
Keith, Hastings, *Mass*	4517 Wetherill Dr., Westmoreland Hills, Md.
Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), *N.Y*	
Keogh, Eugene J., *N.Y*	The Mayflower
King, Carleton J., N.Y	
King, Cecil R., *Calif*	
King, David S., *Utah*	
Kirwan, Michael J., *Ohio*	
Kluczynski, John C., *Ill*	
Kornegay, Horace R., *N.C*	
Krebs, Paul J., *N.J*	
Kunkel, John C., *Pa*	
Kupferman, Theodore R., *N.Y.*	
Laird, Melvin R., Wis	
Landrum, Phil M., *Ga*	
Langen, Odin, *Minn*	